Detour Lake Operation
Ontario, Canada
NI 43-101 Technical Report



Report Prepared For:
Agnico Eagle Mines Limited

Report Prepared By:
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Effective Date:
31 March, 2024

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20 September, 2024

AGNICO EAGLE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., am employed as the Vice President, Mineral Resources Management with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle"), with an office address at 145 King St. East, Suite 400, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2Y7 Canada.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Detour Lake Operation, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report" that has an effective date of 31 March, 2024 (the "technical report").

I am a Professional Geologist registered with the Ordre des géologues du Québec (OGQ No. 572) and with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO No.2376). I graduated from the University of Ottawa with a Bachelor of Sciences with a Geology Honors degree in 1993.

I have practiced my profession for 31 years. Since 2022, I have been directly involved in the supervision and revision of the mineral resource modelling for the Detour Lake Pit , North Pit and 58N. I have two years of experience as Vice-President Mineral Resources Management at Agnico Eagle. Prior to that, I held the positions of Corporate Director, Mineral Reserves Development, responsible for Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for all Agnico Eagle operations and projects; Senior Advisor Business Strategy; Superintendent Geology for Agnico Eagle technical services group supporting all operations globally with Mineral Resource modelling and estimation; Superintendent Geology at the Goldex mine and Production Geologist at the LaRonde mine. I held the position of Director Geology at Premier Gold Mines and Greenstone Gold Mines from 2013 to 2017, leading the initiatives associated with Mineral Resource development and exploration.

As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43–101") for those sections of the technical report that I am responsible for preparing.

My most recent site visit was on 20 June, 2024.

I am responsible for Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.11, 1.12, Section 1.25.1 (excepting metallurgical testwork and information on the economic analysis), 1.26, Section 2, Section 3, Section 4 (excepting sections 4.2.5, 4.2.6, 4.2.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10); Section 5; Section 6, Section 7, Section 8, Section 9, Section 10, Section 11, Sections 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4.1; Section 14; Section 23; Sections 24.1, 24.2, 24.3. 24.4, 24.5, 24.6, 24.7, 24.8, 24.9, 24.10, 24.12; Sections 25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.4, 25.6; Sections 26.1, 26.2; Section 27; and Appendix A of the technical report.

I am not independent of Agnico Eagle, as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43–101.

I have been involved with the Detour Lake Operations in my previous role as Corporate Director Mineral Reserves Development and in my current role as Vice-President Mineral Resources Management.

I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated: 20 September, 2024

''Signed and sealed''

Dyane Duquette, P.Geo.

AGNICO EAGLE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Andre Leite, P.Eng., am employed as the Vice President, Ontario Operations with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle"), an office address at 823 Birch St S, Timmins, Ontario, Canada P4N 7C2.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Detour Lake Operation, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report" that has an effective date of 31 March, 2024 (the "technical report").

I am a Professional Engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario, license number 100153687, and a chartered professional member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM), member number 301888.

I graduated from McGill University (Canada) in 2008 with a Master's Degree in Mining Engineering and from Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais in 2004 with a Bachelor's Degree in Mining Engineering.

I have practiced my profession for 21 years. I have reviewed all aspects associated with the mineral reserve preparation for the Detour Lake mine. I have two years of experience as the Vice President of Ontario Operations. Prior to that I held the positions of Vice President of Technical Services with Kirkland Lake Gold, Technical Service Manager with Detour Lake Gold, Mine Planning and Geology Manager Vale Base Metals Asia Pacific, responsible for Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for Vale Base Metal operations in the region; Principal Mine Engineer Vale Base Metals Global, leading the initiatives associated with corporate governance, technical services and technology and innovation for the Base Metals business with a major focus on their open pit operations; as Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve specialist with the Inco (later Vale) Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves team supporting all operations globally with Mineral Resource modelling, mine design, mine production planning and Mineral Reserve definition.

As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43–101") for those sections of the technical report that I am responsible for preparing.

My most recent site visit was from 26–29 August 2024, a duration of four days.

I am responsible for Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.9, 1.10, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25.1 (metallurgical testwork and economic analysis only), 1.25.3, 1.25.4, 1.25.5, 1.25.6, 1.25.9, 1.25.11; Sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6; Section 3; Sections 4.2.5, 4.2.6,

4.2.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10; Section 5; Section 12.4.2; Section 13; Section 15; Section 16; Section 17; Section 18; Section 19; Section 20; Section 21; Section 22; Sections 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 24.10, 24.11, 24.13, 24.15 (excepting 24.15.10), 24.16, 24.17, 24.18, 24.20, 24.22; Sections 25.1, 25.5, 25.7, 25.8, 25.9, 25.10, 25.11, 25.12, 25.13, 25.14, 25.15, 25.16, 25.17, 25.18.2, 25.18.3, 25.18.4, 25.18.5, 25.18.8, 25.18.10; and Section 27 of the technical report.

I am not independent of Agnico Eagle, as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43–101.

I have been involved with the Detour Lake Mine since 2018 as Vice President of Operations, Vice President of Technical Services and Technical Services Manager.

I have previously co-authored the following technical reports on the Detour Lake Operations:

- Gray, S., Leite, A., Figueroa, J., Dupont, J.F., Raizman, V., and Fournier, P.A., 2021: Detour Lake Operations, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report: technical report prepared for Kirkland Lake Gold, effective date 26 July, 2021;
- Leite, A., Dupont, J.F., Raizman, V., and Fournier, P.A., 2020: Detour Lake Operations, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report: technical report prepared for Kirkland Lake Gold, effective date 30 December, 2020.

I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated: 20 September, 2024

''Signed and sealed''

Andre Leite, P.Eng.

AGNICO EAGLE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Julie Bélanger, P.Eng., am employed as a Study Manager with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle"), with an office address at Quebec Regional Office, 280 avenue Larivière, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Canada, J9X 4H4.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Detour Lake Operation, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report'' that has an effective date of 31 March, 2024 (the "technical report'').

I am a Professional Engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario, PEO license number 100600681, and with Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec, OIQ license number 126459. I graduated from Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (Canada) in 2005 with a Master's degree in Rock Mechanics and from Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (Canada) in 2001 with a Bachelor's degree in Geology Engineering.

I have practiced my profession for 23 years. I reviewed in detail the mineral resource modelling for Detour Underground. I have been directly involved in the operating cost estimate for the proposed Detour underground mine, and provided input into all disciplines for the preliminary economic assessment on the proposed underground operation. I have 4.5 years of experience as Study Manager. Prior to that I held the positions of Project Superintendent for Agnico Eagle at the Meadowbank division. I was responsible for earthwork construction activities at the Amaruq Project and responsible for the Amaruq underground operations study. Prior to this I was Engineering Superintendent for 10 years at the Meadowbank Division, leading the mine and geotechnical teams and responsible for Mineral Resource and supporting Mineral Reserve estimates.

As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43–101) for those sections of the technical report that I am responsible for preparing.

My most recent site visit was from 20–22 February 2024.

I am responsible for Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.9, 1.23, 1.25.1, 1.25.2, 1.25.4, 1.25.7, 1.25.8, 1.25.10, 1.25.11, 1.26; Sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6; Section 3; Section 12.4.3; Sections 24.1, 24.10, 24.13, 24.14, 24.15.10, 24.16, 24.19, 24.21, 24.22; Sections 25.1, 25.16, 25.18.1, 25.18.3, 25.18.6, 25.18.7, 25.18.9, 25.18.10; Sections 26.1, 26.3; and Section 27 of the technical report.

I am not independent of Agnico Eagle, as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43–101.

AGNICO EAGLE

I have been involved with the Detour Lake Mine for two years in my role as Study Manager working on the Detour Underground Project.

I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated: 20 September, 2024

''Signed and sealed''

Julie Bélanger, P.Eng.

Forward-Looking Information

This Technical Report contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements reflect current expectations or beliefs regarding future events or Agnico Eagle Mines Limited's (Agnico Eagle or the Company) future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates", "targets", or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, assumptions and parameters underlying the life of mine update not being realized, a decrease in the future gold price, discrepancies between actual and estimated production, discrepancies related to the impact of various capital projects and the anticipated benefits therein, required capital investments; estimates of net present value and internal rate of returns; the accuracy of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates, production estimates and capital and operating cost estimates and the assumptions on which such estimates are based; market competition; ongoing relations with employees and impacted communities changes in costs (including labour, supplies, fuel and equipment), changes to tax rates, environmental compliance and changes in environmental legislation and regulation, exchange rate fluctuations, general economic conditions and other risks involved in the gold exploration and development industry, as well as those risk factors discussed in the Technical Report. Such forward-looking statements are also based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about the following: the availability of financing for exploration and development activities; operating and capital costs; the Company's ability to attract and retain skilled staff; sensitivity to metal prices and other sensitivities; the supply and demand for, and the level and volatility of the price of gold; the supply and availability of consumables and services; the exchange rates of the Canadian dollar to the U.S. dollar; energy and fuel costs; the accuracy of Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates and the assumptions on which the Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are based; market competition; ongoing relations with employees and impacted communities and general business and economic conditions. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date hereof, or such other date or dates specified in such statements.

All forward-looking statements in this Technical Report are necessarily based on opinions and estimates made as of the date such statements are made and are subject to important risk factors and uncertainties, many of which cannot be controlled or predicted. Agnico Eagle and the Qualified Persons who authored the Technical Report undertake no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements contained herein whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures

This Technical Report includes certain non-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") financial performance measures which the Company believes that, together with measures determined in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), provide readers with an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. Examples of such non-GAAP performance measures used in this technical report include "total cash costs per ounce", "free cash flow", "sustaining capital expenditures", "development capital expenditures", and "minesite costs per tonne". These non-GAAP financial performance measures are not standardized measures under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures reported by other gold mining companies Some of these non-GAAP measures may also be forward looking information. Non-GAAP financial measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

For a discussion of the composition and usefulness of certain of these non-GAAP financial performance measures and a reconciliation of these historical measures to the most equivalent financial performance measure prepared under IFRS, see the Company's Management Discussion & Analysis for the periods ended 31 December, 2023 and 31 March, 2024 under the heading "Non-GAAP Financial Performance Measures".

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Appendix A: Mineral Claims List and Mineral Claims Location Plans

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., Mr. Andre Leite, P.Eng., and Ms. Julie Bélanger, P.Eng., prepared a NI 43-101 Technical Report (the Report) on the Detour Lake Operations (also referred to as the Detour Lake Mine, or the Project) for Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle). The Detour Lake Operations are located in northeastern Ontario.

The Detour Lake Mine consists of the operating Detour Lake Pit, and a planned open pit operation at North Pit. Mineral Resources are estimated for the Detour Lake deposit and Zone 58N areas. Mineral Reserves are estimated for the Detour Lake Pit and North Pit areas.

The Report includes the results of a preliminary economic assessment (2024 PEA) on a conceptual underground mining operation below the Detour Lake Pit, and an optimization plan for the process plant to increase the throughput rate to 29 Mt/a.

1.2 Terms of Reference

Units used in the report are metric units unless otherwise noted. Monetary units are in Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise stated. All ounce units refer to troy ounces. The Report uses Canadian English. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are reported in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014; the 2014 CIM Definition Standards). Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves were estimated using the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Best Practice Guidelines. Mineral Resources are reported exclusive of those Mineral Resources converted to Mineral Reserves.

The Project is wholly-owned by Agnico Eagle.

The Detour Lake deposit and open pit can also be referred to as the Detour Main deposit and open pit. The Detour Lake Pit refers to the consolidated area that encompasses the previously distinct Detour Lake Main Pit and West Detour areas. The Detour Lake deposit is further subdivided into a number of zones, including the Upper West, Lower Saddle, Upper Saddle and Old Workings zones.

1.3 Property Description and Location

The Project is situated approximately 300 km northeast of Timmins and 185 km by road northeast of Cochrane. From the town of Cochrane (population of approximately 5,000 residents), the Project is easily accessible by the Detour Lake Mine road, the northern extension of Highway 652. The first 151 km on Highway 652 is paved surface, followed by 34 km of well-maintained chip-seal road to the mine site. Road access is available year-

round. An airstrip built in 2021 provides access to site by air. The closest major airport to the site is at Timmins, Ontario, approximately 61 km to the southeast.

The climate in the Project area is characterized by cold winters and mild summers. The average total annual precipitation is estimated at 862 mm with approximately 30% falling as snow, and the greatest precipitation contribution occurring as rain during June through October. The predominant wind direction is from the west. Mining and exploration activities are conducted year-round.

Site topography is subdued with maximum local relief of approximately 30 m. The elevation ranges from approximately 260–288 metres above sea level. Areas of higher relief are sparsely wooded with jack pine, black and white spruce, balsam fir, trembling aspen, and white birch. Areas that are slightly lower in relief are poorly drained and characterized by muskeg. There is very little bedrock outcrop and much of the Project area is overlain by thick accumulations of glacial material that includes till and glaciofluvial material (poorly sorted sand with lenses of gravel).

Numerous small streams linking elliptical lakes and ponds, generally oriented parallel to the pattern of glacial fluting. Many small and shallow lakes are found within the Project area, the largest being Sunday Lake.

1.4 Mineral Tenure, Surface Rights, Water Rights and Royalties

Effective February 8, 2022, Agnico Eagle acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Kirkland Lake Gold, resulting in Kirkland Lake Gold becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Agnico Eagle. Effective January 1, 2024, Agnico Eagle and Kirkland Lake Gold amalgamated, with the resulting entity continuing under the name Agnico Eagle. Agnico Eagle has a 100% interest in the Project.

The 646 km² Project area forms one contiguous group of mining patents, mining leases and cell mining claims in the District of Cochrane, Ontario, with a small group of cell claims in Massicotte Township, Québec. The mineral tenure in Ontario consists of

- 2,213 cell mining claims: 39,677 ha;
- 45 lease documents: 24,613 ha;
- 10 patent documents: 594 ha.

There are an additional 20 claims covering 549 ha in Quebec.

Agnico Eagle has 30 leases and 10 patents totaling 18,574.442 ha of surface rights on the Detour Lake Project. The surface rights are sufficient for all surface infrastructure and mine operation.

Agnico Eagle does not exclusively hold water rights in the region. As part of the ongoing environmental compliance Agnico Eagle is required to capture all site runoff from stockpiles and the open pits. Water taking from groundwater and freshwater sources is regulated by the Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks via Permits to Take Water.

The Detour Lake Mine has a number of active Permits to Take Water, which are renewed at the required regulatory frequency in order to support activities over the life-of-mine (LOM). Since this water is required to be captured it puts the site water balance in a surplus over the LOM, providing sufficient water to be used for processing in the mill, with the excess being discharged to the environment under the permitted discharge conditions for the operations.

Exploration activities require water-taking permits to be obtained to provide the necessary water for exploration drilling activities. To the Report effective date, all such permits had been granted as required.

Certain of the claims are subject to a 2% royalty payable to Franco-Nevada Corporation. This royalty is included in the cash flow analysis. Prism Resources Inc. is entitled to a 7.5% net profit interest on the Zone 58N deposit. Other claims are subject to royalties to third-parties but these claims do not fall within the area of the estimated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Agnico Eagle has certain payments to First Nations groups in the area of the estimated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves; these payments are included in the economic analysis. The Detour Lake Operations are not subject to any other back-in rights payments, agreements or encumbrances.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Detour Lake and Zone 58N deposits are considered to be examples of orogenic greenstone-hosted hydrothermal lode gold deposits.

The Project is located within the northwestern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt that consists of east–west-trending synclines of felsic to ultramafic volcanic rocks. Intervening domes are cored by syn-volcanic tonalite and gabbro-diorite rocks and alternate with east–west-trending bands of late tectonic turbiditic and conglomeratic sedimentary rocks. Most of the volcanic and sedimentary strata dip vertically and are commonly bound by abrupt, east–west-trending faults with varied dips.

In the Project area, the greenstone–granite architecture is partially aligned and disrupted along a linear, east–west-trending belt that defines the position of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone. Supracrustal rocks within the Project area consist of a thick sequence of mafic to ultramafic lithologies, which are predominantly volcanic in origin, and are part of the Deloro assemblage. They occur within regional synclinal–anticlinal fold structures traced for over 30 km across the Project and are in structural contact to the south with the younger sediments of the Caopatina assemblage. These rocks are bounded to the north and west by the Opatica basement gneissic rocks. To the east and south, the Deloro assemblage is intruded by several large, weakly foliated granodioritic to tonalitic intrusions which are intersected by numerous local felsic to mafic dykes, sills, and younger regional Proterozoic diabase dykes.

1.5.1 Detour Lake Deposit

There are two recognized episodes of gold mineralization at the Detour Lake deposit.

The first episode consists of a wide and generally auriferous sulphide-poor quartz vein stockwork formed in the hanging wall of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone. The sulphide-poor quartz vein stockworks observed in the hanging wall have sub-vertical north or south dips and are parallel to a series of east–west-trending high strain zones. These veins form a weak stockwork and are boudinaged and/or folded.

The second episode is a stage of gold mineralization overprinting the early auriferous stockwork, principally in the hanging wall of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, with a higher sulphide content. The sulphide-rich gold mineralization predominantly fills structural sites in deformed quartz veins, fractures and veins crosscutting the foliation fabric but also in pillow breccias and selvages. The distribution of sulphide-rich mineralization is strongly controlled by the geometry of kinematic orientation (i.e., pyrite and pyrrhotite concentrations have a shallow westerly plunge similar to the plunge of the main flexure zone in the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, at an angle of about 40° (in the area of the former Campbell pit), shallowing to approximately 10° further to the west).

The major structural feature is the 30 km-long Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, an east–west-trending, steeply north-dipping deformation corridor. A second major regional east–west trending structure, the Massicotte Deformation Zone, is recognized several kilometres to the south of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone and extends for over 30 km in strike length. It marks the southern contact between the Caopatina assemblage sedimentary rocks and the underlying Deloro assemblage volcanic rocks. The third major structure is the Lower Detour Deformation Zone, a 30 km long, east–west-trending, and steeply south-dipping one that separates Caopatina assemblage sedimentary rocks and the underlying Deloro assemblage volcanic rocks. The 58 North Zone (58N) occurs immediately south of the Lower Detour Deformation Zone.

The youngest structures are a series of 120–145° trending faults, which are locally intruded by Proterozoic-age diabase dykes. Two east-trending synform–antiform pairs are developed in the volcanic assemblage, the North Walter Lake Synform and the Airstrip Antiform. These folds are tight, upright, slightly overturned, and south-facing. A later fold set consists of broad open folds that have axial traces striking at approximately 145° and plunging 10–35° to the northwest. The inter-limb distances of these folds are approximately 8–12 km.

Mineralization within the Detour Lake deposit is hosted within a broad corridor. Mineralization extends from approximately 584,000 E to 593,000 E, 5,540,500 N to 5,542,000 N and 5,500 m elevation to 6,300 m elevation. This corresponds to a strike extent of 9.0 km, a width of 1.5 km, and an approximate elevation range of 1,000 m.

1.5.2 Zone 58 N Deposit

The Zone 58N deposit has an east–west strike length of 450 m, extends from surface to a depth of 800 m, and the mineralized system remains open at depth. Gold mineralization in Zone 58N is within the southern portion of a feldspar porphyry intrusion, and hosted by a swarm of plagioclase-phyric tonalitic dykes that intrude mafic rocks of the Deloro assemblage. Gold is found within and at the margins of quartz ± tourmaline ± carbonate

stockwork-type veins that infill areas of brittle deformation. Visible gold occurs in nearly every drill hole that intersects mineralization and is also present as micro-inclusions within pyrite grains, or intergrown with bismuth-tellurides.

1.5.3 Exploration Potential

Exploration potential remains in the area where Mineral Resources are estimated. The Detour Lake deposit remains open at depth and along strike.

Regionally, geophysical surveys and exploration drill holes have identified a number of gold showings and structural trends that warrant additional exploration.

1.6 History

Companies who have had Project involvement prior to Agnico Eagle's Project interest include Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. (Amoco), Campbell Red Lake Mines (Campbell), Dome Mines Ltd. (Dome), Placer Dome Inc. (Placer Dome), Pelangio-Larder Mines Limited (Pelangio-Larder), Franco–Nevada Mining Company Limited (Franco–Nevada), Marl Resources Corp. (Marl Resources), Pelangio Mines Inc. (Pelangio), Trade Winds Ventures Inc. (Trade Winds), Goldcorp Canada Ltd. (Goldcorp), Detour Gold Corporation (Detour Gold), and Kirkland Lake Gold. Work completed included geological mapping, geochemical surveys (rock chip, grab, channel, trench, and soil sampling), airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysical surveys (Crone electromagnetic, RADEM, magnetometer, induced polarization), core and reverse circulation (RC) drilling, metallurgical testwork, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates, mining studies, environmental studies, and geotechnical and hydrological studies. Campbell mined the Campbell open pit from 1983–1987. Placer Dome conducted underground operations from 1987–1999 and briefly restarted open pit mining in 1998. Detour Gold commenced operations at the Detour Lake Pit in 2013.

Since acquisition of the Project in 2022, Agnico Eagle has completed additional exploration drilling, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates and continued with permitting of the western extent of the Detour Lake Pit (formerly referred to as the West Detour project).

1.7 Drilling and Sampling

Core drilling completed on the Project (including 58N) to 16 October, 2023, within the database totals 8,975 drill holes (2,521,852 m).

Drilling and assaying that supports the Mineral Resource estimate for the Detour Lake deposit was completed by Placer Dome, Trade Winds, Pelangio, and Detour Gold from 1974–2016. Within the immediate area of the Mineral Resource estimate, there is a total of 5,768 core drill holes (1,027,138 m).

Drilling and assaying that supports the Mineral Resource estimate for the area formerly reported as the West Detour project was completed from 1996–2021 by Placer Dome,

Trade Winds, Pelangio, Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold. Within the immediate area of the Mineral Resource estimate, there is a total of 2,456 core drill holes (943,701 m).

Drilling and assaying that supports the Mineral Resource estimate for the Zone 58N deposit was completed by Detour Gold from 2012–2017. Within the immediate area of the Mineral Resource estimate, there is a total of 370 core drill holes (138,433 m).

Core drilling from surface included the following core size diameters: AQ (27 mm), BQ (36.4 mm) and NQ (47.6 mm). Core drilling from underground included the following core size diameters: EX (21 mm), AQ (27 mm), BQ (36.4 mm), BQTK (40.7 mm) and NQ (47.6 mm).

Geological and geotechnical logging has evolved over the various exploration and mining campaigns. Standard procedures for logging during the legacy (pre-Trade Winds) campaigns were not well documented and varied considerably between programs. Trade Winds used the same pre-set terminology and codes as the Placer Dome programs. Detour Gold developed a geological legend for the Project area incorporating advances in understanding of the regional and local geology, and the deposit-scale geology, structure, alteration, and mineralization. Agnico Eagle generally uses the Detour Gold logging lithology legend and codes.

Surface collar surveys include a mix of measurements from cut grids, and differential global positioning system (DGPS) instruments. The initial position and azimuth of most underground holes was typically determined using measurements from underground survey stations and reference points.

Down-hole surveys have used acid tests, and Tropari, Sperry Sun, Flexit SmartTool, Reflex EZ-Shot, Reflex Maxibor II, and Reflex Gyro Sprint-IQ instruments. Depending on the campaign and instrumentation being used, survey data could be collected at 3–75 m intervals downhole.

In general, core recovery exceeded 95% with losses generally occurring within overburden, the first few metres of bedrock, or when going through a fault zone.

Grade control drilling uses RC methods.

Core was typically split for sampling, with one half sent for assay and the other half retained as a reference. A small percentage of the core drilled during Agnico Eagle's ownership was not sawn and was shipped as whole core samples. Sample intervals ranged from 0.3–1.5 m.

For the Detour Lake deposit, Kirkland Lake Gold reviewed available bulk density values, and for the current Mineral Resource estimate, a density value was estimated using an inverse distance weighting to the third power (ID3) interpolation method and used the gold search parameters. Lithologies without a bulk density were assigned an average density of 2.99 t/m^3. The resource estimate uses an average value of 2.95 t/m^3 for the area formerly termed the West Detour project, based on 15,120 determinations that were completed by

Kirkland Lake Gold in February 2022. The Zone 58N estimate uses an average value of 2.8 t/m^3, based on 2,644 measurements by Detour Gold.

A number of laboratories were used over the Project history. Where known, the laboratories used during the legacy programs included Assayers Limited, in Rouyn–Noranda, Quebec, (Assayers); the Dome Mine Laboratory in Timmins (Dome laboratory), Ontario; Swastika Laboratories Ltd, in Swastika, Ontario (Swastika); the Detour Lake Mine assay laboratory (Detour Lake laboratory); X-Ral Laboratories in Rouyn–Noranda, Quebec (X-Ral); Bondar Clegg in Ottawa, Ontario (Bondar Clegg); Chemex Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario (Chemex Mississauga); Chemex Laboratories in Rouyn–Noranda, Quebec (Chemex Rouyn–Noranda); Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario (Accurassay Thunder Bay); and Activation Laboratories Ltd in Timmins, Ontario (Actlabs). Accreditations at the time the work was performed is not known. All laboratories other than the Dome laboratory and the Detour Lake laboratory were independent of the operators at the time. All laboratories were independent of Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle. Trade Winds and Detour Gold used SGS Minerals in Garson, Ontario (SGS Garson), SGS Minerals in Don Mills, Ontario (SGS Don Mills), Accurassay in Timmins, Ontario (Accurassay Timmins), Accurassay in Thunder Bay, Ontario (Accurassay Thunder Bay), ALS Minerals in Sudbury, Ontario (ALS Sudbury), and ALS Minerals in Vancouver, B.C. (ALS Vancouver). Where known, the laboratories held ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Trade Winds, Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle. From 2020–2023, Kirkland Lake Gold and Agnico Eagle used ALS Minerals, with sample preparation completed at ALS Timmins and analysis at ALS Vancouver. Exploration samples were also submitted to Actlabs, SGS Laboratories in Cochrane (SGS Cochrane), and AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga (AGAT). These laboratories conducted both sample preparation and analysis. The laboratories hold ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

Grade control samples are analysed at SGS Cochrane and Actlabs. The laboratories currently hold ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

Sample preparation and analysis protocols varied during the legacy programs. Samples were typically crushed, ground, or pulverized, and assayed using either fire assay of a one-assay-ton sub-sample, an aqua regia digestion and ketone extraction method, atomic absorption (AA) or a pulp and metallics procedure. During the Detour Gold programs, samples were crushed, pulverized, and analyzed using either fire assaying with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish, an inductively-coupled plasma–atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP–AES) finish, a gravimetric finish, metallic screen procedures, or an inductively-coupled plasma–optical emission spectrometry (ICP–OES) finish. During the Agnico Eagle programs, samples were crushed, pulverized, and analyzed using AAS and samples >10 g/t Au were analyzed with a gravimetric finish. Selected high-grade samples were analyzed using a screen metallics procedure.

Grade control samples are crushed, pulverized, and assayed using assay with an ICP–OES finish. Sulphur and carbon analysis are completed on 17 m composites (equivalent to one bench) using LECO.

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) in the form of insertion of blanks, standard reference material (standards) and duplicates was not routinely practiced during legacy program submission of samples for analysis. The QA/QC for the legacy programs typically relied on the laboratory's internal protocols. After 1993, standards, blanks and duplicates were routinely inserted in the sample stream. Review of the available QA/QC program results do not indicate any problems with the analytical programs, and the gold analytical data are acceptable to support Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.

Agnico Eagle migrated the Detour Gold Access databases to a Fusion database. Agnico Eagle performed a major data verification exercise during the data migration process. Verification procedures included the review and modifications of coordinates, surveys, samples, lithologies, alteration, mineralization, deformation, structure, veining, and rock quality designation (RQD) data. Currently, logging, and geotechnical data are directly uploaded from the logging software. Collar survey data are uploaded from a (DGPS) Topcon GR3 instrument with a Nikon total station instrument. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) system was used to record position data. Downhole survey data are uploaded from a Reflex Gyro SPRINT-IQ. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) system was used to record position data. All data are checked using inbuilt software checking routines.

Sample security was managed by exploration staff from the drilling phase through to core processing and subsequent dispatching by contracted couriers directly to the analytical facilities. Sample collection was systematically monitored from the drill rigs to the core facility and storage area; this facility is a security-monitored and gated on-site preparation facility. Chain-of-custody procedures consist of sample submittal forms to be sent to the laboratory with sample shipments to ensure that all samples are received by the laboratory.

1.8 Data Verification

Data verification programs were carried out by independent consultants and operations personnel over time.

Agnico Eagle personnel re-verified the entire database during migration of the data from the three Access databases previously used to the current Fusion database.

Verification programs completed by Agnico Eagle include daily sample dispatch review and reporting, review, and approval of drill logs prior to uploading into the Fusion database, and review and authorization of received assay data by the Senior Database Administrator and the QP prior to uploading into the Fusion database. Other checks completed by the QP include site visits, review of geological data collection and checks that the QA/QC procedures used by Agnico Eagle are consistent with standard industry practices.

A complete verification and validation of analytical, geological, and survey information was completed for the data supporting this Report from January 2020 to 16 October, 2023.

Good production reconciliation since the start of the mining operations at Detour Lake validates the assumptions of metal content and gold extraction. The QP considers that a reasonable level of verification has been completed and that no material issues have been left unidentified from the programs undertaken. The data are acceptable to be used in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.

1.9 Data Verification by Qualified Persons

The QPs individually reviewed the information in their areas of expertise, and concluded that the information supported Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation, and could be used in mine planning and in the economic analysis that supports the Mineral Reserve estimates and be used in the mine plan and economic analysis that supports the 2024 PEA.

1.10 Metallurgical Testwork

The Detour Lake Operations process plant was constructed in 2012, commenced operations in 2013, and has been operating since. The plant design was based on metallurgical testwork completed during pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, conducted from 2009–2010. Most of the metallurgical testing was completed at SGS Lakefield Research Limited in Ontario (SGS Lakefield) with follow-up testwork (lead nitrate and oxygen control) carried out on-site by site personnel.

Metallurgical testwork completed as part of the 2009 pre-feasibility study on Detour Lake included mineralogical examination; gravity recovery tests, including gravity recoverable gold tests; cyanide leach tests on gravity tailings; grade variability testing; barren solution recycle testing; cyanide destruction tests; preparation of tailings for chemical and physical characterization and environmental testing; and environmental testwork. During the 2010 Detour Lake feasibility study, tests focused on project optimization, and included evaluation of gold recovery versus grind size, use of oxygen in leach and crushing and grinding studies.

Since those studies, extensive plant testwork has proved the benefit of leaching with high oxygen rates and lead nitrate. Four full grinding circuit surveys were completed by Detour Lake Operations personnel and modelled by third-party consultants using JKSimMet to assist with grinding circuit optimizations and characterization. The plant has been successful in maintaining plant recovery while increasing plant throughput. The plant is still expected to increase throughput to the rate of 28 Mt/year while maintaining plant recovery to historical levels by completing minor changes to the circuit. Improvements are planned for the gravity circuit to increase gold recovery by feeding cyclone underflow instead of cyclone feed to the gravity circuit. Improving grind fineness through reduction of ball-mill transfer size, process control improvement, increased ball-mill power; and expectation of reduced hardness of mineralization from Detour West and Saddle Zone. It is also planned

to reduce carbon-in-pulp solution losses by increasing elution frequency and better carbon regeneration; and minimizing gold-in-carbon losses by improving carbon management.

Work conducted on the Zone 58N area included head assaying, mineralogy, gravity concentration, cyanide leach tests. The mineralization was evaluated to check if the current process plant flowsheet could be used. Based on the results of the Zone 58N metallurgical testing, the existing Detour Lake process plant is capable of processing the Zone 58N mineralization.

Metallurgical recovery forecasts are based on equations developed during the Detour Lake pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, modified with information of historical data. As the West Detour deposit has similar mineralogy to that of the Detour Lake deposit, the same recovery assumptions are used for the West Detour mineralization and Saddle Zone. The metallurgical recovery assumptions used in the 2024 Detour Lake Mine LOM plan average 91.6% with the last years of reclaiming low grade stockpiles at 88%.

The variability of the ore in the Detour Lake Pit is related to the talc, copper, and sulphur content. The talc zone is mainly located on the southern end of the pit. Copper and sulphur are present throughout the pit in various quantities. High-talc ores are soft and process faster. High-talc ore used to impact recovery in the past and talc ores were limited to 15% of the plant feed. However, the operations have shown that recovery can be maintained with very high lead nitrate dosage rates. Processing of 40% talc ore starting in 2020 yielded similar recoveries as non-talc ore. Sulphur content can impact recovery, and blending strategies to avoid feeding the plant with ores over 2% sulphur are in place and have worked successfully.

Copper is an element that impacts cyanide and SO_2 consumption. It is managed by blending, if too high, and by controlling the slurry temperature to the leach feed. To avoid copper plating on the carbon, a control strategy on the cyanide/copper ratio is in place.

1.11 Mineral Resource Estimates

1.11.1 Detour Lake

The 2024 Mineral Resource estimate consists of four block models: two above the Mineral Reserve pit, one below the Mineral Reserve pit, and one for Zone 58N. The models above the Mineral Reserve pit were estimated for open pit mining and used for Mineral Reserve estimation. These block models used only low-grade mineralization domains and were split along an arbitrary north–south limit at 590,300E. The east and west models above the Mineral Reserves pit were estimated in December 2020 and December 2023, respectively. The block model below the Mineral Reserve pit was completed in March 2024, after the open pit Mineral Reserves were estimated. It was prepared to support estimation of Mineral Resources assuming open pit and underground mining methods, and includes high-grade and low-grade mineralized domains. The block model for Zone 58N was completed in September 2018 by third-party consultants, G Mining Services Inc. (G Mining).

Mineral Resources at the Detour Lake Mine are estimated for mineralization potentially amenable to open pit and underground mining methods. The drill hole database supporting the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves for the Detour Lake Mine estimate has a cut-off date of 16 October, 2023. The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of 31 March, 2024, the date used for mining depletion.

In the Detour Lake deposit area, low-grade domains were modelled using a reference threshold grade of 0.2 g/t Au. High-grade corridor domains used a 0.7 g/t Au threshold. High-grade domains are contained within the low-grade domains and were used to support Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining methods. There are a total of 11 low-grade domains that expand above and below the Mineral Reserves pit. There are 43 high-grade zones, which were only used in the block model below the Mineral Reserves pit.

A 3D model of all prior mined areas in the Detour Lake Mine was created from available plans and sections. Individual models were created for underground access, stopes, and the Campbell open pit. The voids reconcile reasonably well with prior mining records. This void model was used to deplete the block models.

Sample intervals were split into 0.1 m intervals, coded with zone wireframes, and composited to 2 m and 5 m intervals. Compositing was downhole, respecting the contacts defined by the zone wireframes.

Capping was performed on a zone-by-zone basis using the 2 m and 5 m downhole composites. After applying capping the coefficient of variation was reduced from 3–10 to 1.6–3, with metal lost under 10% in most cases. This indicated that the database was appropriate for interpolation with ordinary kriging (OK) if care was taken to minimize the over smoothing of the estimates and judicious selection of the estimation parameters.

For the models above the reserve pit, density was assigned by rock type from 590,300E to the west, to the east the density was interpolated using an inverse distance weighting to the third power (ID3) interpolation method, with the same interpolation search ellipses as used for gold estimation. The same assumptions were used for the block model to the west, and below the reserve pit. Overburden was assigned a density of 1.8 t/m^3, the value for mineralized volcanic rocks was 2.95 t/m^3, and the sedimentary unit to the south was assigned a density of 2.85 t/m^3.

Continuity analysis was completed by modelled zone using the capped 2 m and the 5 m composites.

Below the reserves pit a block size of 5 m x 5 m x 7.25 m was used. Above the reserve pit, the model used blocks of 10 m x 10 m x 7.25 m. Sub-cells were allowed. Block sizes were selected as appropriate to model the volume of the wireframes of the zones with the block model.

Datamine was used to divide the parent blocks into sub-blocks defined by X/2, Y/2, and a variable block size in the Z direction, to best fit the volumes into the block model.

Density was assigned and gold grades were estimated into the parent cell.

The interpolation method used to estimate the gold grades in the block models above and below the reserve pit was an OK algorithm. An inverse distance weighting to the second power (ID2) interpolation, and nearest neighbour (NN) estimates were completed concurrent to the OK estimate for validation purposes.

To attempt to honour the distribution of local mineralization trends, a dynamic anisotropy process was implemented.

All mineralized zones were estimated using hard boundaries, a decision that was supported by examination of boundary analysis plots.

For the low-grade domains below the pit and above the pit, west of 590,300E, the interpolation approach was similar. It was estimated with six passes of contracting volumes, such as: pass 6 used a 50 x 30 x 10 m search ellipse, pass 5 used a 100 x 60 x 20 m search ellipse. Additionally, passes six and five used a minimum of five composites and maximum of 10 composites to estimate the grade in a block. Passes four to one used a minimum of three composites and maximum of 10 composites. The maximum number of composites per drill hole was two in all cases. Estimated blocks could be re-estimated in subsequent passes.

The OK gold grade was validated using a combination of visual inspection, statistical evaluation, swath plots, reconciliation with past mining results, and comparison with grade control RC data. No material biases were noted in the estimation.

Mineral Resources considered potentially amenable to open pit mining methods were classified as follows:

- Measured: blocks informed by a minimum of three drillholes, with a maximum drillhole space of 20 m;
- Indicated: blocks were assigned a classification of Indicated if the block was informed by a minimum of three drill holes, was estimated within the first two estimation passes (100 m x 60 m x 20 m), and informed by at least one drill hole with a composite within 50 m of the block;
- Inferred: Blocks were classified as Inferred if the block was informed by a minimum of two drill holes, was estimated within the first four estimation passes (200 m x 120 m x 40 m), and informed by at least one drill hole with a composite within 100 m of the block.

Mineral Resources considered potentially amenable to underground mining methods were classified as follows:

- Measured: no blocks were classified as Measured;
- Indicated: blocks were assigned a classification of Indicated if the block was informed by a minimum of three drill holes, was estimated within the shortest estimation pass (25 x 25 x 10 m), and informed by all the drilling within a maximum of 50 m drill spacing to the block;

- Inferred: blocks were classified as Inferred if the block was informed by a minimum of two drill holes, was estimated within up to the second short estimation passes (50 x 50 x 20 m), and informed by the drilling within a 100 m drill spacing to the block.

The criteria used to classify Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining methods were more restrictive than the classification used for the Mineral Resources potentially amenable to open pit mining methods because the mineralization continuity is lower when using the elevated cut-off grade for the underground estimate.

Mineral Resources amenable to open pit mining were constrained within a pit shell optimized using the Vulcan software. A revenue factor of 1 was used to guide the pit design. The model was depleted with past open pit and underground mining as at 31 March, 2024. The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au.

A cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t Au was calculated to identify optimal mine stope optimizer shapes assuming a transverse longhole open stoping mining method. The method was evaluated as appropriate to the sub-vertical mineralization orientation. Stope optimizer shapes were set to a maximum height of 40 m, length of 20 m, and variable thickness with an average of 14.7 m dilution included.

1.11.2 Zone 58N

Mineral Resources for Zone 58N were covered by a stand-alone model. The drill hole database supporting the Mineral Resource for Zone 58N was closed for estimation as at 3 September, 2018.

The mineralized domains for Zone 58N consist of 3D wireframes built in 2018 by G Mining. Nine principal sub-vertical mineralized conduits were identified in Zone 58N, based on alteration intensities described as moderate or stronger, plus an additional zone of mineralization present in the hanging wall, Zone 75.

A composite length of 2 m was selected. Grades were capped prior to compositing. An assigned density of 2.7 t/m^3 was used.

Composites within a 0.05 g/t Au grade shell were selected and used to generate indicator variograms at various thresholds to identify directions of anisotropy. The range of the indicator variogram models was reduced to the drill spacing (25 x 25 m) above an indicator threshold of 1.0 g/t Au. A block size of 5 x 3 x 5 m was used.

Due to the highly erratic distribution of gold grades at Zone 58N, a five-pass interpolation strategy was adopted. Validation completed included visual checks on plan and section, global statistical checks using descriptive statistics, swath plots, and quantile–quantile checks on smoothing. No material biases were noted.

The following parameters were used to determine the Mineral Resource classification for Zone 58N:

- Measured: There are no blocks classified as Measured;
- Indicated: blocks estimated in passes 1, 2 and 3 above elevation 5780 mRL;

- Inferred: blocks estimated in pass 4, in addition to estimation passes 1, 2 and 3 below elevation 5780 mRL;
- All material below elevation 5780 mRL is classified as Inferred due to the wider drill hole spacing.

The mining assumption for the Zone 58N deposit is that it will be mined using underground mining methods including transverse and longitudinal long-hole stopes. The mineralized domains were modelled with a minimum thickness of 4 m downhole (approximately 3 m true thickness), to ensure that minimum underground mining widths were addressed.

The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 2.2 g/t Au.

1.12 Mineral Resource Statement

Mineral Resources are reported in situ, using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and are reported exclusive of those Mineral Resources converted to Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mineral Resources are reported in Table 1-1 and Table 1-2. The Mineral Resources have an effective date of 31 March, 2024.

The Qualified Person for the estimates is Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., an Agnico Eagle employee.

Factors that may affect the Mineral Resource estimates include changes to: metal price and exchange rate assumptions; assumptions used to generate the estimation domains; local interpretations of mineralization geometry and continuity of mineralized zones; geological and mineralization shape and geological and grade continuity assumptions; treatment of high-grade gold values; density assignments; geotechnical, including locations of historically mined-out voids, mining and metallurgical recovery assumptions; input and design parameter assumptions that pertain to the assumptions for open pit and underground mining constraining the estimates; and assumptions as to the continued ability to access the site, retain mineral and surface rights titles, maintain environment and other regulatory permits, and maintain the social license to operate.

Table 1-1: Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource Statement

Zone	Assumed Mining Method	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated		
			Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)
Detour Lake	Open pit	0.25	35,586	1.08	1,235	620,524	0.57	11,412	656,110	0.60	12,647
Detour Lake	Underground	1.22	—	—	—	10,008	2.02	652	10,008	2.02	652
Zone 58N	Underground	2.2	—	—	—	2,868	5.80	534	2,868	5.80	534
Detour Lake Total			***35,586***	***1.08***	***1,235***	***633,400***	***0.62***	***12,598***	***668,985***	***0.64***	***13,833***

Table 1-2: Inferred Mineral Resource Statement

Zone	Assumed Mining Method	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Inferred		
			Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)
Detour Lake	Open pit	0.25	78,647	1.52	3,850
Detour Lake	Underground	1.22	56,809	2.04	3,718
Zone 58N	Underground	2.2	973	4.35	136
Detour Lake Total Inferred			***136,430***	***1.76***	***7,704***

Notes to accompany Mineral Resource tables:

1. The Mineral Resources have an effective date of 31 March, 2024. The Qualified Person for the estimates is Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., an Agnico Eagle employee.
2. Mineral Resources are reported in situ, exclusive of those Mineral Resources converted to Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
3. Mineral Resources considered amenable to open pit mining methods at the Detour Lake Mine were estimated a gold price of US$1,650/oz, an assumed exchange rate of C$/US$1.30, variable metallurgical recovery assumptions based on formulae, 2% royalty, 0.5% First Nations royalty, mining costs of C$4.33/t mined and an incremental bench cost of C$0.0197/t/bench, process costs of C$10.74/t milled, general and administrative

costs of C$3.33/t milled, non-mining sustaining capital costs of C$4.07/t milled, mining sustaining capital costs of C$0.55/t mined, and variable pit slope angles that range from 22–58º. The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au.

4. Mineral Resources considered amenable to underground mining methods at the Detour Lake Mine were estimated assuming long-hole and transverse stoping methods. The estimates used a gold price of US$1,650/oz, an assumed exchange rate of C$/US$1.30, 91.9% mill recovery, 2.0% royalty, 0.8% First Nations royalty, mining costs of C$53.01/t mined (40-m high stopes), process costs of C$10.15/t mined, general and administrative costs of C$12.83/t mined. The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t Au. Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are reported within mineable shapes including mining dilution and Inferred Resources are reported excluding mining dilution.
5. Mineral Resources considered amenable to underground pit mining methods at Zone 58N were estimated assuming long-hole and transverse stoping methods. The estimates used a gold price of US1,300/oz, metallurgical recovery assumption of 97%, refining and transport costs of C$5/oz Au, average mining cost of C$75/t mined, process and tailings costs of C$9/t milled, general and administrative costs of C$11.50/t, assumed dilution average of 12%. The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 2.2 g/t Au.
6. Estimates have been rounded in accordance with reporting guidelines. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

1.13 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Mineral Reserves were estimated using a merged Mineral Resources model completed in December 2023 to the west of 590,300E and 2020 to the east of this limit. Mineral Reserves were depleted to 31 March, 2024.

Mineral Reserves are reported as the diluted ore tonnage and grade scheduled to be fed to the mill over the life of the operation, based on open pit mining methods. The associated production schedule considers an optimized mill and stockpile strategy to maximize discounted cash flows.

Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources within the Detour Lake pits were converted to Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, respectively.

Each deposit was optimized independently to reflect the different bench height planned for that pit. The parameters and respective values assumed in the pit optimization process are presented in Table 1-3.

Based on the costs and price assumptions presented in Table 1-3, a set of pit shells associated with a range of revenue factors was generated for each of the deposits. The final pit selection was based on conventional best–worst case analysis of discounted cash-flows.

The engineered pit designs were completed using the pit optimization shells as a guide in order to maximize the value and gold recovered inside the ultimate pits. The resulting pit designs include practical geometry that is required in an operational mine, such as the haul road to access all the benches, recommended pit slopes with geotechnical berms, proper benching configuration and smoothed pit walls.

The cut-off evaluation incorporated considerations of mill and stockpile capacities, mine constraints and economic parameters when defining mill and stockpile cut-off grades over time in a yearly basis. An elevated cut-off of 0.30 g/t Au is used as a minimum in the cut-off grade optimization process. Mining will use a variable cut-off grade strategy because it moves forward ounce production and delays stripping as much as possible as it aims to maximize discounted cash flows.

Mine dilution is accounted for by the use of mine panels that emulate variable degrees of dilution as a function of the continuity of the mineralization at different cut-off grades.

1.14 Mineral Reserve Statement

Mineral Reserves are reported at the point of delivery to the process plant, or in stockpiles, using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. The Qualified Person for the estimate is Mr. Andre Leite, P.Eng., an Agnico Eagle employee. Mineral Reserves have an effective date of 31 March, 2024 and are summarized in Table 1-4. Mineral Reserves are reported using a variable optimized cut-off strategy with a minimum cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au.

Table 1-3: Pit Optimization Parameters

Item	Unit	Value
Gold price	(US$/oz)	1,400
Exchange rate	(C$/US$)	1.30
Royalty	%	2
First Nations payments	%	0.50
Silver credits	%	0.21
Refining & marketing charge	%	0.28
Net gold prices	(C$/oz)	1,773
Metallurgical recovery	(%)	formulae
Process cost	(C$/t milled)	10.74
G&A cost without reclamation	(C$/t milled)	2.97
Reclamation & closure spend (ARO)	(C$/t milled)	0.36
Non-mining capital cost (sustaining + development)	(C$/t milled)	4.07
Mining capital cost (sustaining + development)	(C$/t mined)	0.55
Mining cost (including vertical incremental costs)	(C$/t mined)	4.33
Incremental haulage cost, Detour Lake Pit	C$/7.25m bench	0.0197
Break even cut-off	g/t	0.453
Marginal cut-off	g/t	0.270

Note: G&A = general and administrative

Table 1-4: Mineral Reserves Statement

Zone	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Proven			Probable			Combined Proven and Probable		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)
Detour Lake Pit and stockpiles	Ore ≥0.50 g/t Au	71.5	1.13	2,592.7	461.5	0.90	13,412.7	533.0	0.96	16,005.4
	Ore <0.50 g/t Au	50.2	0.42	684.2	227.9	0.38	2,808.2	278.1	0.39	3,492.4
	Total Ore	*121.7*	*0.84*	*3,276.8*	*689.4*	*0.73*	*16,221.0*	*811.1*	*0.77*	*19,497.8*
North Pit	Ore ≥0.50 g/t Au	—	—	—	5.6	0.83	150.4	5.6	0.83	150.4
	Ore <0.50 g/t Au	—	—	—	1.9	0.39	23.9	1.9	0.39	23.9
	Total Ore	—	—	—	*7.5*	*0.72*	*174.3*	*7.5*	*0.72*	*174.3*
Total all pits and stockpiles	*Ore ≥0.50 g/t Au*	*71.5*	*1.13*	*2,592.7*	*467.2*	*0.90*	*13,563.1*	*538.6*	*0.93*	*16,155.8*
	Ore <0.50 g/t Au	*50.2*	*0.42*	*684.2*	*229.8*	*0.38*	*2,832.1*	*280.0*	*0.39*	*3,516.2*
	Total Ore	*121.7*	*0.84*	*3,276.8*	*697.0*	*0.73*	*16,395.2*	*818.6*	*0.75*	*19,672.0*

Notes to accompany Mineral Reserves table:

1. The Mineral Reserves have an effective date of 31 March, 2024. The Qualified Person for the estimate is Mr. Andre Leite, P.Eng., an Agnico Eagle employee.
2. Mineral Resources are reported at the point of delivery to the process plant. Mineral Reserves are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
3. Mineral Reserves amenable to open pit mining methods were estimated using a gold price assumption of US$1,400/oz, an exchange rate of 1.30 C$/US$, a 2% net smelter return royalty, 0.5% First Nations royalty, refining charge of 0.28%, variable metallurgical recoveries based on a formula, inter-ramp pit slope angles that range from 22.0–58.0º, mining cost (inc. vertical incremental cost) of C$4.33/t mined, process costs of C$10.74/t milled, general and administrative costs of C$2.97/t milled, non-mining capital costs of C$4.07/t milled, and mining capital costs of C$0.55/t mined. The estimate is reported above a minimum cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au.
4. Estimates were rounded in accordance with reporting guidelines. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Factors that may affect the Mineral Reserve estimates include: changes to the gold price and exchange rate assumptions; changes to pit slope and geotechnical assumptions; changes to operating cost assumptions used in the constraining pit shell; changes to pit designs from those currently envisaged; unforeseen dilution; changes to hydrogeological and pit dewatering assumptions; changes to inputs to capital and operating cost estimates; ability to permit West Detour and North Pit pits and western extent of the ultimate Detour Lake pit; and changes to modifying factor assumptions, including environmental, permitting and social licence to operate.

1.15 Mining Methods

The geotechnical design parameters for Detour Lake Pit were reviewed by Golder in 2021. A process of ongoing geotechnical monitoring and documentation was implemented at the mine and additional risk mitigation techniques continue to be evaluated and employed as needed.

The mine water management plan is matched to the mine development strategy. Water management infrastructure includes non-contact water diversion structures and water retention ponds, appropriately sized based on hydrological/hydrogeological modelling and the changes in mining activity and stockpiling over the LOM.

The mine operation requires the management of old underground workings; in general, historical records of underground workings are very reliable. Standard operational procedures regulate the mining activity in these affected areas to ensure a safe operation and risk management.

There are a total of eight phases designed for the Detour Lake Pit and one for the North Pit.

Both waste rock storage facility (WRSF) and stockpile strategies are in agreement with the permitting strategy, and respect related environmental constraints. Currently the mine has two WRSFs (MRS1 and MRS2), two ore stockpile (ROMPAD and MRS2SP) and one overburden/topsoil stockpile for mine reclamation purposes (OVB1). The mine plan includes provision for two additional ore stockpiles (MRS4 and MRS5), three new WRSFs (MRS3, MRS2-extension and in-pit) and one new overburden/topsoil stockpile (West Detour Overburden stock).

The Detour Lake Pit is mined using conventional truck-shovel open pit mining. The mine is operated using an Owner-operator mining equipment and labour strategy. Excluding the muskeg and overburden/till top layer, all material must be blasted. Pioneering drilling and blasting is required in the overburden/rock contact. During winter months, occasional blasting may be required due to frost.

The mine operates 24-hr per day year-round on 12 hr shifts for all operational crews. Operational teams work on either a seven-day in/seven-day out or a 14-day in/14-day out rotation. Management/supervisory and support personnel work at site on different schedules.

The mine production schedule forecasts a total 2,088 Mt to be mined over a period of 20 years (2024–2044). A total of 818 Mt of ore is planned to be milled over a period of 30 years (2024–2053); with the last nine years of production supported by long-term stockpile reclaim. The optimized and variable cut-off strategy combined with 248 Mt of stockpile capacity, results in an average LOM stripping ratio of 1.76.

1.16 Recovery Methods

The process plant is based on a robust metallurgical flowsheet designed for optimum recovery with minimum operating costs. The flowsheet is based upon unit operations that are well proven in industry.

The primary crushing system is a single stage, open circuit, primary gyratory crusher that feeds a secondary cone crusher operated in open circuit. The gold recovery circuit selected was a leach circuit followed by a carbon-in-pulp (CIP) circuit. The mineralization then proceeds to acid wash, stripping, electrowinning, and refining.

The process plant was designed to process ore at an average throughput of 55,000 t/d or 20 Mt/a, equivalent to milling rates of 2,500 tonnes per operating hour (t/oh) with operating time of 92% in a 24 hour day. While operating time has lagged at around 90%, the milling rate has far exceeded the design rate averaging 3,325 t/hr in 2023 for 25.4 Mt milled.

With the upturn of current performance of the process plant, ongoing optimization efforts and some new capital initiatives, the LOM plan assumes that the plant throughput will increase from 25.4 Mt/a in 2023 to 28.0 Mt/a in 2025 and thereafter. The annual plant throughput of 28.0 Mt/a is planned to be achieved by increasing the milling rate to 3,474 t/hr and improving operating time to 92%. Various initiatives have been developed to bring the plant to the 28 Mt/a throughput rate. Additional initiatives have been identified to further improve the process plant's operating flexibility, and to mitigate risks associated with tonnage increases.

The LOM plan assumes that the 28.0 Mt/a throughput rate will use 778,000 MWh per year, which the plant electrical system is adequately designed to supply.

A barge reclaim water system is used to reclaim and pump water from the tailings management area (TMA) back to the process plant to satisfy process water requirements. Depending on the water balance in the TMA, water from the open pit and various collection ditches around the WRSFs can also be directed to the plant. Make-up water for the reagent mixing is sourced from East Lake when required.

Consumables used in the plant include: steel balls; quicklime (CaO); sodium cyanide (NaCN) for gold dissolution and desorption; SO_2 and SMBS; anti-scalant; caustic; copper sulphate; carbon is used for gold collection; and ore anti-freeze conditioner.

1.17 Project Infrastructure

Surface infrastructure to support operations is primarily in place, and includes:

- Two open pits: Detour Lake Pit (in operation) and North Pit (to be constructed);
- Processing facilities: grinding and leaching facilities, along with management and engineering offices, change house, workshop, warehouse, and assay laboratory (currently under construction) facilities;
- Mine facilities: management and engineering offices, change house, heavy mining vehicle and light vehicle workshops (currently undergoing expansion), wash bay, warehouse, explosives magazine, crusher, mine access gate house, return water pump house;
- Administration buildings: facilities for overall site management, safety inductions, and general and administrative functions;
- Accommodation camp;
- Four stockpiles: ROM pad, MRS4 (under construction), MRS5 (planned construction) and MRS2;
- Four WRFs: MRS1, MRS2, MRS3 (planned construction) and in-pit (planned construction);
- Four tailings storage facilities: Cells 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Cell 3 and Cell 4 are currently at the design stage);
- Water management facilities: stormwater and water storage dams, diversions, culverts;
- Landfill facility;
- Airfield and aerodrome facility.

Facilities in Cochrane include administration offices, a bus terminal with employee parking lot and security check-ins, four houses and an eight-unit apartment block. Agnico Eagle has a shared services centre in Timmins, Sudbury, and North Bay that services the Detour Lake Mine. SGS Minerals operates a full-service analytical laboratory in Cochrane in support of the Detour Lake Mine.

Workers are accommodated in two camps. The Little Hopper Lodge (previously referred to as the Permanent Camp) is located 7 km west of the mining operations in close proximity to Little Hopper Lake. The Sagimeo Lodge is located just south of the mine services building. Accommodations have a capacity of 1,435 people with an additional 275 rooms available as an overflow.

Potable water for the Little Hopper Lodge is obtained from Little Hopper Lake. This is adequate for the Detour Lake's current and future needs. Potable water for the Sagimeo Lodge, mine services facilities, site administration facility, and the process plant is obtained from borehole wells close to the camp. Fresh water is pumped from East Lake and is primarily used in the process plant for reagent mixing but is also used as wash water in the truck wash facility and water make-up for the fire water tank.

The existing 180 km-long powerline runs from the processing facility to a tie in at Island Falls, and thence to the Pinard substation. The 230 kV transmission line allows for the distribution of more than 85 MW of power, suitable to service the entire Detour Lake Operations. In the event of a power failure, there is sufficient emergency power generation for the provision of basic services.

1.18 Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations

1.18.1 Environmental and Supporting Studies

The Detour Lake Mine Area has been subject to extensive baseline, environmental monitoring, and technical studies, as per provincial and federal regulatory requirements. Monitoring of various environmental factors has continued throughout the operating period, generating an extensive environmental dataset that supports site management and permitting efforts.

1.18.2 Monitoring

Detour Lake Mine operates in a highly regulated jurisdictions with federal, provincial, and site-specific permit compliance and monitoring requirements. Agnico Eagle notes the following monitoring programs in particular:

- Air and noise: The mine is required to comply with air quality standards, point of impingement guidelines, and ambient air quality criteria specified in Ontario Reg. 419/05. The installed operating monitoring systems demonstrate compliance with these standards, which confirms the predictions of no significant air quality or noise impacts.
- Water quality: the monitoring network includes approximately 87 surface water stations and 152 groundwater stations. Regular data collection, analysis, and interpretation on a monthly and quarterly basis allow for risk identification and adaptive management;
- Fisheries and other aquatic resources: mitigation measures were implemented to limit potential effects related to mining of the Detour Lake Pit on aquatic resources. Additional mitigation measures and compensations plans are in the final stages of review to address potential impacts to fisheries and other aquatic resources related to continued mine development.
- Vegetation and wildlife: measures to minimize adverse effects to area plants and wildlife include but are not limited to: optimizing the Project footprint; maintaining a minimum 120 m buffer around watercourses; avoidance of unnecessary disturbance to wetlands; and avoidance of tree clearing during the bird nesting period. Recommendations for the protection of Woodland Caribou include as reasonable: minimizing the overall project footprint; avoidance of critical over-wintering habitat; minimizing disturbance to mature upland black spruce–jack pine forests that support a high abundance of terrestrial and arboreal lichens (a preferred food source); and

minimizing the potential for caribou/vehicular traffic interaction. Agnico Eagle has also implemented a caribou tracking and monitoring program.

- Cultural and heritage resources: none of the studies completed identified archaeological sites that are proximal to the mine site, including the West Detour area, which are likely to be affected by the mine in any foreseeable manner. The overall potential for encountering unforeseen cultural heritage or archaeological sites that would conflict with the proposed development plan for the site is considered to be low. An additional study conducted in late 2023 identified an archaeological site on the south shore of East Lake, which remains outside of any planned development for the mine.

1.18.3 Tailings Management Area

Tailings are stored at surface in an engineered TMA presently located east of the process plant. The TMA consists of four cells being developed in a planned, progressive manner: Cell 1 was built over a historic tailings storage facility from a previous mining operation and deposition is substantially complete; Cell 2 was developed to the north of Cell 1 and is currently the active facility for deposition. The proposed location for Cell 3 is south of the mine water pond and is currently in the conceptual design and permitting stage; the proposed location for Cell 4 is just south of Cell 1 where the mine water pond is currently sited. The mine water pond is expected to be transferred to the North Pit in 2037, once the pit is mined out. The TMA is designed to function as independent cells for tailings and water management. Tailings deposition will generally occur in only one cell at any time with water recycled for process plant use occurring mainly from the active cells.

The initial design of the TMA was optimized during ongoing operations, as additional information became available through ongoing construction and in response to a requirement for additional capacity. In Q4 2020, tailings deposition was transitioned from Cell 1 to Cell 2. Transition from Cell 2 to Cell 3 is planned for 2029 followed by Cell 4 in 2037. Starting in 2044, tailings are to be deposited in the Detour Lake Pit (mine operation in the Detour Lake Pit is forecast to be complete in 2044). The TMA Cell 2, Cell 3, Cell 4, and Open Pit will provide for storage of approximately 893 Mt of tailings solids. Capital investment is reflected in the cash flow model.

Inspection and monitoring is performed during construction and operation of the tailings dams to assess their performance and safety; and to verify that actual conditions are consistent with the design assumptions and intent. Inspection and monitoring also optimizes maintenance and repair costs, provides warning of impending risks, and provides sufficient time to implement remedial measures, if required. A dam safety review completed in 2020 confirmed that the TMA is performing as designed. The next dam safety review is planned for 2025.

1.18.4 Water Management

Environmental protection is ensured through the water management network, which collects seepage and runoff from all mine waste facilities through a system of ditching,

pumping, and pipeline infrastructure. The modular design allows for the addition of treatment facilities if required.

In 2020, a mine water pond with a capacity of 3.5 Mm^3 was completed. The mine water pond serves as a central water management facility (e.g., for open pit water and local runoff), and provides additional contingencies for storage and treatment, if needed. The mine water pond will be relocated prior to transition of tailings deposition into Cell 4.

Tailings, tailings slurry water, and water reclaimed for the operation of the process plant are managed through the TMA.

1.18.5 Permits

The existing Detour Lake Mine has received a number of approvals, authorizations, and operating permits from applicable regulatory agencies. Additional environmental permits, or amendments to existing permits, will be required to support ongoing operations, development, and proposed expansions to Detour Lake Mine. Required permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of applicable development or operating activities.

1.18.6 Closure and Reclamation

Agnico Eagle acknowledges it will be responsible for providing the full amount of the financial assurance for the closure and rehabilitation of Detour Lake Mine, subject to any required or approved changes to the Closure Plan. Closure costs were included in the economic analysis that supports the Mineral Reserves.

Over the LOM, there will be developmental phases (e.g., the construction and initiation of deposition into a new tailings cell) that trigger the issuance of additional security bonding for the operation. Financial assurance is submitted to the Ministry of Mines prior to the beginning of the associated activities of each phase, or as otherwise arranged with the Ministry of Mines. Based on Detour Lake Mine's current phase of development, security provided to the Ministry of Mines to date totals approximately C$232 million. Financial assurance associated with proposed expansions will be formalized through subsequent Closure Plan Amendments.

1.18.7 Social Considerations

Agnico Eagle has undertaken ongoing consultation with the public, government regulators and its Indigenous partners regarding the operations, environmental commitments, and planned activities. Agnico Eagle has established the following consultation principles:

- Early notification;
- Open communication;
- Accessible information;
- Flexible process;
- Capacity building;

- Mutual respect.

These principles continue to guide interactions within mine permitting, operations, and exploration.

Agnico Eagle has agreements with several First Nation and Métis communities who have treaty and Indigenous rights asserted within the operations area of Detour Lake Mine. These agreements provide a framework for strengthened collaboration in the development and operations of the mine and outlines tangible benefits for the Indigenous communities, including direct financial support, skills training and employment, opportunities for business development and contracting, and a framework for issues resolution, regulatory permitting and Agnico Eagle's future financial contributions. In addition, Agnico Eagle consults Indigenous communities in connection with permitting applications and ongoing projects.

1.19 Markets and Contracts

No market studies are currently relevant as the Detour Lake Mine is an operating mine producing a readily-saleable commodity in the form of doré. Doré is sent via secure transportation to a refinery for further refining. Agnico Eagle sells its gold production into the market at spot prices. The estimated bullion transport costs, liability charges and refining costs used for the financial analysis are based on contract prices agreed with third-parties.

Commodity prices used in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates are set by Agnico Eagle at the corporate level. The current gold price provided for Mineral Reserve estimation is US$1,400/oz, and US$1,650/oz for Mineral Resource estimation. Both Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates use an exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$.

Agnico Eagle has a number of contracts, agreement, and/or purchase orders in place for supply and services that are material to the operation. All contracts or agreements are negotiated with vendors and have a contractual scope, terms, and conditions. Contracts are negotiated and renewed as needed. Contract terms are considered to be within industry norms, and typical of similar contracts in Canada with which Agnico Eagle is familiar.

1.20 Capital Cost Estimates

Capital costs consist largely of deferred stripping using a by-phase approach, construction of tailings cells and dam raises, mining equipment (replacements, additions, component replacements, capitalized maintenance), and sustaining capital for the process plant.

Capital costs for the first three years of plan are based on budget cycle estimates with supplier quotes, engineered designs, maintenance strategies, production plans or preliminary estimates. Estimates in later years are based on maintenance strategies, equipment replacement schedules, and long-term sustaining capital estimates based on

recent operating history. Tailings cell costs are based on physical material movement requirements and recent unit cost history.

The LOM capital cost estimate is provided in Table 1-5. The LOM plan estimated total capital cost is C$7,842 million.

1.21 Operating Cost Estimates

Operating costs are based on actual costs seen during operations at site and are projected through the LOM primarily using zero-based budgeting principles.

All operating costs were evaluated on an annual basis and include all costs related to:

- Mining ore and waste;
- Processing ore;
- All expenses associated with site administration;
- Adjustments for deferred stripping and changes in stockpile inventory;
- Royalties;
- Payments related to agreements with First Nations.

The consumables for the operation are based on a combination of current prices, contracts for future years and Agnico Eagle's view of long-term pricing, sourced from the previous life-of-mine plan, recent historical prices, and specialized third-party advisors.

In general, approximately 87% of operating costs are based in Canadian dollars and 13% have US dollar exposure. The exchange rate used in the financial model is 1.34 C$/US$.

The LOM operating cost estimate is provided in Table 1-6. The LOM plan estimated total operating cost is C$18,048 million. The LOM mining unit cost in C$/t mined is C$4.16/t ex-pit. The LOM minesite cost in C$/t milled is C$22.05/t milled. The LOM minesite cost in C$/oz produced is C$1,002/oz produced.

1.22 Economic Analysis

This section is not relevant to this Report as Agnico Eagle is a producing issuer, the operations are currently in production, and there is no material expansion of current production planned.

Mineral Reserve declaration for the Detour Lake Operations is supported by a positive cash flow.

Table 1-5: Capital Cost Summary by Area

Capital Cost Summary (C$M)	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032–2043 (Avg)	2044	2045–2053 (Avg)	LOM
Deferred stripping	136	285	276	278	206	211	165	163	77	—	—	2,645
Tailings management	100	105	86	227	195	113	115	95	99	—	—	2,224
Mining [1]	192	225	248	133	96	98	89	98	64	23	11	2,075
Processing	65	67	69	43	23	24	24	17	15	14	11	625
Site administration [2]	36	26	28	40	32	9	5	4	5	4	3	273
Total Capital Costs	**530**	**707**	**707**	**720**	**552**	**454**	**399**	**378**	**260**	**42**	**25**	**7,842**

Notes: 1. Includes capital projects, equipment replacements/additions, planned component replacements, and capitalized portion of maintenance and repair contract of 795 haul trucks. 2. Includes infrastructure, water management, and camp.

Table 1-6: Operating Cost Summary

Operating Cost (C$M)	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032–2043 (Avg.)	2044	2045–2053 (Avg.)	2054	LOM
Mining [1,2]	390	505	497	510	530	525	518	473	342	58	62	0	8,663
Processing	248	315	319	318	311	307	295	292	271	268	254	0	8,206
Site administration [3,4]	81	112	110	119	115	116	110	109	85	34	33	0	2,224
Subtotal	*719*	*932*	*926*	*947*	*956*	*948*	*924*	*875*	*697*	*361*	*349*	*0*	*19,093*
Adjustments [5]	-191	-252	-246	-214	-256	-290	-304	-244	-98	159	219	0	-1,046
Total	***527***	***680***	***680***	***733***	***700***	***658***	***620***	***631***	***599***	***520***	***568***	***0***	***18,048***

Notes: 1. Excludes adjustment for deferred stripping. 2. Mining costs reduction reflect depletion of stockpiles late in mine life. 3. Includes First Nations costs. 4. Reduction in the site administration charges late in the mine life reflects reduction in mining activity. 5. Includes adjustments for deferred stripping, royalties, and changes in stockpile inventory.

1.23 Risks and Opportunities

The major risks to the Detour Lake Operations are associated with:

- Negative variations to the gold and diesel price assumptions;
- Significant additional dilution or ore losses;
- Significant delays in the assumed permitting timeline for the West Detour project;
- Changes in the geotechnical assumptions;
- Lower than planned plant production capacity;
- Tailings cell seepage.

The major opportunities are:

- Additional modifications to the process stream that may generate a higher than 28 Mt/a plant capacity;
- Investigation of the underground potential at Detour Lake based on the results of the 2024 PEA;
- Further improvements in the grade control processes with the installation of an assay laboratory at the mine site;
- Increased level of automation in the mine operation (upgrade of the mine network to long-term evolution will enable a higher level of automation);
- Use of alternative energy sources to diesel with the intent of improving business sustainability and competitiveness.
- Alternate tailings impoundment and treatment to reduce life-cycle costs and improve constructability.
- Process water treatment and discharge to reduce water quality risks.

1.24 Interpretation and Conclusions

An economic analysis was performed in support of estimation of Mineral Reserves; this indicated a positive cash flow using the assumptions and parameters detailed in this Report.

1.25 2024 PEA

1.25.1 Introduction

This Report sub-section presents the results of the 2024 PEA on proposed underground operations at Detour Lake.

The economic analysis is partly based on Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the 2024 PEA based on these Mineral Resources will be realized.

The production schedules and financial analysis annualized cash flow table are presented with conceptual years shown. Years shown in these tables are for illustrative purposes only. If additional mining, technical, and engineering studies are conducted, these may alter the Project assumptions as discussed in this Report and may result in changes to the calendar timelines presented.

The 2024 PEA results represent forward looking information.

Information on the property description and location is provided in Section 1.3. A summary of the mineral tenure and surface rights is included in Section 1.4. The geology and mineralization is provided in Section 1.5. Information on drilling and sampling is summarized in Section 1.7. Data verification is noted in Sections 1.8 and 1.9. Metallurgical testwork is summarized in Section 1.10. Information on the mineral resource estimate that supports the 2024 PEA is provided in Section 1.11.

1.25.2 Mine Plan

The subset of the Mineral Resource estimate used in the 2024 PEA mine plan is provided in Table 1-7.

The mining method selected for the 2024 PEA is transverse longhole open stoping (LHOS). The level spacing will be 40 m and the stope panel length will be 20 m. Mining will be transverse with a minimum stope width of 8.0 m, with a planned equivalent linear overbreak slough dilution of 1.5 m on the hanging wall and 1.0 m on the footwall.

The underground mine will be divided into six mining regions according to their location in relation to the open pit, and mineralization will be directed to the crusher once it is operational. The stope mucking will be completed using automated load–haul–dump (LHD) vehicles. Mineralized material will be hauled to the main underground crushing system, and crushed prior to being conveyed to the surface.

Access to all underground workings will be via a main decline and conveyor ramp for material. The mineralized material will be transferred to the conveyor with trucks and material chutes.

The mining sequence will advance multiple pyramids in a bottom-up chevron sequence using primary and secondary stopes. Primaries will all be backfilled with cemented paste fill. Secondary backfill will be either cemented paste fill or waste rock fill according to the sequence and waste material available.

The ventilation system design is a push system capable of delivering more than 566.3 m^3/s (1,200 kcfm) of fresh air from surface to the underground workings.

The 2024 PEA mine plan assumes a five-year development period, a three-year operational ramp-up, and 12 years of production with an average mill feed of 11,200 t/d.

Table 1-7: Summary of the Mineral Resource Potentially Amenable to Underground Mining Methods

Confidence Classification	As at March 31, 2024			Subset of Mineral Resource Estimate In 2024 PEA Mine Plan		
	Tonnes (Mt)	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Contained Metal (Moz Au)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Contained Metal (Moz Au)**
Indicated Mineral Resources						
Inside March 2024 Resource Pit	9.0	1.83	0.5	4.5	2.34	0.3
Outside March 2024 Resource Pit	10.0	2.02	0.7	4.5	2.37	0.3
Total Indicated	***19.0***	***1.94***	***1.2***	***9.0***	***2.36***	***0.7***
Inferred Mineral Resources						
Inside March 2024 Resource Pit	50.8	2.06	3.4	24.3	2.46	1.9
Outside March 2024 Resource Pit	56.8	2.04	3.7	24.2	2.53	2.0
Total Inferred	***107.7***	***2.05***	***7.1***	***48.5***	***2.50***	***3.9***

Note:

1. Mineral Resources are reported in situ, with an effective date of 31 March, 2024. The Qualified Person for the estimate is Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., an Agnico Eagle employee. Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
2. Mineral Resources are reported exclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining methods are reported within optimized stope shapes, using a cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t Au. Inputs into the shapes include a US$1,400/oz Au price, and optimal stope shapes of 40 m in height.
4. The subset of the Mineral Resources within the 2024 PEA mine plan is reported using a cut-off of 1.5 g/t Au.

The underground development material grading 0.3–1.5 g/t Au could be directed to the low-grade stockpile currently used for the Detour Lake open pit. This option would increase the gold production over the LOM and limit the amount of waste rock tonnage sent to the WRSF.

Fleet selection was based on the mine plan to optimize the rate with the production schedule requirements. The underground equipment fleet will be diesel-powered. A surface equipment fleet will complement the underground fleet bring in workers and manage the consumables on surface. The equipment fleet selected is conventional for modern underground operations.

1.25.3 Recovery Plan

The process plant is based on a robust metallurgical flowsheet designed for optimum recovery with minimum operating costs. The flowsheet is based upon unit operations that are well proven in industry.

With the upturn of current performance of the process plant, ongoing optimization efforts and some new capital initiatives, the PEA plan assumes that the plant throughput will increase from 25.4 Mt/a in 2023 to 28Mt/a in 2025, and 29.0 Mt/a in 2028 and thereafter. The annual plant throughput of 29.0 Mt/a is planned to be achieved by increasing the milling rate to 3,598 t/hr and improving operating time to 92%. Various initiatives have been developed to bring the plant to the 29 Mt/a throughput rate. Additional initiatives have been identified to improve the process plant's operating flexibility further, and to mitigate risks associated with tonnage increases.

An underground tie-in for the process plant is required for the 2024 PEA. Underground material will be crushed in underground facilities using a jaw crusher, then conveyed to surface. The underground mineralized material will be temporarily stockpiled near the re-feed ore stockpile. Loaders and trucks will be used to dose underground mineralized material into the gyratory crusher feed. The strategy is to follow open pit production to ensure good blending of both sources and to control the gold grade feeding the mill. The mobile equipment is already available since it is currently used for the re-feed system.

The crushing and grinding circuit is in place and operational; however, optimizations are planned or underway in support of proposed operations and the 2024 PEA. The leach and carbon-in-pulp, acid wash, stripping, electrowinning, and refining, thickening, and tailings circuits are in place and operational. No changes are envisaged in the 2024 PEA.

A paste backfill plant will be required to support the 2024 PEA. It will have a design capacity of 12,000 t/d of paste using two production lines of 6,000 t/d each, which is based on the assumption that 75% of the underground stope volume will be filled with cemented paste backfill.

Power, water, and reagent use is not expected to significantly change for the purposes of the 2024 PEA, assuming a 29 Mt/a production rate.

1.25.4 Infrastructure

There is significant existing infrastructure in place to support the open pit operations. Additional infrastructure will be required to support the assumptions in the 2024 PEA:

- Access portals;
- Conveying system;
- Two surface conveyors;
- Paste plant;
- Administration buildings and mine dry;

- Warehouse and cold storage building;
- Maintenance shop;
- Expansion of accommodation facilities;
- Compressor room;
- Ventilation raises, ventilation support and heating;
- Electrical substations and distribution lines;
- IT and site communications;
- Combustible and fuel storage.

Most infrastructure will be located directly at the mine site; however, some offsite infrastructure must be upgraded to accommodate the underground mine proposed in the 2024 PEA.

1.25.5 Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations

The Detour Lake Mine area has been subject to extensive baseline, environmental monitoring, and technical studies, as per provincial and federal regulatory requirements. Monitoring of various environmental factors has continued throughout the operating period, generating an extensive environmental dataset that supports site management. This information is also used in support of the 2024 PEA.

The TMA is currently in place. The 2024 PEA envisages that all of the tailings from the underground operations can be stored in the existing TMA or using the planned open pit storage, using existing facilities.

The 2024 PEA envisages that the current water management practices will continue for the duration of the 2024 PEA mine plan.

Permitting for the underground operations is planned to be completed in two separate phases for advanced exploration and production. Accelerating the permitting for preliminary development will allow the development of the services portal and ramp to commence while the associated economic and technical studies are completed for full production.

There is considered to be no additional social or community impacts from the 2024 PEA, and assumptions based on the current mining operation apply to the 2024 PEA.

Closure costs as envisaged in the 2024 PEA are approximately $40 M.

1.25.6 Markets and Contracts

It is expected that the 2024 PEA will use the same marketing methodology for the doré to be produced as the existing operations.

The gold price used for the Mineral Resource estimate was US$1,650/oz Au, with an exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$. The potentially-mineable stope shapes were constrained using a gold price of US$1,400/oz Au and an exchange rate assumption of 1.30

C$/US$. The 2024 PEA financial analysis used a gold price of US$1,900/oz Au and an exchange rate assumption of 1.34 C$/US$.

1.25.7 Capital Cost Estimates

The capital cost estimate includes the initial and sustaining capital costs for the underground project from 2024 to the end of underground mining operation in 2044. It excludes capital expenditures for the mill optimization to 29 Mt/a, and adjustments resulting from the integration with the open pit operation. The estimate base date is Q2 2024, with costs estimated in 2023 inflated by 3% to bring them to 2024 dollars. No inflation value was attributed to the 2024 PEA project past the estimate base date.

Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) was excluded from the estimate and no salvage value was included.

Costs were divided between initial and sustaining capital costs, which included direct and indirect costs, Owner's costs, contingency, mining development, and sustaining costs.

The total initial capital cost totals C$964.3 M, the sustaining capital estimate is C$993.2 M, and closure costs are C$40 M (Table 1-8). The total estimated capital cost for the 2024 PEA is C$1,997.5 M.

1.25.8 Operating Cost Estimates

A portion of the initial operating costs incurred during pre-production are not included in the operating costs, and transferred to the capital expenditures.

The estimated operating costs, provided in Table 1-9, include the operating costs for the underground project as a standalone scenario and exclude adjustments related to the integration with the open pit operation. Operating cost forecasts total C$3.5 billion, averaging C$65.45/t of mineralized material processed.

1.25.9 Economic Analysis

Cashflow Analysis

The project was valued using a discounted free cash flow approach. Estimates were prepared for all the individual elements of cash revenue and cash expenditures for ongoing operations. Free cash flow is assumed to occur in the middle of each period. The net present value was calculated as at 1 April, 2024.

Financial analysis of the underground project was prepared as the difference between a Base Case Scenario ("Open Pit") with process plant production at 28 Mt/a and a scenario with additional production from underground starting in 2030, and a ramp-up in process plant production to 29 Mt/a by 2028 ("Open Pit + Underground + Mill Optimization"). The difference between these two scenarios represents the differential value of Underground and the Mill Expansion ("Underground + Mill Optimization").

Table 1-8: 2024 PEA Capital Cost Estimate by Initial/Sustaining

Initial/Sustaining	Estimate Area	Total (C$M)	Total (%)
Initial capital cost estimate	Direct	433.5	21.7
	Direct contingency	70.0	3.5
	Indirect	85.5	4.3
	Indirect contingency	0.0	0.0
	Mining development	214.9	10.8
	Owner's cost	160.5	8.0
	Sub-total	*964.3*	*48.3*
Sustaining capital cost estimate	Direct	371.7	18.6
	Direct contingency	22.2	1.1
	Indirect	12.9	0.6
	Indirect contingency	0.0	0.0
	Mining development	586.3	29.4
	Sub-total	*993.2*	*49.7*
	Closure	40.0	2.0
Total		***1,997.5***	***100***

Table 1-9: 2024 PEA Operating Cost Estimate

Category	LOM Unit Cost ($/t milled)	LOM Total Cost ($M)
Underground geology	0.94	49.90
Underground development	3.84	202.82
Underground production	13.27	701.45
Underground maintenance	11.40	602.20
Underground services	10.72	566.56
Mill production	10.82	571.78
Mill service	1.13	59.65
Mill maintenance	—	—
Site administration	5.96	315.11
Site services	7.04	372.02
Site services maintenance	0.32	16.99
Total	***65.45***	***3,458.48***

The differential value of adding the underground mine and mill optimization on the base scenario where processing production plateaus at 28 Mt/a ("Underground + Mill Optimization" model) has a cumulative free cash flow before tax estimated at C$4,552 M. The cumulative free cash flow after tax is C$3,052 M. At a 5% discount rate, the net present value of free cash flows before tax is C$1,971 M and of free cash flow after tax is C$1,187 M. The internal rate of return of the 2024 PEA is 18.3% with an 11-year payback period.

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis of the differential value of underground and mill optimization ("Underground + Mill Optimization") was performed considering variations in gold price, exchange rate, operating and capital costs. Flexing based on gold grade processed was excluded because it reflects the same sensitivity as the gold price, given a flat gold price assumption. The undiscounted free cash flow after tax is negative at a gold price of US$1,070/oz. The net present value of free cash flow after tax is negative at a gold price of US$1,250/oz. The 2024 PEA is most sensitive to changes in the gold price and exchange rate, less sensitive to operating cost changes, and least sensitive to changes in the capital cost assumptions.

1.25.10 Risks and Opportunities

Key risks identified with the 2024 PEA include:

- The limited percentage of Indicated Mineral Resources in the proposed mine plan;
- Changes to the open pit mining sequence would affect the assumptions in the underground mine plan;
- Water management and ground stability in proximity to historical underground workings;
- Reliance on the proposed trucking haulage system to achieve proposed production targets;
- Geotechnical risks.

Opportunities include:

- Mineralization remains open along the west end of the current deposit, and parallel to the chloritic greenstone unit and the structural splays coming out of it;
- Upgrading Inferred Mineral Resources to higher confidence categories with additional drilling and supporting studies;
- Delivering material that meets the low-grade stockpile cut-off to be potentially treated at the end of the proposed mine life.

1.25.11 Conclusions

Using the assumptions and parameters detailed for the 2024 PEA, which includes Inferred Mineral Resources in the PEA mine plan, the conceptual economic analysis returns positive economics.

1.26 Recommendations

Two work programs are suggested, portions of which can be conducted concurrently.

The first work phase consists of surface drilling to potentially support mineral confidence classification upgrades and expand areas of known mineralization that could be potentially mined using underground methods. This phase would consist of about 260,000 m of drilling, at an estimated cost of approximately US$65 M.

The second work phase is broken into two subareas, which will be advanced concurrently. One will focus on ramp development to provide underground access and sampling points. The estimated cost for the ramp development and associated activities is part of an approved US$100 M budget. The QPs concur with the program aims and budget allocation. The second will consist of engineering studies, and has commenced. Some aspects of the engineering studies will require input from the infill and expansion drill programs envisaged to be completed in Phase 1. The engineering studies will require a budget allocation of C$10.8 M, and this cost estimate was included as part of the 2024 PEA costs.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction

Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., Mr. Andre Leite, P.Eng., and Ms. Julie Bélanger, P.Eng., prepared a NI 43-101 Technical Report (the Report) on the Detour Lake Operations (also referred to as the Detour Lake Mine, or the Project) for Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle). The Detour Lake Operations are located in northeastern Ontario (Figure 2-1).

The Detour Lake Mine consists of the operating Detour Lake Pit, and a planned open pit operation at North Pit.

Mineral Resources are estimated for the Detour Lake deposit and Zone 58N areas.

Mineral Reserves are estimated for the Detour Lake Pit and North Pit areas.

The Report includes the results of a preliminary economic assessment (2024 PEA) on a conceptual underground mining operation below the Detour Lake Pit, and an optimization plan for the process plant to increase the throughput rate to 29 Mt/a.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Units used in the report are metric units unless otherwise noted. Monetary units are in Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise stated. All ounce units refer to troy ounces. The Report uses Canadian English.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are reported in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014; the 2014 CIM Definition Standards). Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves were estimated using the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Best Practice Guidelines. Mineral Resources are reported exclusive of those Mineral Resources converted to Mineral Reserves.

The Project is wholly-owned by Agnico Eagle.

The Detour Lake deposit and open pit can also be referred to as the Detour Main deposit and open pit. The Detour Lake Pit refers to the consolidated area that encompasses the previously distinct Detour Lake Main Pit and West Detour areas. The Detour Lake deposit is further subdivided into a number of zones, including the Upper West, Lower Saddle, Upper Saddle and Old Workings zones.

Figure 2-1: Project Location Plan



Note: Figure prepared by Kirkland Lake Gold, 2020.

2.3 Qualified Persons

The following Agnico Eagle employees serve as the qualified persons (QPs) for this Technical Report as defined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in compliance with Form 43-101F1:

- Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., Vice President, Mineral Resources Management;
- Mr. Andre Leite, P.Eng., Vice President, Ontario Operations;

- Ms. Julie Bélanger, P.Eng., Study Manager.

2.4 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

Ms. Dyane Duquette most recently visited the Detour Lake Operations on 20 June, 2024. During this visit, she toured the process plant, the maintenance shop, the tailing management are, the open pit, the main surface infrastructures, and the future underground mine portal locations, and reviewed drill cores from recent exploration activities. Ms. Duquette previously visited the site on 16 June 2022. During this visit she assessed the core processing operations, the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures and the sample dispatch methodology, and reviewed geology and mineralization encountered from exploration activities.

Mr. Andre Leite most recently visited the Detour Lake Operations from 26–29 August 2024. During that visit, he undertook a review of mine operations, mine planning, mill projects and production numbers, Human Resource targets, the Detour Underground project construction progress, and mobile and mill maintenance.

Ms. Julie Bélanger has worked for Agnico Eagle since 2007 in various positions, but more specifically as a Study Manager on the Detour Underground Project since January 2022. She most recently visited the Detour Lake Mine from 20–24 February, 2024. During this visit, she toured the process plant, the maintenance shop, the tailings management area, the open pit, the main surface infrastructure, and the future underground mine portal locations.

2.5 Effective Dates

There are a number of effective dates pertinent to the Report, as follows:

- Most recent information on the ongoing drilling program: 31 March, 2024;
- Most recent information on mineral tenure and surface rights: 31 March, 2024;
- Geotechnical mine design parameters for Detour Lake pit: 21 December, 2021;
- Geotechnical mine design parameters for North Pit: 21 December, 2021;
- Database close-out date for purposes of Mineral Resource estimation:
  - Detour Lake: 16 October, 2023;
  - Zone 58N: 3 September, 2018;
- Effective date of the Mineral Resource estimates: 31 March, 2024;
- Effective date of the Mineral Reserve estimates: 31 March, 2024;
- Effective date of the financial analysis that supports the Mineral Reserves: 31 March, 2024;

- Effective date of the preliminary economic assessment for the proposed Detour Lake underground operation: 31 March, 2024.

The overall Report effective date, based on the Mineral Reserve estimate, is 31 March, 2024.

2.6 Information Sources and References

Reports and documents listed in Section 2.7 and Section 27 of this Report were used to support preparation of the Report. Additional information was provided by Agnico Eagle personnel as required.

Information pertaining to surface rights, royalties, environmental, permitting, and social considerations, marketing, and taxation were sourced from Agnico Eagle experts in those fields as required.

The following Agnico Eagle employees contributed to various aspects of the Report under the supervision of the QPs:

- Mr. Steven Gray, P.Geo., Exploration Manager;
- Mr. Arthur Hannett, P.Eng., Mine Technical Services Manager;
- Mr. Juan Figueroa, P.Geo., Manager of Mineral Resources;
- Mr. Jean-Francois Dupont, P.Eng., Detour Lake Manager Metallurgy;
- Dr. Richard Ampomah, P.Eng., Tailing Management Area Manager;
- Mr. Sandeep Prakash, P.Geo., Senior Resources Geology;
- Mr. Paul Andrew Fournier, P.Eng., Manager, Regional Finance & Strategy.

2.7 Previous Technical Reports

Prior to the merger with Agnico Eagle, Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. (Kirkland Lake Gold) had filed the following technical reports on the Project:

- Gray, S., Leite, A., Figueroa, J., Dupont, J.F., Raizman, V., and Fournier, P.A., 2021: Detour Lake Operations, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report: technical report prepared for Kirkland Lake Gold, effective date 26 July, 2021;
- Leite, A., Dupont, J.F., Raizman, V., and Fournier, P.A., 2020: Detour Lake Operations, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report: technical report prepared for Kirkland Lake Gold, effective date 30 December, 2020.

The following reports were filed by Detour Gold Corporation (Detour Gold):

- Kallio, E.A., 2006: Technical Report for the Detour Lake Mine Option Property: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 21 September, 2006;

- Risto, R., Breede, K., el Rassi, D., and Kociumbas, M.W., 2008: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Detour Lake Mine Option Property, Ontario: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 25 January, 2008;
- Risto, R., Breede, K., Live, P., Castro, L., and Melis, L., 2008: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Detour Lake Mine Option Property, Ontario: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 18 August, 2008;
- Desautels, P., and Zurowski, G., 2009: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Block A Property, Ontario, Canada: technical report prepared for Trade Winds Ventures Inc. and Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 9 July, 2009;
- Crépeau, R., Brimage, D., Allaire, A., Jacobs, C.A., Houde, D., Li, D., Nakai-Lajoie, P., Live, P., Dagbert, M., Melis, L.A., Saucier, G., Noack, G., and Daniel, S.E., 2009: Technical Report, Pre-Feasibility Study of the Detour Lake Project, Ontario: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 19 October, 2009;
- Allaire, A., Dagbert, M., Daniel, S.E., Laferrière, A., Li, D., and Live, P., 2010: Technical Report, Feasibility Study of the Detour Lake Project, Ontario: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 30 June, 2010;
- Allaire, A., Dagbert, M., Laferrière, A., and Live, P., 2011: Technical Report, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Update of the Detour Lake Project, Ontario: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 15 March, 2011;
- Ritchie, D.G., Allaire, A., Live, P., Dagbert, M., and Dupéré, M., 2012: Detour Lake Mine – NI 43-101 Technical Report: Detour Lake Updated Mine Plan NI 43-101 Technical Report: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 18 October, 2012;
- Allaire, A., Live, P., Dupéré, M., Camus, Y., and Ritchie, D.G., 2014: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 4 February, 2014;
- Anwyll, D., Croal, A.G., McMullen, J., and Ritchie, D.G., 2016: Detour Lake Mine – NI 43-101 Technical Report: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 25 January, 2016;
- Anwyll, D., Bassotti, M., Daigle, P., Janusauskas, D., McMullen, J., Sirois, R., and Wallin, R., 2018: Detour Lake Operation, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report: technical report prepared for Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 27 June, 2018.

The following reports were filed by Pelangio Mines Inc. (Pelangio):

- Kallio, E.A., 2005: Technical Report for the Detour Lake Mine Option Property: technical report prepared for Pelangio Mines Inc., effective date 10 May, 2005;

- Kallio, E.A., 2006: Technical Report for the Detour Lake Mine Option Property: technical report prepared for Pelangio Mines Inc., effective date 21 September, 2006;
- Risto, R., Breede, K., el Rassi, D., and Kociumbas, M.W., 2008: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Detour Lake Mine Option Property, Ontario: technical report prepared for Pelangio Mines Inc., effective date 25 January, 2008;
- Risto, R., Breede, K., Live, P., Castro, L., and Melis, L., 2008: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Detour Lake Mine Option Property, Ontario: technical report prepared for Pelangio Mines Inc., effective date 18 August, 2008.

The following reports were filed by Trade Winds Ventures Inc. (Trade Winds):

- Desautels, P., 2009: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Gowest Property, Ontario, Canada: technical report prepared for Trade Winds Ventures Inc., effective date 28 April, 2009.
- Desautels, P., and Zurowski, G., 2009: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Block A Property, Ontario, Canada: technical report prepared for Trade Winds Ventures Inc. and Detour Gold Corporation, effective date 9 July, 2009;
- Desautels, P., Zurowski, G., and Holloway, A., 2011: Technical Report and Mineral Resource Update on the Block A Property, Ontario, Canada: technical report prepared for Trade Winds Ventures Inc., effective date 14 February, 2011.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This section is not relevant to this Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Introduction

The Project is situated in northeastern Ontario, approximately 300 km northeast of Timmins and 185 km by road northeast of Cochrane.

The Project centroid is at approximately 590,000mE 5,540,000mN NAD 83 Datum, Zone 17 within NTS areas 32E13.

The Detour Lake open pit mine is centered at approximately UTM 5,000E, 5,541,000N (NAD 83 Zone 17).

4.2 Property and Title in Ontario

This section provides a general overview of mineral-related law and title in Ontario, sourced from public domain documentation.

4.2.1 Introduction

Until 1913, surface rights and mineral rights were acquired with land purchase. At that time, the Ontario Government enacted legislation reserving land mineral rights to the Crown and granting leases to individuals or companies seeking to extract minerals. Where mineral rights are privately owned due to granting prior to 1913, they can be sold independently of surface rights, so that surface and mineral rights on the same property can be held by different owners.

The Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) has split into two separate regulatory bodies acting under the Ministry of Mines (MINES) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). The Canadian Federal Government may also be involved in the mining process where First Nations matters arise, or where the subject lands are federally regulated such as when the lands are classified as navigable bodies of water.

4.2.2 Mineral Tenure

Mining Claim

Historically, a mining claim was a square or rectangular area of open Crown land (land that belongs to the Province of Ontario) or Crown mineral rights that a licenced prospector marks out with a series of claim posts and blazed lines which could range in size from 16 ha (a one-unit claim) to 256 ha (a 16-unit claim).

The mining claims in the Sudbury area are administered under Mining Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.14 as well as several regulations thereunder.

Mining Lease

A mining claim can be converted into a mining lease. To convert a mining claim into a lease an application letter must be submitted to the Provincial Recording Office's Technical Services Unit any time after the fifth unit of assessment work has been performed (cash payment may be made in lieu of the second to fifth unit of assessment work) on the land and the work has been submitted and approved. After submitting the application letter, the land covered by the mining claims must be surveyed. The applicant may also request that the surface rights be included in the Mining Lease where the surface rights are held by the Crown. Where the surface rights are privately held, the lessee of the mineral rights may need to acquire the surface rights if required for development or production purposes.

A lease grants its owner title and ownership to the land, permits the extracting and sale of extracted resources, and removes the requirement to perform yearly assessment work.

To maintain a lease, rent must be paid annually. A lease expires after 21 years but can be renewed if the lease-holder can demonstrate continuous production of minerals for at least one year since the issuance or if the lease-holder can show that it has taken a reasonable effort to bring the property into production. A mining lease can also be renewed on the basis of contiguity with other mining leases where production has occurred.

A mining lease cannot be transferred or mortgaged by the lessee without the prior consent of the Ministry of Mines. Transfers require the lessee to submit various documentation and pay a fee.

Patented Claims

The owner of freehold lands in Ontario holds a fee-simple real property interest. Historically, the holder of a mining claim interested in removing minerals from the ground could, instead of obtaining a mining lease, apply to the Ministry of Mines to acquire the freehold interest in the subject lands through the granting of a mining patent.

Such patents can include surface and mining rights, or may only comprise mining rights. They give the patentee all of the Crown's title to the subject lands and to all mines and minerals relating to such lands, subject to any reservations set out in the patent. Patented claims are subject to annual Ontario mining taxes and, where surface rights are held, Ontario mineral land taxes.

No regulatory consent is required for the patentee to transfer or mortgage those lands other than *Planning Act* approval where the transferred lands are adjacent to other lands held by the same party.

Mining Licence of Occupation

These mining licences of occupation allow the holder to use the land in the manner specified in each licence, including the right to dig, excavate and remove ores and minerals from and under the land. The Province of Ontario has the right to revoke licences of occupation on 30 days prior notice.

4.2.3 Ontario Modernizing the Mining Act Process

Information in this section was derived from the Ministry of Mines website, and the QP has not independently verified the information.

Ontario has fully implemented the third phase of the Ontario government's Modernizing the Mining Act process. This phase:

- Moves Ontario's mining lands administration systems from ground staking and paper map staking to online registration of mining claims
- Creates an online Mining Land Administration System that enhances client access to Ontario's mining lands data and improves their ability to manage their files online.

On 10 April, 2018, Ontario converted Ontario's manual system of ground and paper staking, and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online system. All active, unpatented claims were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid. Mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and coordinate location in the Mining Land Administration System Map Viewer. These changes bring greater accuracy and certainty to the location of mining claims, greater certainty of rights and interests, as well as flexible management of land assets.

Annual assessment work requirements remain unchanged, despite new cell sizes being 11% to 50% larger than the size of traditional claim units. Assessment work requirements are C$400 per cell claim and C$200 per boundary claim or any claim that is encumbered. Where work has not been completed ahead of the due date, claims forfeit to the Crown.

Under the Mining Land Administration System, registering a mining claim is now completed by paying a single registration fee of $50 per cell.

4.2.4 Surface Rights

Surface rights refer to any right in land that is not a mining right. The process of acquiring surface rights for mining purposes depends on the owner of the rights:

- If the surface rights are owned by the claim holder, then no action is required
- If the surface rights are owned by the Crown, then the ownership of the surface rights will be granted to the claim holder during the lease application process as requested by the claim holder
- If the surface rights are privately owned by an individual or company, then an agreement to allow the claim holder to use the land must be made with the surface rights holder. The agreement should outline the compensation given if the land covered by the surface rights sustains any damages.

Confirmation of an agreement with the surface rights owner is required for grant of a mining lease, or an order of the Mining Lands Commissioner indicating that surface rights compensation, if any, has been paid, secured, or settled must be provided.

4.2.5 Environmental Considerations

The Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* is the legislation most often applied to environmental aspects of mining projects in Ontario. Mining project components may also be subject to the Federal Canadian *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Projects that are directly undertaken by a public agency; are undertaken on their behalf to fulfill a public agency responsibility or involve a public agency resource (for example, use of Crown lands, funding from a government agency, or impact on resources under government jurisdiction such as water bodies, fish habitat, timber or Mineral Resources) are required to follow an environmental assessment (EA) process. Both the Provincial and Federal EA acts generally apply. Both EA acts provide opportunities for varying levels of effort for conducting an EA, with the most intensive and longer-term processes required either for those projects that have the greatest potential to cause significant adverse environmental effects, or which are relatively unique, with perhaps the scope of potential impacts unknown.

A minimum amount of six months should be anticipated for completion of an environmental assessment, with a likely need of one year or more from the start of the process through to receipt of approval from the relevant agency.

4.2.6 Closure Considerations

All land affected by mining development activity must be rehabilitated after the activity has finished. A closure plan must be developed and acknowledged by the Ministry of Mines before mine development can begin. The plan outlines how the affected land will be rehabilitated and the costs associated with doing so. A financial guarantee equal to the estimated cost of the rehabilitation work is held in trust by the Ministry of Mines that is included with the submission of a closure plan.

4.2.7 First Nations Considerations

Section 35 of the Canadian *Constitution Act*, 1982, recognizes and protects Aboriginal and treaty rights in Canada. The Crown has a legal duty to engage in meaningful consultation whenever it has reason to believe that its decisions or actions might infringe upon recognized aboriginal or treaty rights.

The Ministry of Mines has the responsibility for coordinating the Crown's consultation efforts on decisions relating to mining and mineral exploration. If the project requires approvals or decisions by other Ministries with mineral development regulatory authority, there will be a coordinated approach to the government's consultation with Aboriginal communities.

4.3 Project Ownership

The Project is wholly-owned by Agnico Eagle.

4.4 Mineral Tenure

The 654 km² Project area forms one contiguous group of mining patents, mining leases and cell mining claims in the District of Cochrane, Ontario, with a small group of cell claims in Massicotte Township, Québec.

The Detour Lake Operations are within the following mining leases and mining patents: LEA-108269, LEA-108893, LEA-109040, LEA-109295, LEA-109361, LEA-109382, LEA-109966, LEA-110095, LEA-110096, LEA-110097, LEA-110098, LEA-110100, LEA-110101, LEA-110102, LEA-110103, LEA-110104, LEA-110105, LEA-110107, LEA-110116, PAT-5476, PAT-5477, PAT-5478, PAT-5479, PAT-5480, PAT-5481, PAT-5482, PAT-5483, PAT-5484, PAT-5485.

A summary of the mineral tenure is provided in Table 4-1 and shown in Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2.

Appendix A contains the details of the individual mineral tenures, including location, area, expiry date and any associated royalties. Detailed location maps are provided with the claims tables in Appendix A.

4.4.1 Patented Documents

The patented parcels of land are the most secure form of land tenure and are subject to an annual mining tax payable to the Crown. The patented lands are described by the legal survey of individual mining claims and surveyed mining locations.

4.4.2 Leasehold Documents

The leasehold mining lands consist of 21-year mining leases issued for mining claims that were legally surveyed as individual mining claims or defined by the perimeter survey of groups of mining claims. Each perimeter survey is given a Certified Legal Manager (CLM) designation to describe the surveyed group of claims. Leaseholders are subject to an annual rental payable to the Crown. The *Mining Act* (Ontario) contains provisions for the renewal of 21-year mining leases. Applications for renewal are subject to review and consent by the Ministry of Mines.

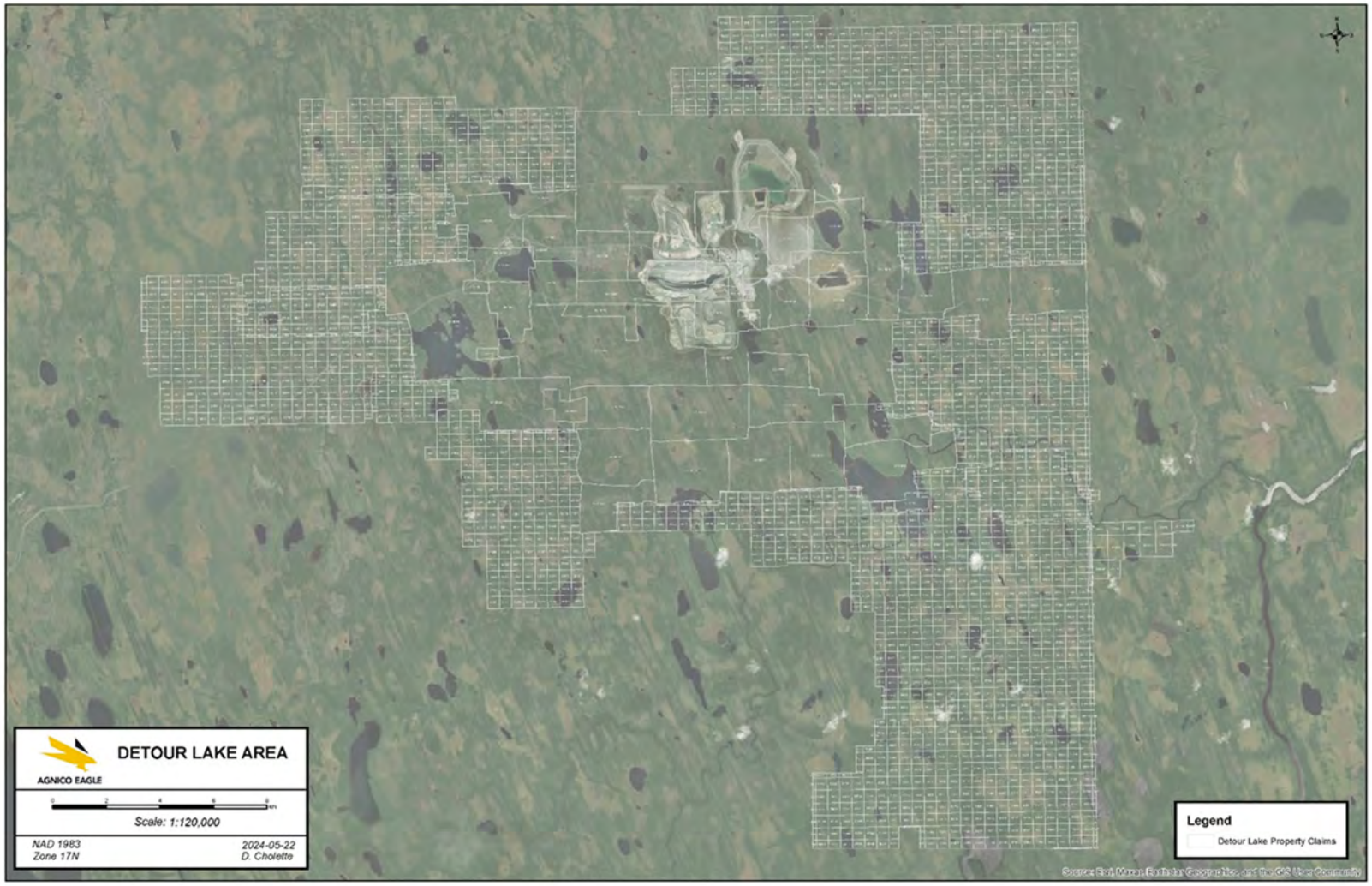
4.4.3 Cell Mining Claims

Mining claims are legally defined by their cell position on the grid and coordinate location in the Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS) map viewer. The unpatented mining claims (cell mining claims) held by Agnico Eagle do not confer any right, title, interest or claims in or to the mining claims other than the right to proceed as is in the *Mining Act* (Ontario).

Table 4-1: Mineral Tenure Summary Table

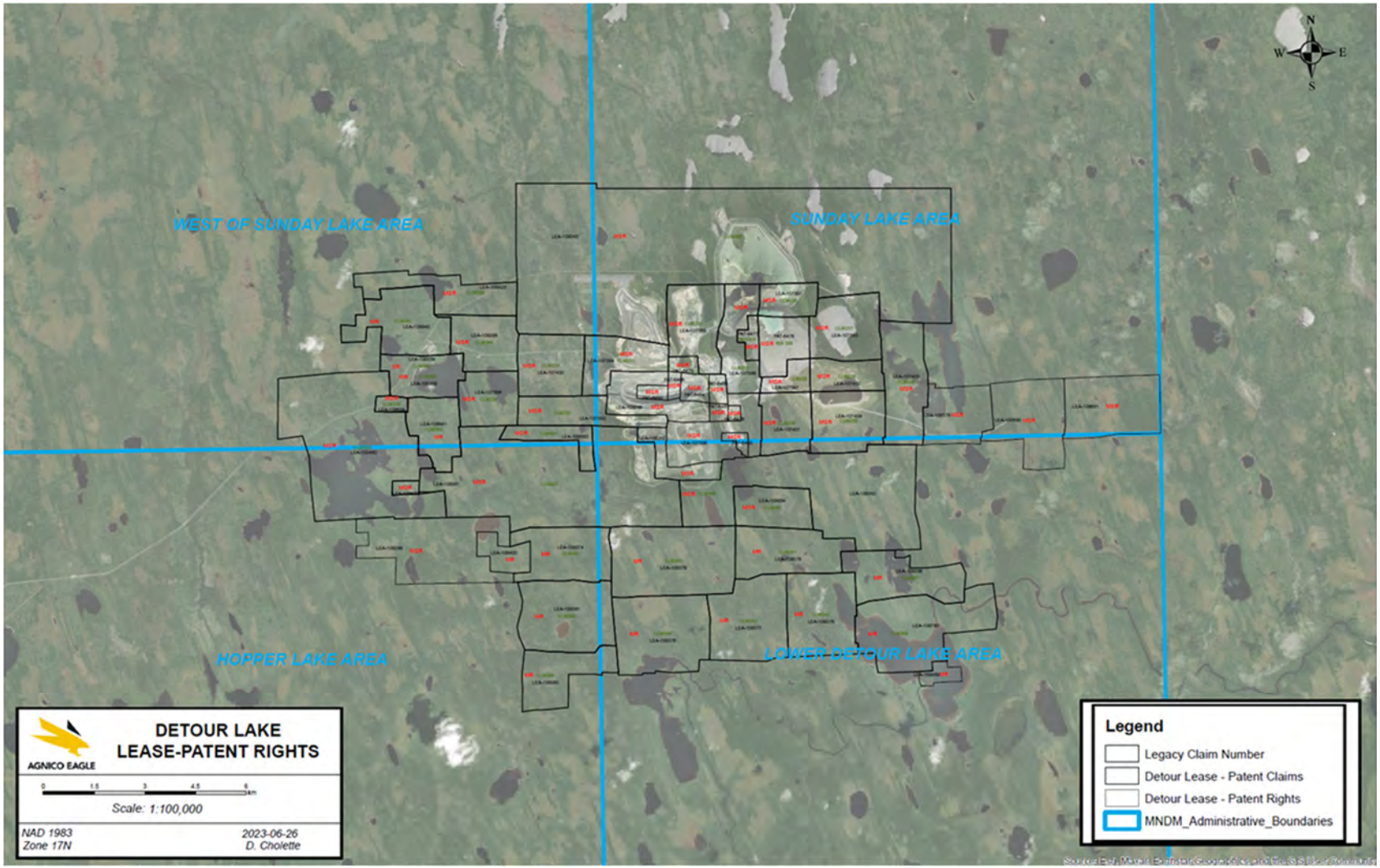
Description	Units	Area (ha)
Ontario		
Cell mining claims	2,213	39,677
Lease documents	45	24,613
Patent documents	10	594
Québec		
Claims	20	549
Total	***2,288***	***65,433***

Figure 4-1: Mineral Tenure Summary Location Plan



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Appendix A includes subset figures that more clearly show the individual claim numbers.

Figure 4-2: Detour Lake Operations Mining Lease and Mining Patent Location Plan



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Appendix A includes subset figures that more clearly show the individual claim numbers.

Upon registering cell mining claims (cells), Agnico Eagle must perform and file exploration assessment work and apply on those cells assessment work credits to maintain them in good standing. The first unit of assessment work of $400 per 20 ha is required by the second anniversary date of the recording of the cell and an additional unit is required to be performed and filed for each year thereafter. Until a mining lease for the mining claims is issued, Agnico Eagle does not have the right to remove or otherwise dispose of any minerals found in, upon or under the mining claim.

4.4.4 Claims

A claim in Québec provides the stakeholder with a two-year right to explore within the claim holdings for any mineral substance with exceptions. After the initial two-year period claims can be renewed for an additional two-year term on certain conditions including that sufficient assessment work is performed on the claims or payment is made in lieu.

4.5 Surface Rights

Agnico Eagle has 30 leases and 10 patents totaling 18,574.442 ha of surface rights on the Detour Lake Project. The patented lands are subject to a yearly annual mining tax payable to the Crown. The 21-year mining leases are subject to an annual rental payable to the Crown and applications for renewal are subject to review and consent by the Ontario Ministry of Mines.

Agnico Eagle's surface rights are sufficient for all the infrastructure and operation of the mine. The infrastructure included the construction of a 230 kV transmission line, a process plant, various mine site buildings (mine services facility, bulk explosives plant, wash bay, fuel, and lube island, etc.), a permanent camp, and new roads to connect the infrastructure buildings.

4.6 Water Rights

Agnico Eagle does not exclusively hold water rights in the region. As part of the ongoing environmental compliance Agnico Eagle is required to capture all site runoff from stockpiles and the open pits. Water taking from groundwater and freshwater sources is regulated by the Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks via Permits to Take Water. The Detour Lake Mine has a number of active Permits to Take Water, which are renewed at the required regulatory frequency in order to support activities over the life-of-mine (LOM). Since this water is required to be captured it puts the site water balance in a surplus over the LOM, providing sufficient water to be used for processing in the mill, with the excess being discharged to the environment under the permitted discharge conditions for the operations.

4.7 Royalties and Encumbrances

The Project is subject to the royalties listed in Table 4-2. Claim blocks that are subject to royalties are provided in Appendix A and are shown in Figure 4-3.

Agnico Eagle has an option to acquire 50% of the royalty on the Gowest property at any time up to the date that is one year from the date from which “commercial production” commences on the Gowest property.

Prism Resources Inc. (Prism) is entitled to a 7.5% net profit interest on the Aurora and Sunday Lake properties. The Aurora claims cover the Zone 58N deposit.

The Detour Lake Operations are not subject to any other back-in rights payments, agreements, or encumbrances.

4.8 Permitting Considerations

Permitting considerations for operations are discussed in Section 20.

Exploration activities require water-taking permits to be obtained to provide the necessary water for exploration drilling activities. To date, all such permits have been granted as required.

4.9 Environmental Considerations

Environmental considerations for operations are discussed in Section 20. Liabilities and closure considerations associated with the current operations are also provided in Section 20.

Current exploration liabilities primarily consist of the potential for fuel and lubricant spills, and the risk of fire during the drier months because of the use of heavy equipment.

The Exploration Department has an Early Exploration Program Woodland Caribou Mitigation Plan in place. This outlines Agnico Exploration’s commitment to minimizing adverse impacts during pre-exploration, active exploration, and post exploration activities.

Exploration staff receive training in bird, wildlife, and SAR recognition, as well as the requirements of current Caribou Habitat legislations and regulations pertaining to 2022 updated caribou habitat classification areas. A daily wildlife survey is conducted, and the exploration staff are committed to reducing the impact of exploration activity footprints.

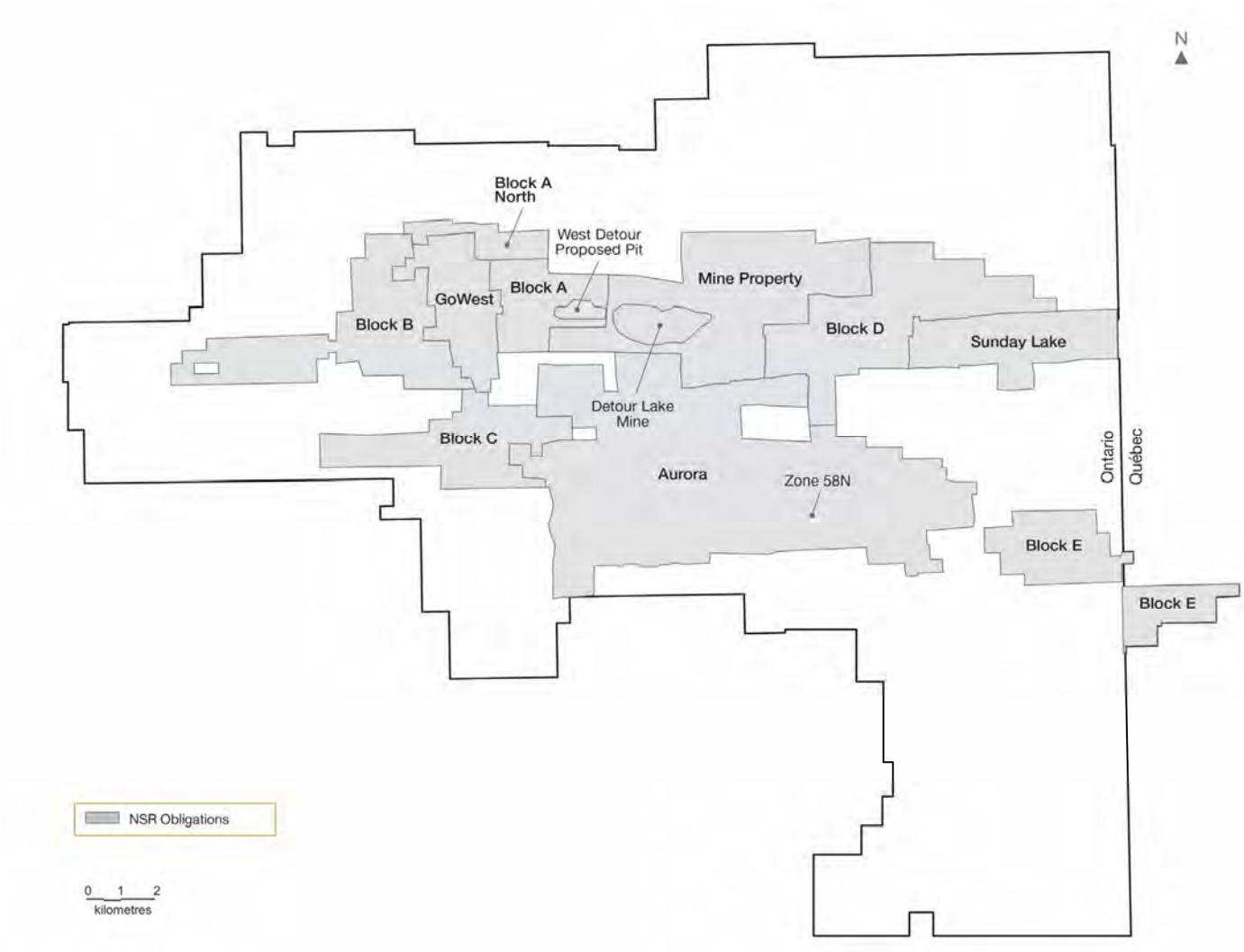
4.10 Social License Considerations

Social licence considerations for operations are discussed in Section 20.

Table 4-2: Royalty Summary Table

Property	NSR Amount (%)	NSR Holder	Buy-out Option
Blocks A through E	2	Franco–Nevada	none
Mine property	2	Franco–Nevada	none
Purchased claims (individual)	2	Individual prospector	none
Gowest	1	Franco–Nevada	$750,000

Figure 4-3: Detour Lake Property Area Map Showing Areas with Royalty Payments



Note: Figure prepared by Kirkland Lake Gold, 2020

4.11 Comment on Property Description and Location

To the extent known to the QP, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Project that have not been discussed in this Report.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

From the town of Cochrane (population of approximately 5,000 residents), the Project is easily accessible by the Detour Lake Mine road, the northern extension of Highway 652. The first 151 km on Highway 652 is paved surface, followed by 34 km of well-maintained chipseal road to the mine site. Road access is available year-round.

An airstrip built in 2021 provides access by air to the site. The closest major airport to the site is at Timmins, Ontario, approximately 61 km to the southeast.

Site access is controlled by a manned security gate to prevent the general public accessing the active mining areas, and by a security terminal at the aerodrome.

5.2 Climate

The climate in the Project area is characterized by cold winters and mild summers.

The mean annual temperature is estimated at 0.5°C, with average daily temperatures ranging from -18.7°C in January to 16.5°C in July.

The average total annual precipitation is estimated at 862 mm with approximately 30% falling as snow, and the greatest precipitation contribution occurring as rain during June through October.

The predominant wind direction is from the west.

Mining and exploration activities are conducted year-round.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The closest settlement to the Project is the Town of Cochrane, Ontario.

The region benefits from a strong contractor and supplier base to the mining industry. Skilled labour and suppliers are readily available in Cochrane, Timmins, Kapuskasing, and Iroquois Falls.

Additional information on site infrastructure is provided in Section 18.

5.4 Physiography

Site topography is subdued with maximum local relief of approximately 30 m. The elevation ranges from approximately 260–288 metres above sea level. There is a pronounced north/south fluting of the landscape consistent with the general direction of the most recent glaciation in this area.

Areas of higher relief are sparsely wooded with jack pine, black and white spruce, balsam fir, trembling aspen, and white birch. Areas that are slightly lower in relief are poorly drained and characterized by muskeg.

There is very little bedrock outcrop and much of the Project area is overlain by thick accumulations of glacial material that includes till and glaciofluvial material (poorly sorted sand with lenses of gravel).

Numerous small streams linking elliptical lakes and ponds, generally oriented parallel to the pattern of glacial fluting. Numerous small and shallow lakes are found within the Project area, the largest being Sunday Lake, with a surface area of approximately 2.8 km^2.

5.5 Sufficiency of Surface Rights

There is sufficient surface area for the open pits, waste rock storage facilities (WRSFs), plant, tailings management area (TMA), associated infrastructure, and other operational requirements for the LOM and mine plan discussed in this Report.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Exploration History

The exploration history is summarized in Table 6-1.

6.2 Production History

During the initial 17-year mine life from 1983–1999, production is estimated at 1.7 Moz Au from about 14.3 Mt grading 3.82 g/t Au, with mill recovery averaging 93.1%.

Production during the Detour Gold ownership period (2013–30 January 2020) is estimated at 3.6 Moz Au from about 135.5 Mt grading 0.90 g/t Au, with mill recovery averaging 90.1%.

Production post the Detour Gold ownership is summarized in Table 6-2.

Table 6-1: Exploration History

Year	Company	Work Completed
1974–1979	Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. (Amoco)	Completed regional airborne geophysical surveys, ground Crone electromagnetic, RADEM and magnetometer surveys, drilling (335 core holes for 57,339 m in Mine Property area, 6 core holes for 986 m in Block A), decline construction, construction of a winter road, Mineral Resource estimate, and completion of a feasibility study in the Mine Property area. The feasibility study results were not encouraging and the property was offered for joint venture.
1978	Amoco, Campbell Red Lake Mines (Campbell) and Dome Mines Ltd. (Dome)	Joint venture (JV) agreement signed.
1979–1987	Campbell and Dome	Completed channel and rock chip sampling, surface and underground drilling, Mineral resource, and mineral reserve estimates in the Mine Property area. Open pit mining commenced in 1983 and was completed in 1987.
1983–1984	Global Energy Corporation	Option from Ingamar Exploration Ltd on Block A. Completed 15 drill holes. Narrow gold intersections returned from several closely spaced holes approximately 400 m north of Lindbergh Lake.
1987–1999	Placer Dome Inc. (Placer Dome)	Merger between Campbell, Dome, and Placer Development to form Placer Dome. Acquired Amoco's 50% property interest in 1988. Open pit mining briefly recommenced in 1998. Underground mining at Detour Lake commenced in 1987 and ran to 1999. Due to a combination of low metal prices and production and grade problems all mining ceased in 1999, and reclamation activities were initiated. Drilling in the period 1987–1998 consisted of 4,219 surface and underground holes (435,002 m). Placer Dome completed an additional 90,889 m in 283 core holes for exploration purposes on the Mine Property and 62,147 m in 133 holes in outlying areas.
1998	Pelangio–Larder Mines Limited (Pelangio–Larder) and Franco–Nevada Mining Company Limited (Franco–Nevada)	Formed the Detour Lake JV. Acquired the Mine Property from Placer Dome. Also acquired certain parts of the Detour Exploration Lands surrounding the Mine Property.
2000	Marl Resources Corp. (Marl Resources)	Marl Resources acquired the majority of Pelangio–Larder's assets, including the Pelangio-Larder interest in the Detour Lake JV. Franco–Nevada interest passes to Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (Newmont).
2000–2002	Pelangio Mines Inc (Pelangio)	Marl Resources changes name to Pelangio. Completed the purchase Newmont's interest in the Detour Lake JV. Newmont retains 2% NSR; Newmont subsequently transferred NSR to Franco–Nevada.
2003	High River Gold Mines Ltd.	Pelangio and High River Gold Mines formed a strategic alliance whereby High River acquired 19% of Pelangio shares and provided technical expertise and operations management to Palangio.
2003–2011	Trade Winds Ventures Inc. (Trade Winds)	Completed core holes (134,000) m in the Block A and Gowest properties. Drilling of 109,718 m in 329 holes at Detour West. Mineral resource estimate for West Detour deposit.
2004–2006	Pelangio	Completed drilling consisting of 127 core holes (29,769 m) and a Mineral Resource estimate assuming a combined underground and open pit operation.

Year	Company	Work Completed
2006–2019	Detour Gold	Purchase agreement with Pelangio in 2007 to acquire all Detour Lake assets, including Block A. Acquired Goldcorp Canada Ltd. (Goldcorp; successor to Placer Dome) interest in Mine Property in 2008. Concluded JV agreement with Trade Winds in 2009. Acquired Aurora property from Conquest Resources in 2010. Acquired Trade Winds and thereby a 100% interest in the Block A and Gowest properties. Purchased Goldcorp 1% NSR on the Mine Property for $1 million in 2012. Obtained 100% interest in Sunday Lake Property in 2014. Completed geological mapping, mobile metal ion (MMI), bedrock grab and channel geochemical surveys, an amplified geochemical imaging soil gas survey, age dating, airborne geophysical surveys, ground induced polarization (IP), infill drilling (541,087 m in 1,395 core holes at Detour Lake; 49,158 m in 156 core holes at West Detour), geotechnical, metallurgical and condemnation drilling, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies assuming open pit mining. Mine construction commenced in 2012, and commercial production was declared in 2013. Exploration core drilling included 12,054 m in 38 holes peripheral to the Detour Lake Mine in 2008; 5,025 m in 22 holes targeting the vicinity of Detour Lake Mine, the Sunday Lake Property and LDDZ (in the Lower Detour area) during 2011; 5,061 m in 17 holes targeting the Lower Detour area in 2012; 26,765 m in 80 holes targeting the Lower Detour area and Sunday Lake Property in 2013; 14,874 m in 40 holes targeting the Lower Detour area in 2014; 36,577 m in 72 holes targeting Zone 58N in the Lower Detour area in 2015; 52,079 m in 168 holes targeting Zone 58N and 17,434 m in 59 holes in Lower Detour and tailings management areas (TMA), and Massicotte claims during 2016, 35,212 m in 99 holes targeting Zone 58N and 1,155 m in 3 holes in TMA area during 2017. During 2019, Detour gold completed 41 core drill holes within the Lower Detour Property totalling 13,651 m.
2020–2022	Kirkland Lake Gold	Effective 31 January, 2020, Kirkland Lake Gold completed the acquisition of Detour Gold, and Detour Gold became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kirkland Lake Gold. Effective 2 January, 2021, Detour Gold was amalgamated with Kirkland Lake Gold Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kirkland Lake Gold and the amalgamated entity was renamed Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. The Project became wholly-owned by Kirkland Lake Gold Inc., a subsidiary of Kirkland Lake Gold. During the acquisition period of Detour Gold by Kirkland Lake Gold, 11 holes were drilled at 58N totaling 3,693 m. Kirkland Lake Gold commenced a large surface core program to look for mineralization extensions that could potentially support Mineral Resource estimation or upgrades to confidence categories, with 78 core holes with 6 wedge holes totalling 66,115 m drilled in 2020. Updated Mineral Resource estimates 26 July, 2021; completed 247 core holes for 176,825.9 m of drilling. Collected and submitted 27,738 samples from 2020–2021 core holes drilled in the West Detour area for geochemical (ICP) analysis. In 2021 completed 315 holes core holes for 252,001 m of drilling. Effective 4 February, 2022, Kirkland Lake Gold Inc. amalgamated with two affiliates, Kirkland Lake Gold and Crocodile Gold Inc., and the resulting legal entity was continued as “Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd.”.

Year	Company	Work Completed
		Updated Mineral Resource estimates Feb 5, 2022; from and additional 121 core holes and 18 extended holes for 105,558 m of drilling.
2022–2024	Agnico Eagle	Effective 8 February, 2022, all the shares of Kirkland Lake Gold were acquired by Agnico Eagle and accordingly, Kirkland Lake Gold became a wholly-owned Agnico Eagle subsidiary. In 2022, completed 203 core holes for 234,049 m of drilling including nine metallurgical holes. Collected and submitted 9,682 samples from 2022 core holes drilled for geochemical (ICP) analysis. In 2023, completed 213 core holes for 217,792 m of drilling including five geotechnical holes. Collected and submitted 12,646 samples from 2023 core holes drilled for geochemical (ICP) analysis. Effective January 1, 2024, Kirkland Lake Gold and Agnico Eagle amalgamated with the resulting entity continuing as Agnico Eagle. From 1 January to 31 March, 2024, 42 core holes for 58,001 m of drilling completed. Collected and submitted 401 samples from 2024 core holes drilled for geochemical (ICP) analysis.

Note: ICP = inductively coupled plasma.

Table 6-2: Production History, Kirkland Gold and Agnico Eagle Mines Limited

Year	Ore milled (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Recovery (%)	Recovered Gold (koz)	Note
2020	21.1	0.83	91.3	516.8	Production from 31 January, 2020 to 31 December, 2020
2021	24.1	1.00	91.7	713	Production from 1 January, 2021 to 31 December, 2021.
2022 *	25.5	0.97	92.0	732.6	Production from 1 January, 2022 to 31 December, 2022
2023	25.4	0.91	90.9	677.4	Production from 1 January, 2023 to 31 December, 2023
2024 Q1 #	6.502	0.82	88.2	150.8	Production from 1 January, 2024 to 31 March, 2024

Note: * 2022 production is a combination of ounces produced by Kirkland Lake Gold from 1 January–7 February 2022 with the remainder of the year's ounces from 8 February to 31 December produced by Agnico Eagle. # 2024 production is first-quarter 2024 only.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology description is summarized from Oliver et al., (2011).

The Project is located within the northwestern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, which lies, in turn, within the eastern part of the Wawa-Abitibi sub-province, a Neoarchean granite-greenstone sub province in the southern Superior Province of the Canadian Shield craton. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt consists of east–west-trending synclines of felsic to ultramafic volcanic rocks. Intervening domes are cored by syn-volcanic tonalite and gabbro-diorite rocks and alternate with east–west-trending bands of late tectonic turbiditic and conglomeratic sedimentary rocks. Most of the volcanic and sedimentary strata dip vertically and are commonly bound by abrupt, east–west-trending faults with varied dips.

The stratigraphy of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt is subdivided into earlier volcanic-dominated episodes that include the Pacaud assemblage (2770–2736 Ma), the Deloro assemblage (2730–2724 Ma), the Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage (2723–2720 Ma), the Kidd-Munro assemblage (2719–2711 Ma), the Tisdale assemblage (2710–2704 Ma), and the Blake River assemblage (2704–2695 Ma). These sequences are unconformably overlain by turbidites and calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of the Caopatina assemblage (ca. 2700 Ma) in the north and the Porcupine assemblage (2690–2685 Ma) in the south. These units in turn are unconformably overlain by coarse clastic and alkaline volcanic rocks of the Opemisca assemblage (ca. 2692 Ma) in the north and the Timiskaming assemblage (2676–2670 Ma) in the south. A regional geology figure is included as Figure 7-1.

7.2 Project Geology

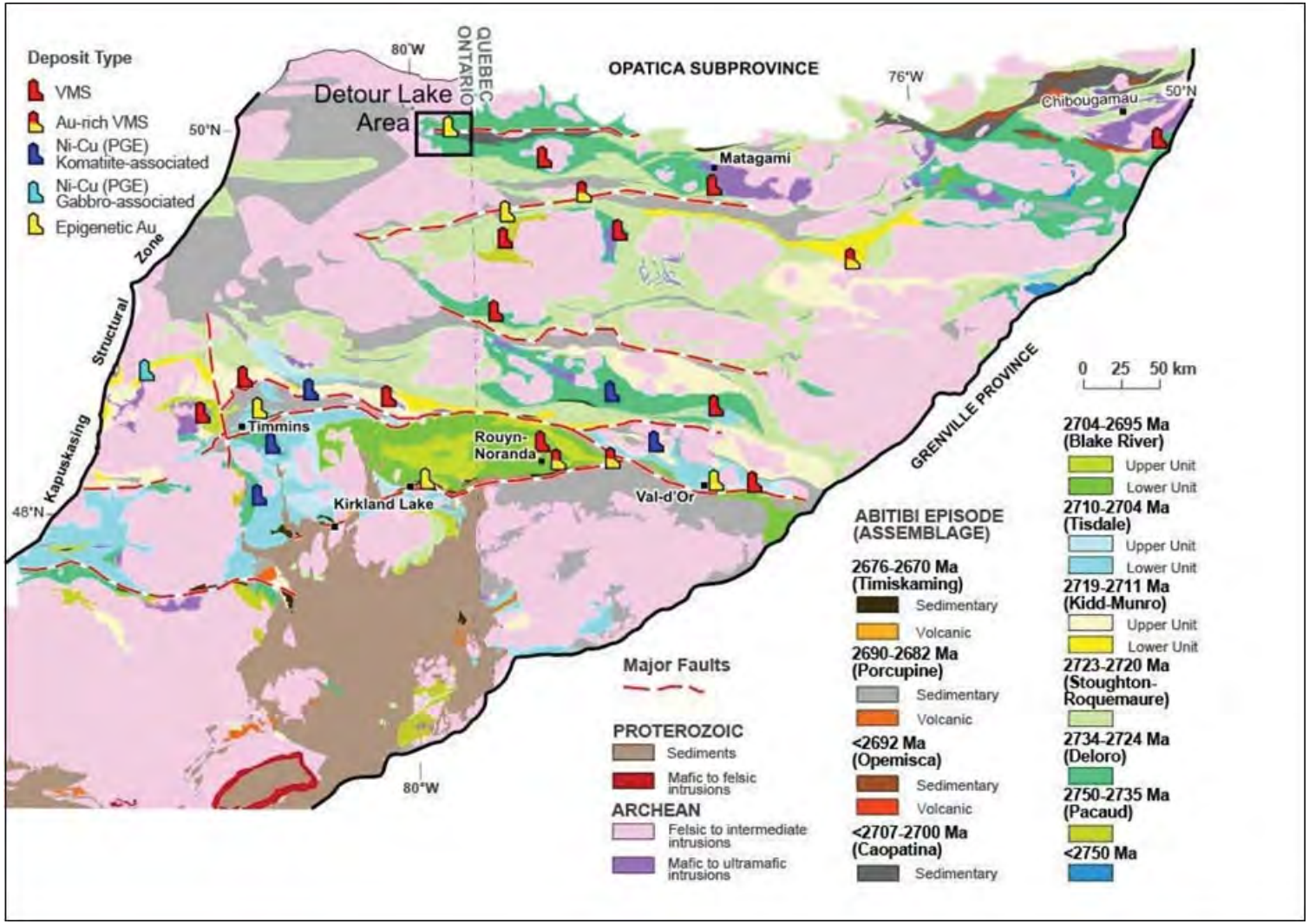
In the Project area, the greenstone–granite architecture is partially aligned and disrupted along a linear, east–west-trending belt that defines the position of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone.

Supracrustal rocks within the Project area consist of a thick sequence of mafic to ultramafic lithologies, which are predominantly volcanic in origin, and are part of the Deloro assemblage. They occur within regional synclinal-anticlinal fold structures traced for over 30 km across the Project and are in structural contact to the south with the younger sediments of the Caopatina assemblage. These rocks are bounded to the north and west by the Opatica basement gneissic rocks. To the east and south, the Deloro assemblage is intruded by several large, weakly foliated granodioritic to tonalitic intrusions which are intersected by numerous local felsic to mafic dykes, sills, and younger regional Proterozoic diabase dykes.

7.2.1 Lithologies

The major lithologies in the Project area are summarized in Table 7-1. A Project-scale geology plan is provided in Figure 7-2.

Figure 7-1: Regional Geology Plan



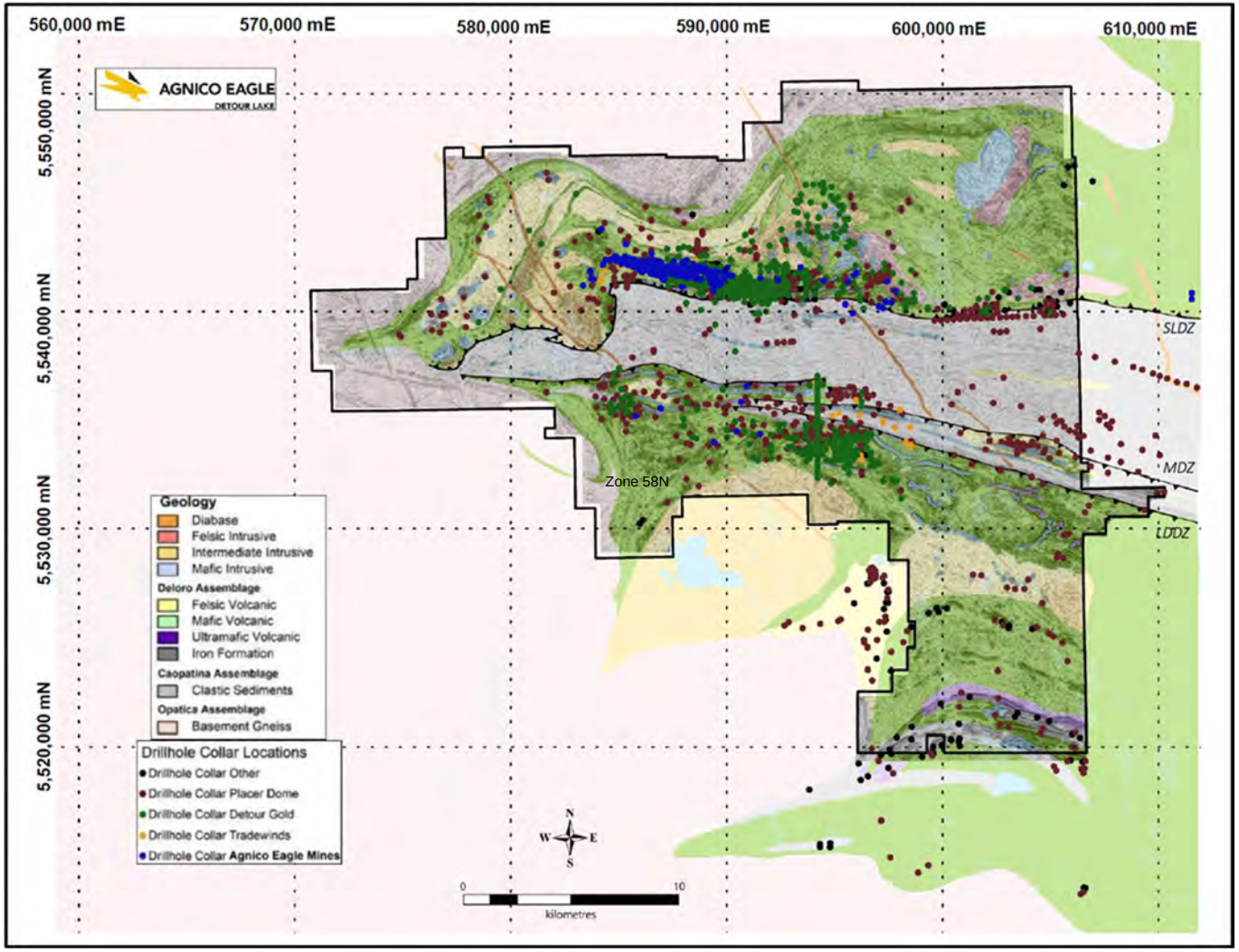
Note: Figure from Oliver et al., (2011).

Table 7-1: Lithology Table

Major Unit	Sub-Unit	Description	Comment
Tonalitic to granodiorite intrusions		Weakly foliated and distinctly tonalitic in composition. The intrusion shifts to a more granodioritic composition within 300 m of its contact.	
Felsic to mafic dykes		The dykes can have a variety of colours and textures ranging from light to dark coloured and aphanitic to feldspar porphyritic. Intermediate dykes are less common and are predominantly fine-grained and locally porphyritic. Most dykes have east-west trends, parallel to sub-parallel to the main foliation.	Intrude all earlier units
Caopatina assemblage		Poorly to well laminated metasedimentary unit (argillites, greywackes, and quartz wackes) and mafic volcaniclastics	
Upper Detour Lake Formation	Chloritic greenstone	Mafic to ultramafic komatiitic volcanic rocks, strongly altered to chlorite or talc–chlorite schist	
	Amphibolite dykes (flow)	Lower strain mafic dykes or flows, concordant with the stratigraphy.	The amphibolite units generally occur at the base of the first two pillow flow sequences north of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone and show less pervasive mineralization and alteration than the adjacent flows.
	Massive flows	Grey; fine to medium grained with local porphyritic texture; weak to moderately foliated. Pillow-structure, hyaloclastite and vesicles filled by calcite may be present locally	Several very massive magnesium-rich tholeiitic flow sequences are present in the hanging wall sequence of the Detour Lake Mine and West Detour deposit
	Pillow flows	Fine to medium-grained; usually shows foliation. Characterized by pillow selvages, the formation of hyaloclastite, and vesicles filled by calcite	Common throughout the Detour Lake Mine and West Detour areas
Lower Detour Lake Formation	Mafic sills and dykes	Abundant mafic (gabbroic) intrusions, finer-grained flows, and dykes	Mafic intrusions may be strongly magnetic
	Megacrystic diorite	Megacrystic diorite sill	
	Mafic volcanic	Dense green–black flow unit	Lies to the south of the talc–chlorite alteration zone of the Detour Lake Mine
	Ultramafic flows and sills	Thick sequence of ultramafic flows, with locally-preserved spinifex textures, coarse-grained pyroxenites, and fine-grained ultramafic sills.	Conformable contact relations with the other volcanic units. Not observed in the West Detour deposit.

Major Unit	Sub-Unit	Description	Comment
	Mafic flow contact unit (chloritic schist)	5–20 m-thick flow unit, fine grained, light to dark greenish black; commonly overlies ultramafic rocks	Is present on both the footwall and hanging wall sides of the chert marker horizon
	Chert marker horizon	Thin (0.5–2.0 m thick), cream to buff, locally laminated, and commonly strongly sulphidized felsic rock.	May represent deformed tuffaceous or volcaniclastic rocks, which mark the transition from ultramafic- to mafic-dominated volcanism in the Detour Lake Formation. Not observed in the West Detour deposit.

Figure 7-2: Project Geology Map



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. SLDZ = Sunday Lake Deformation Zone; MDZ = Massicotte Deformation Zone; LDDZ = Lower Detour Deformation Zone.

The Deloro Assemblage, north of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, is sub-divided into the Upper Detour Lake Formation, a volcanic assemblage dominated by tholeiitic basalt (mainly high-Mg massive and high-Fe pillowed flows); and the Lower Detour Lake Formation, an ultramafic-dominant komatiitic and high-Mg tholeiitic volcanic and intrusive assemblage.

Where the komatiitic lithologies are in contact with the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, they are highly deformed and altered into talc–chlorite schist. The contact is highly mylonitized, mineralized and silicified and hosts a strongly deformed felsic to intermediate dyke-like body known locally as the “chert marker horizon”.

The chert marker horizon is not a chert unit, but rather a fine-grained felsic volcaniclastic unit and/or a series of intensely silicified and sulphidized volcanic rocks and intermediate sills and dykes. It occurs between mafic-dominated volcanic rocks of the Upper Detour Formation (hosts hanging wall mineralization) and ultramafic volcanic rocks of the Lower Detour Formation (hosts footwall mineralization).

7.2.2 Structure

The major structural feature is the 30 km-long Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, an east–west-trending, steeply north-dipping deformation corridor. The zone marks the northern contact between the Caopatina assemblage sedimentary rocks and the underlying Deloro assemblage volcanic rocks. Mineralization at Detour Lake and West Detour is spatially related to Sunday Lake Deformation Zone structures.

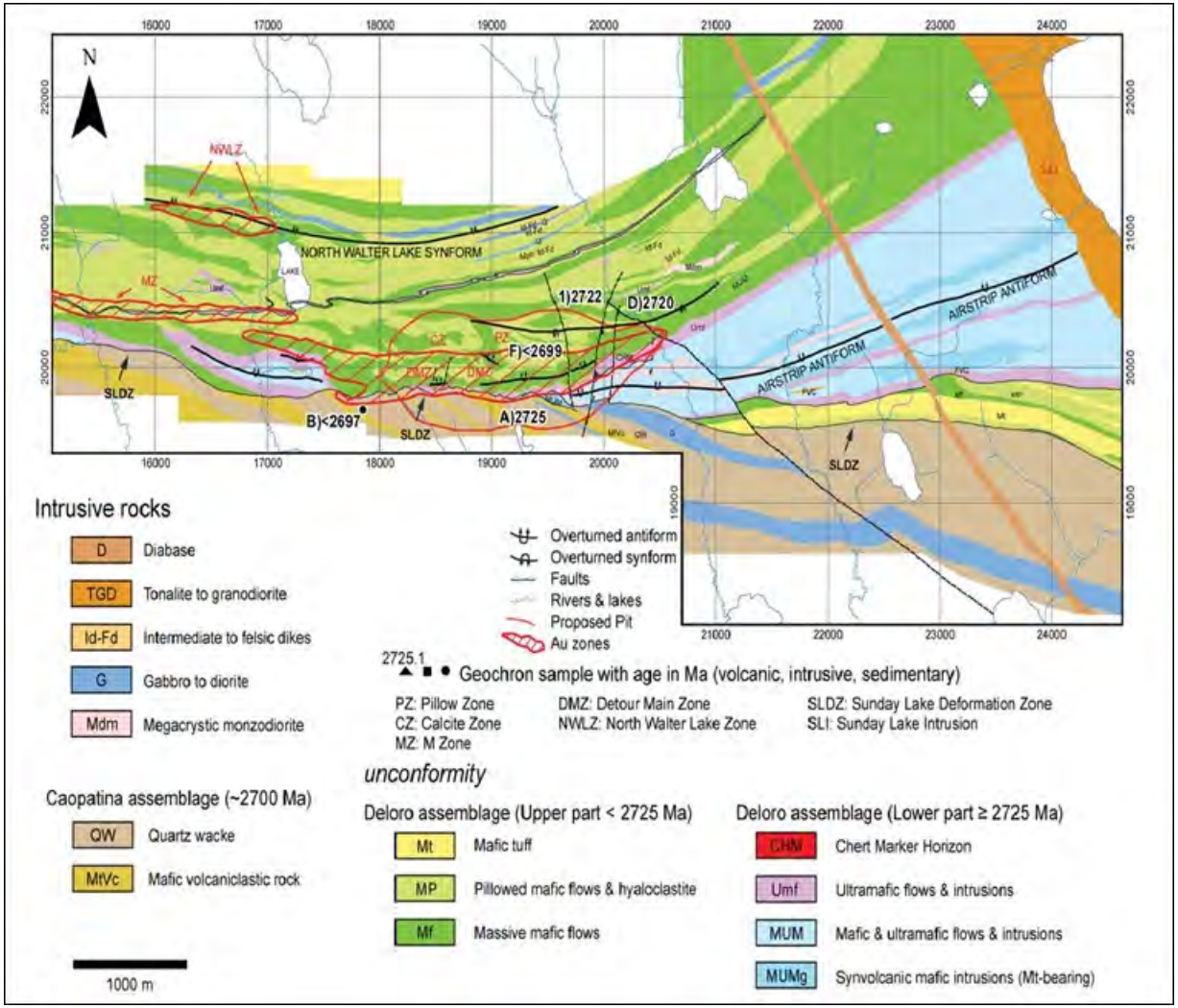
Kinematic indicators confirm sinistral–reverse north over south motion along the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone. A regional east–west trending structure, the Massicotte Deformation Zone is recognized several kilometres to the south of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone and extends for over 30 km in strike length. It marks the southern contact between the Caopatina assemblage sedimentary rocks and the underlying Deloro assemblage volcanic rocks.

The third major structure is the Lower Detour Deformation Zone, a 30 km long, east–west-trending, and steeply south-dipping one that separates Caopatina assemblage sedimentary rocks and the underlying Deloro assemblage volcanic rocks. Zone 58N occurs immediately south of the Lower Detour Deformation Zone.

The youngest structures are a series of 120–145° trending faults, which are locally intruded by Proterozoic-age diabase dykes.

Two east-trending synform–antiform pairs are developed in the volcanic assemblage, the North Walter Lake Synform and the Airstrip Antiform (Figure 7-3). These folds are tight, upright, slightly overturned, and south-facing. A later fold set consists of broad open folds that have axial traces striking at approximately 145°,and plunging 10–35° to the northwest. The inter-limb distances of these folds are approximately 8–12 km.

Figure 7-3: Local Structural Setting



Note: Figure from Oliver et al., (2011).

7.2.3 Metamorphism

All rock units have undergone upper greenschist to lower-grade amphibolite metamorphism.

7.2.4 Alteration

All lithological units are hydrothermally altered proximal to major deformation zones.

Strong secondary biotite is developed in mafic rocks. Talc–actinolite chlorite assemblages formed in ultramafic sills next to the chert marker horizon and across the northern edge of the Detour Lake deposit and through the West Detour deposit. The footwall magnesium-rich komatiitic volcanic rocks show alteration to schistose rocks with a mineral assemblage of chlorite–talc–calcite–tremolite/actinolite–biotite. Silicification may overprint the biotite alteration or occur as an intense pinkish halo with associated potassic feldspar flooding.

7.2.5 Mineralization

There are two recognized episodes of gold mineralization at the Detour Lake and West Detour deposits.

The first episode consists of a wide and generally auriferous sulphide-poor quartz vein stockwork formed in the hanging wall of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone. The sulphide-poor quartz vein stockworks observed in the hanging wall have sub-vertical north or south dips and are parallel to a series of east-west trending high strain zones. These veins form a weak stockwork and are boudinaged and/or folded.

The second episode is a stage of gold mineralization overprinting the early auriferous stockwork, principally in the hanging wall of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, with a higher sulphide content. The sulphide-rich gold mineralization predominantly fills structural sites in deformed quartz veins, fractures and veins crosscutting the foliation fabric but also in pillow breccias and selvages. The distribution of sulphide-rich mineralization is strongly controlled by the geometry of kinematic orientation (i.e., pyrite and pyrrhotite concentrations have a shallow westerly plunge similar to the plunge of the main flexure zone in the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone at an angle of about 40° (in the area of the former Campbell pit), shallowing to approximately 10° further to the west).

7.3 Deposit Descriptions

This Report recognizes that the Detour Lake deposit and the West-North Detour deposit, as described in previous technical reports, are a single mineral deposit, and are described as such in the following sub-sections.

7.3.1 Detour Lake

Dimensions

Mineralization at Detour Lake is hosted within a broad corridor. Mineralization extends from approximately 584,000 E to 593,000 E, 5,540,500 N to 5,542,000 N and 5,500 m elevation to 6,300 m elevation. This corresponds to a strike extent of 9.0 km, a width of 1.5 km, and an approximate elevation range of 1,000 m.

Lithologies

Mineralization is hosted within a broad assemblage of mafic volcanic rocks with an overall east–west trend. The deposit has been drill tested along this mineralized corridor for a distance of over 10 km. The bulk of the mineralization within this corridor is concentrated along a highly-strained corridor of a moderate to strong potassic alteration envelope at the contacts between pillowed and massive mafic flows.

Located at the eastern end of this corridor, within the active Detour Lake open pit, is the Main Zone. The Main Zone was the largest gold-bearing mineralized zone exploited in the period from 1983–1997, and consists of gold mineralization occurring in the Chert Marker Horizon or in quartz and quartz–carbonate vein systems splaying from the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone. Historical quartz zones Q50, Q70, Q100 and Q120 were typical quartz vein arrays splaying off the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone into the hanging wall.

The former Campbell open pit was located at the shallowest zone developed along the contact between massive magnesium-rich tholeiitic and pillowed iron-rich tholeiitic volcanic rocks.

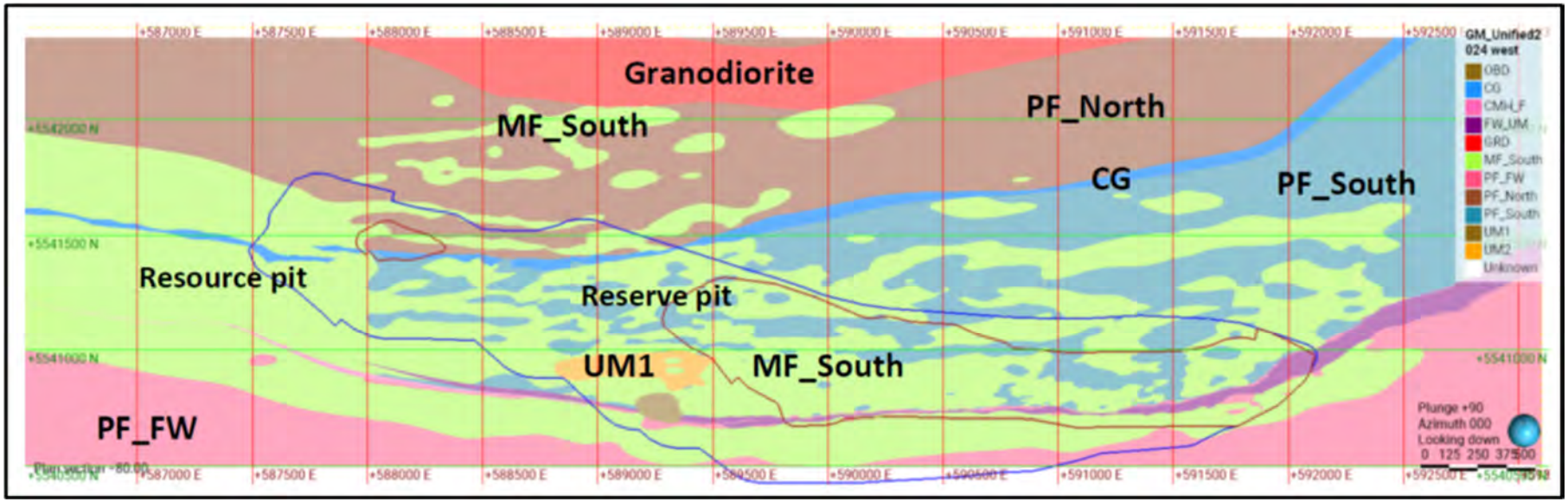
West of section 19,620E, the mineralization mainly straddles the lower massive flow-pillow flow contact and is commonly associated with increased biotite alteration. Mineralization is generally well distributed within this sequence but lithological changes to coarser and massive facies may locally affect mineralization continuity.

From sections 16,160E to 17,160E, Placer Dome intersected the QK Zone along a massive flow–pillow flow contact between 600–750 m below surface.

A geology plan is included as Figure 7-4, and geological cross-sections are provided as Figure 7-5 to Figure 7-7.

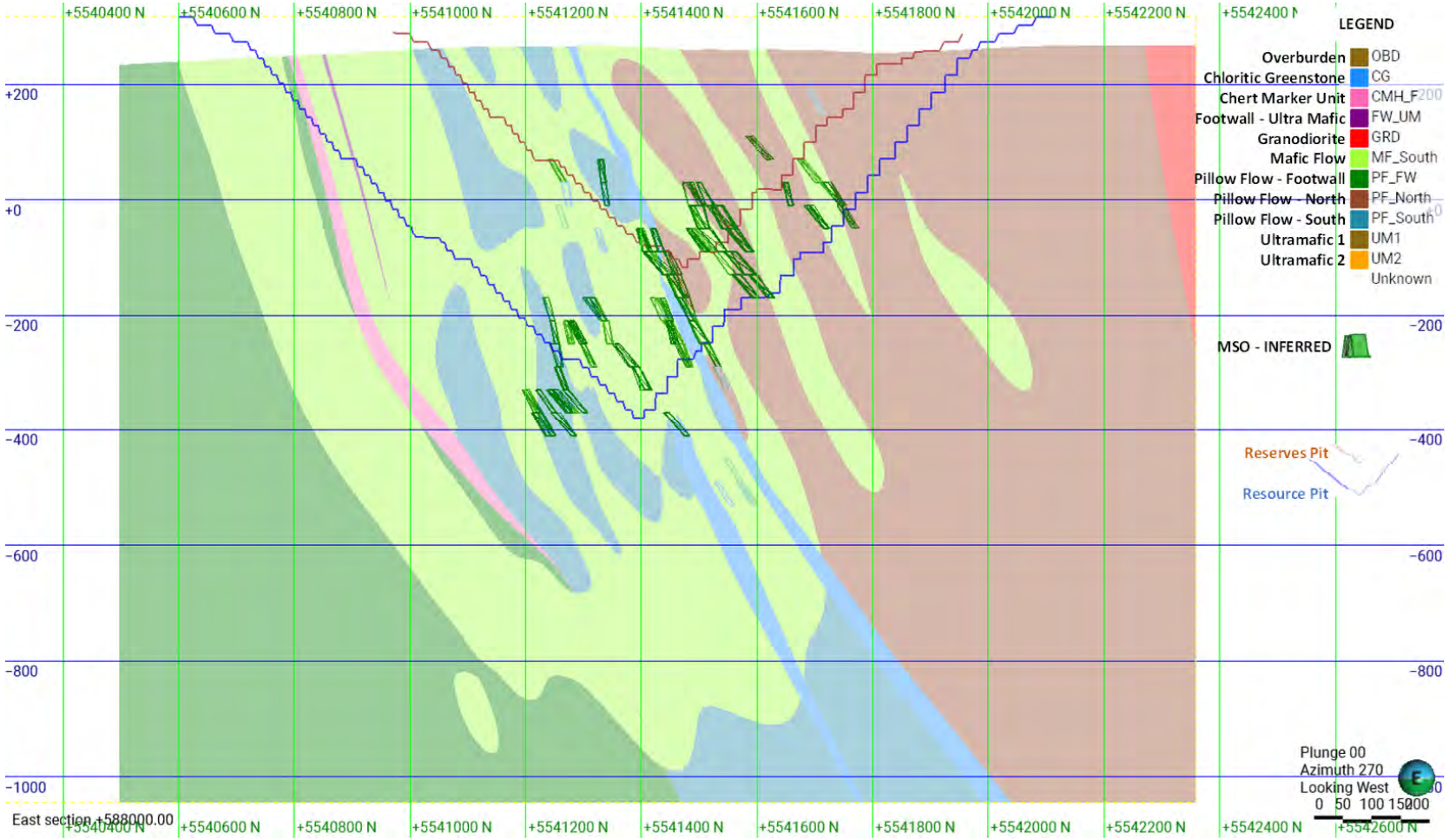
The Main Zone mineralization, the focus of previous underground mining, strikes easterly to northeasterly, and has an average dip of 70º N. It has a plunge of 40º W near surface, flattening out below the 660 m level. The hanging wall contact is irregular, resulting from diverging quartz vein structures. The footwall contact is more regular and undulates with local dips varying from 30º to near vertical. The Quartz Hanging Wall Zones strike at azimuth 080º, with a vertical to near vertical dip, and a plunge of 45º W parallel to the Main Zone.

Figure 7-4: Deposit Geology Plan



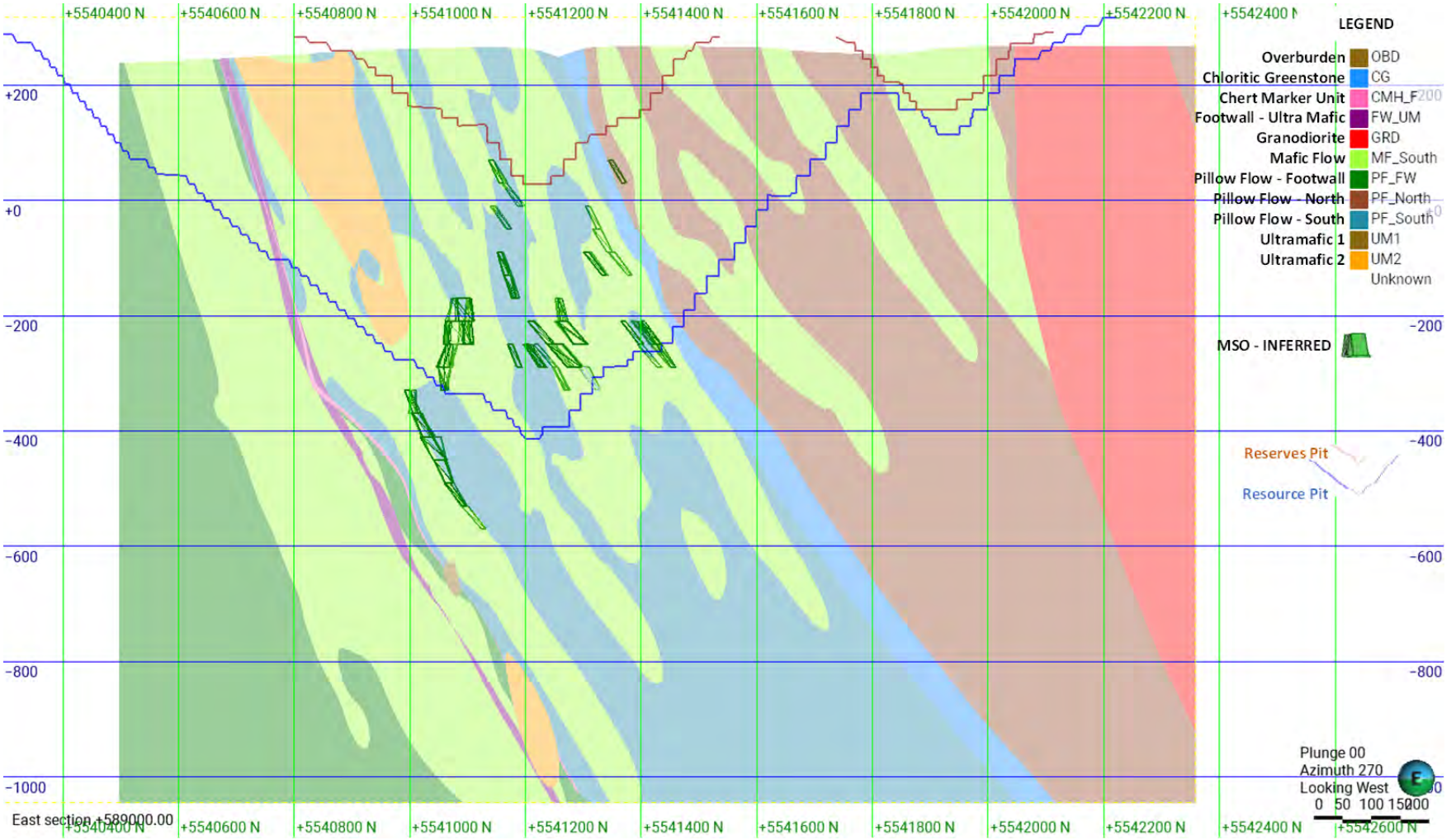
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. CG = chloritic greenstone; MF_South – mafic flow south; PF_FW = pillow flow in footwall; PF_North = pillow flow south; PF_South = pillow flow south; UM1 = ultramafic intrusive 1.

Figure 7-5: Geological Section, Detour Lake, 588,000 E (looking west)



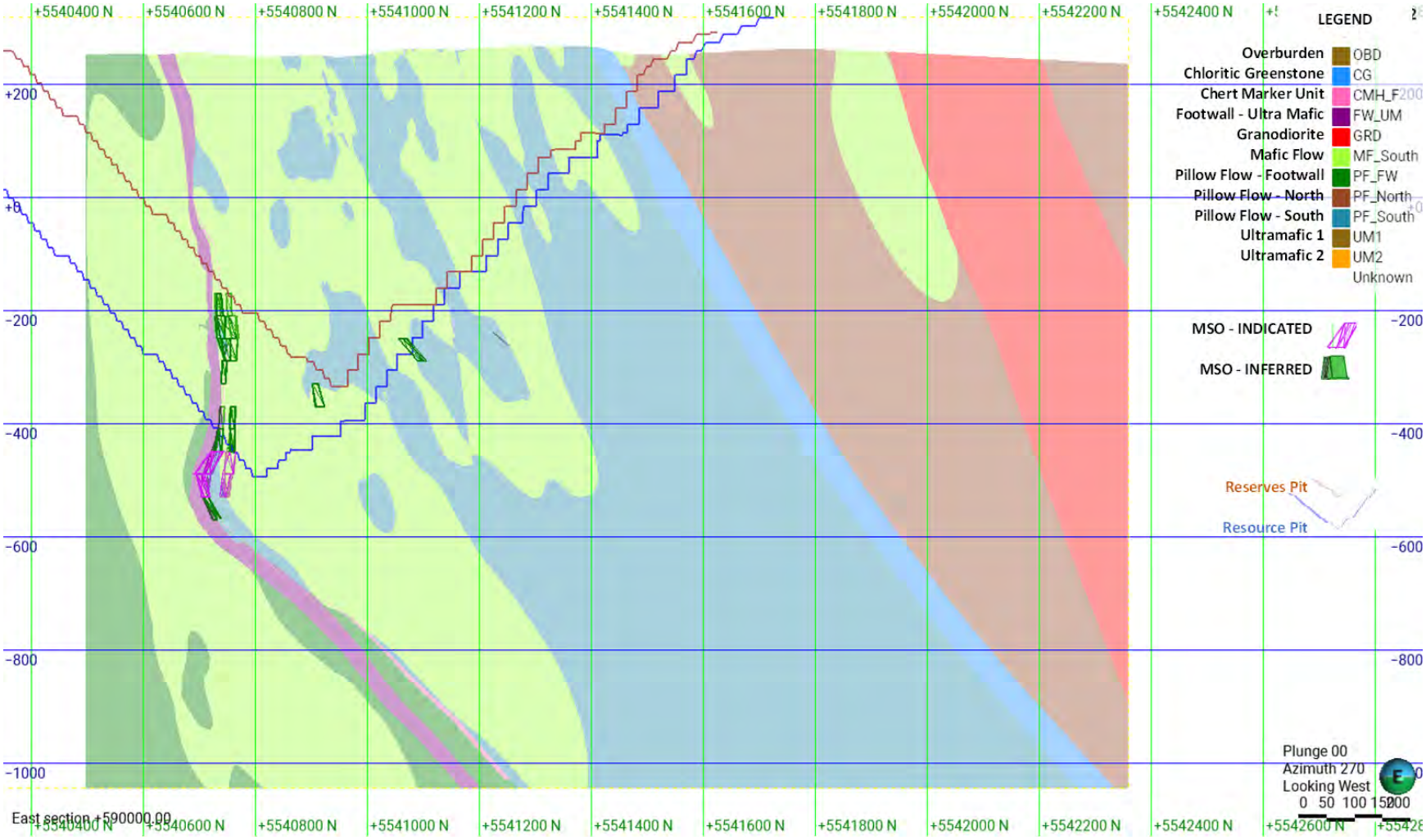
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 7-6: Geological Section, Detour Lake, 589,000 E (looking west)



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 7-7: Geological Section, Detour Lake, 590,000 E (looking west)



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

During previous underground development down to the 825 m level, the Main Zone had average dips of 70º N. The Quartz Hanging Wall zones, also the subject of historical underground mining, are characterized by discrete groups of steeply-dipping (predominately north) quartz veins. Generally having widths of 3–5 m, these quartz zones appear to splay off the Chert Marker Horizon, although it is difficult to trace these zones directly back to the chert. Potassic alteration is locally associated with these zones.

The mineralization hosted in the Main and Quartz Hanging Wall Zones was tested by underground core drilling to a vertical depth of 900 m from surface and approximately 100 m below historical mine workings. The results from this drilling demonstrate that there may be potential to extend this mineralization at depth.

The footwall Talc Zone is principally located between 590,500 E and 592,000 E (eastern end of the Detour Lake Mine). It is hosted in highly altered (i.e., serpentinized and talcose) ultramafic flows with mineralization concentrated at both the upper contact (Chert Marker Horizon), and lower contact of the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, next to barren volcaniclastics and mafic volcanic rocks. Locally, the mineralization is cut by felsic to intermediate intrusive dykes, ranging in width from 0.3–25 m. The footwall mineralization commonly contains boudins of quartz veins and felsic as well as intermediate dyke slivers. It is generally intensely sheared, especially in the area adjacent to the contact with the volcaniclastic sediments.

To the west, mineralization associated with gold zones occurs in a variety of structural settings and several rock types including massive to pillowed tholeiitic basalt flows, variably deformed-altered basaltic to peridotitic komatiite units, cherty tuffs, gabbro and deformed felsic to intermediate dykes. Larger gold zones are subparallel to concordant with stratigraphy (contact related) and smaller quartz and potassic veins occur along splays.

Mineralization is commonly associated with increased biotite alteration, shearing, narrow quartz veining and minor pyrite or pyrrhotite. Local zones of strong brecciation with sulphide infilling were recognized, together with minor chalcopyrite, telluride minerals and visible gold. Gold mineralization is associated with a series of sub-vertical to arcuate deformation zones characterized by enhanced strained fabrics, well-defined open-space breccias, and to a lesser degree sheeted shear-hosted veins and extensional veins.

Located in the hanging wall and analogous with Placer Dome's "M-Zone" lies an amphibole-chlorite rich ultramafic sheared structure termed chloritic greenstone (CG). Considered to be a key marker horizon, the unit can be traced across the entire deposit. In the western portion of the Detour Lake deposit, the chloritic greenstone is an important mineralized structure containing or juxtaposed to increased gold mineralization. The unit can be quite variable both structurally and mineralogically. It is often observed as a strongly deformed ultramafic comprised predominantly of amphibole and chlorite, contains no apparent primary textures, and can be strongly foliated, folded, jointed, locally crenulated, or even massive. Locally it is strongly biotite-altered and can be intercalated with felsic–intermediate intrusions and locally faulted. It often contains highly dismembered quartz veins both within it and along the contacts with intercalated altered felsic to intermediate intrusions. Additional chloritic greenstone units have been noted above and below the

mineralized chloritic greenstone in the hanging wall, though these appear to more discontinuous and are typically intercalated with the surrounding mafic volcanic units.

In addition to being located in the hanging wall there is also at least one laterally continuous chloritic greenstone unit close to the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone, often occurring stratigraphically between the 'chert', and the footwall metasedimentary rocks. This footwall chloritic greenstone unit appears to be laterally equivalent to the eastern talc chlorite schist of the former underground mine and has been observed to be intercalated with the footwall metasedimentary units.

Approximately 200 m north of the chloritic greenstone unit, mineralization along the North Walter Lake Trend is developed in a zone of high strain with deformed quartz veins within pillowed to massive mafic volcanic flows. It is hosted by a komatiitic tholeiite mafic volcanic unit and flanked by iron-tholeiitic mafic rocks in the hanging wall and magnesium-tholeiitic mafic rocks in the footwall.

Mineralization

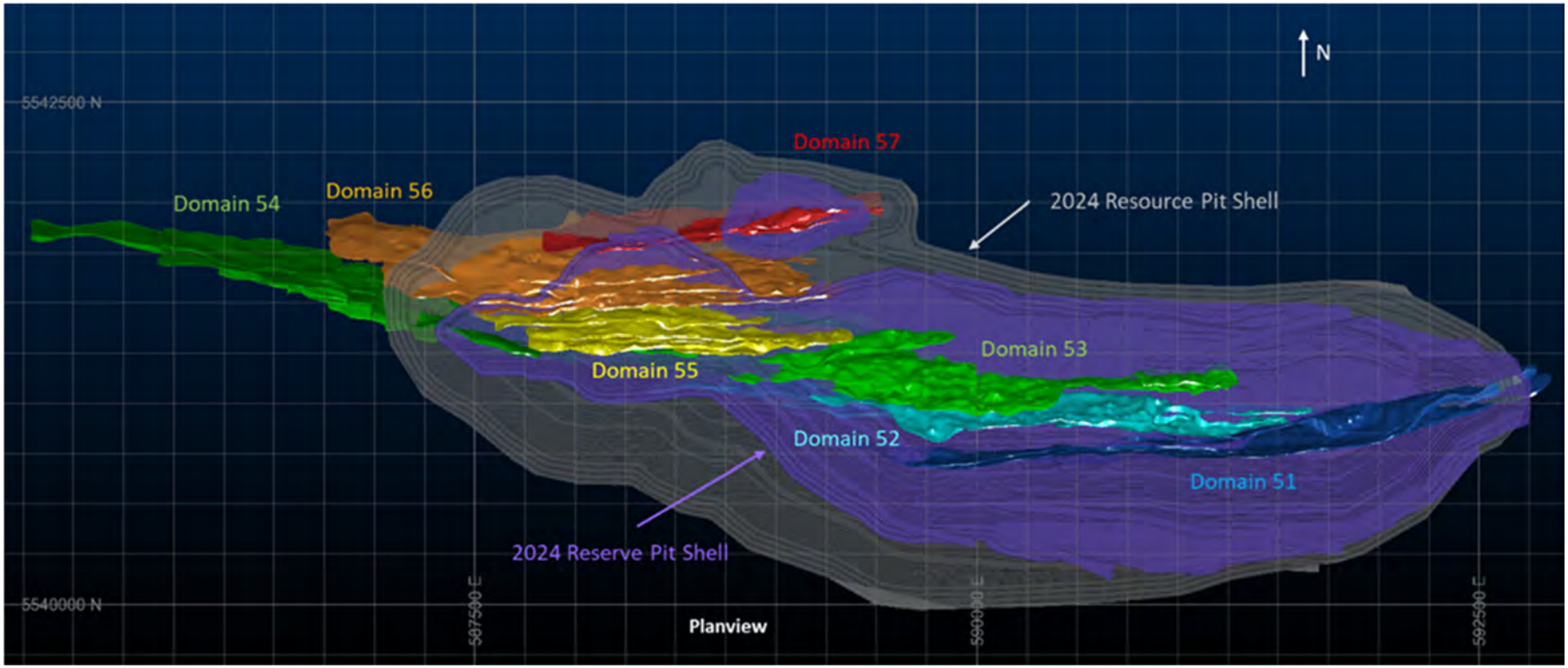
Seven dominant mineralized domains containing most of the high-grade mineralization at the Detour Lake deposit have been defined and characterized (Figure 7-8 and Figure 7-9). Gold is associated with quartz–carbonate–pyrite–pyrrhotite ± tourmaline veins and/or disseminated to very local semi-massive sulphides in hydrothermally-altered wall rocks.

Domain 51 is spatially associated with the Chert Marker Horizon known as the Main Zone (Figure 7-8, Figure 7-9, and Figure 7-10). The Main Zone was the largest gold-bearing mineralized zone initially mined underground during the 1983–1987 period, exploiting a northeast to east–northeast-trending contact area between tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks to the northwest, and ultramafic–komatiitic mafic rocks to the southeast. The mineralized zone consists of gold mineralization occurring along the Chert Marker Horizon in quartz and quartz–carbonate vein systems splaying from the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone.

In the East end of the Detour deposit and coincident with the Chert Marker Horizon, various talc zones occur along the footwall. With widths from 4–15 m, the talc–chlorite mineralization tends to be less continuous along strike than mineralization along the hanging wall side of the Chert Marker Horizon. Gold in the Talc Zone is dominantly associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor chalcopyrite along foliation planes, narrow discrete shears, or strain zones, and in irregular lenses. The talc zones also contain short, deformed lenses or boudinaged quartz veins. In some cases, mineralization is controlled by well-developed fault structures containing several centimetres of gouge material.

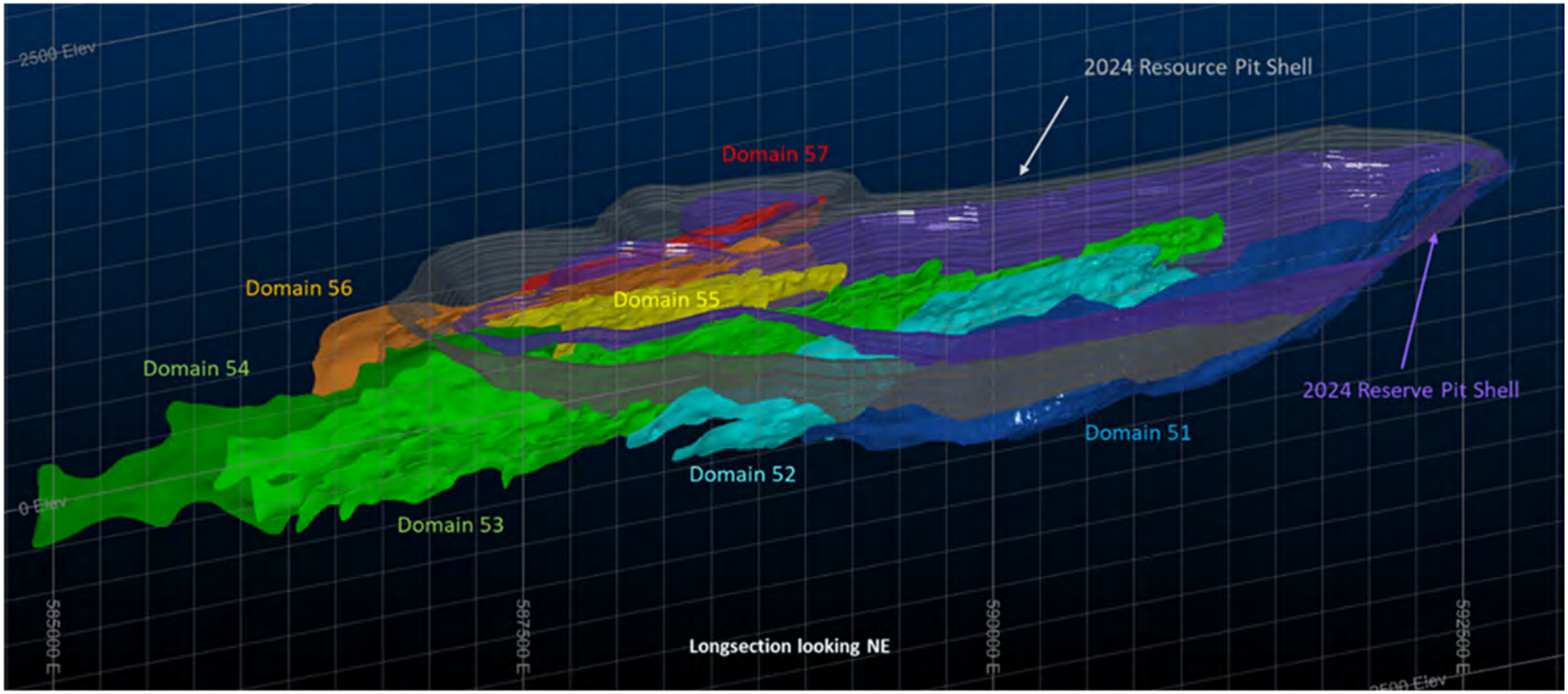
Domain 52 is associated with hanging wall mineralization (Figure 7-8, Figure 7-9, and Figure 7-11) occurring in several different rock units within broad sub-vertical mineralized envelopes, which may split into several sub-vertical domains sub-parallel to the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone.

Figure 7-8: Plan View of Mineralized Domains



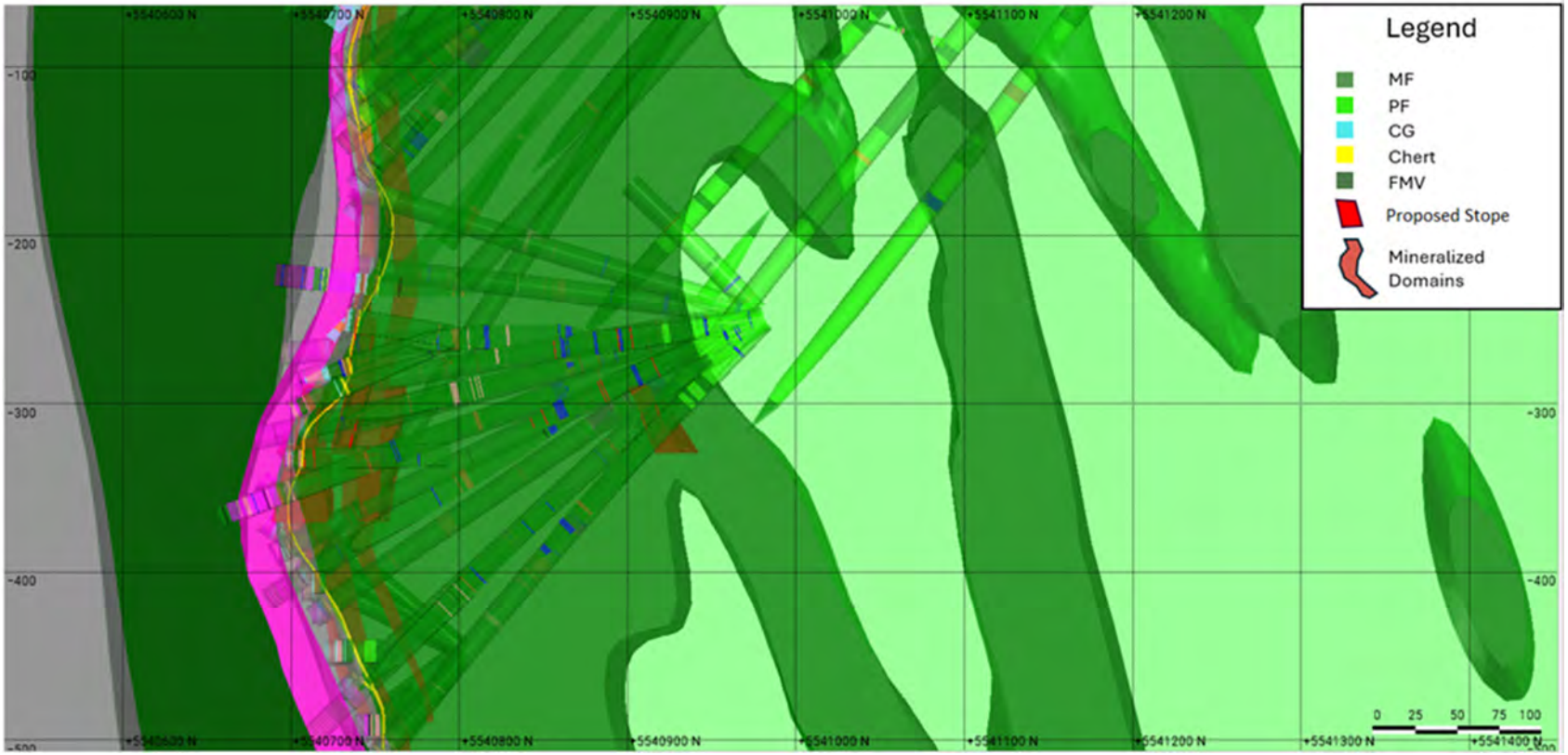
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 7-9: Long-section View of Mineralized Domains



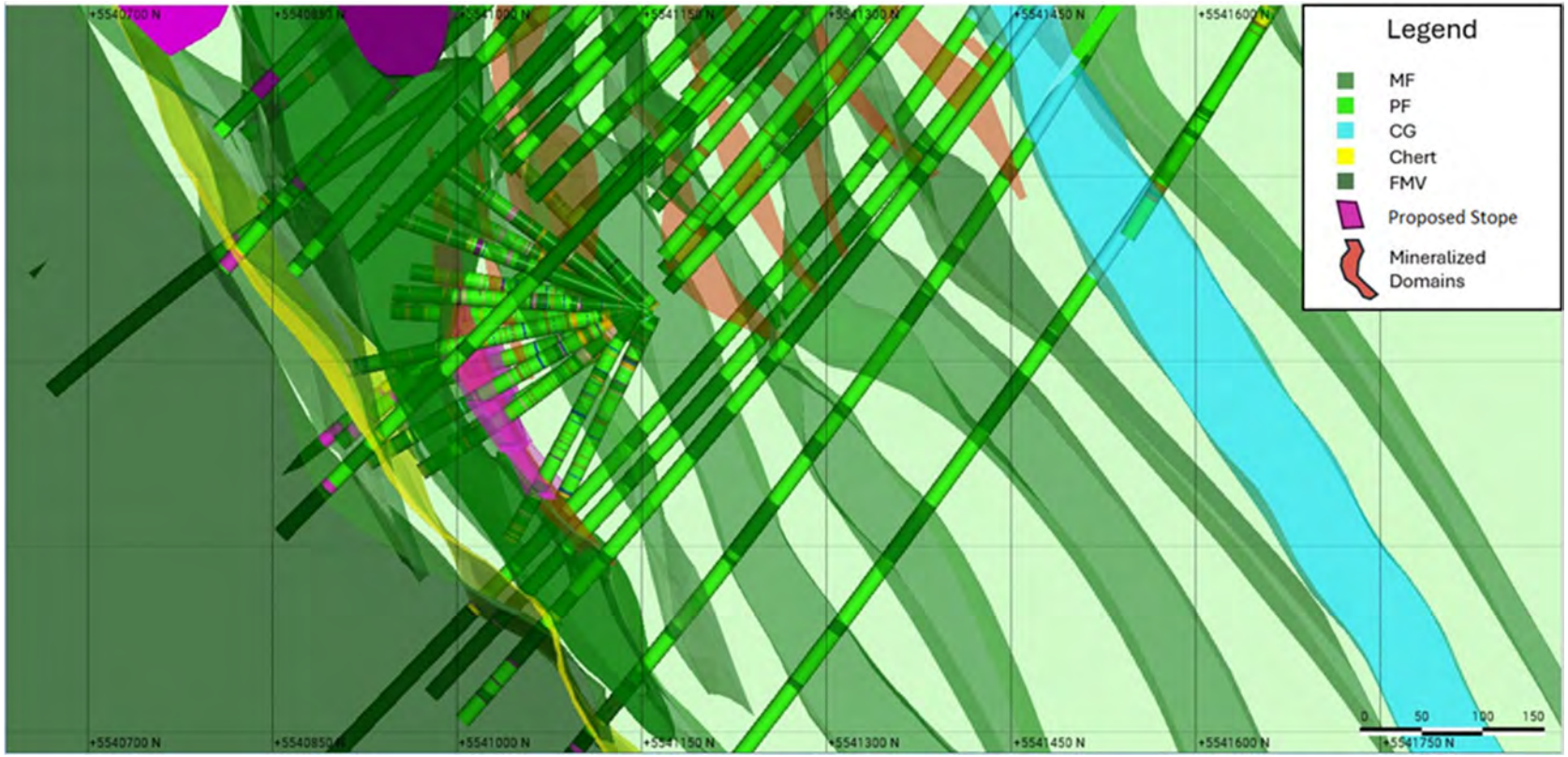
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 7-10: General Lithological Cross-Section of Domain 51



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. CG = chloritic greenstone; FMV = footwall massive volcanic rocks; MF = mafic flow; PF = pillow flow.

Figure 7-11: General Lithological Cross-Section of Domain 52



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. CG = chloritic greenstone; FMV = footwall massive volcanic rocks; MF = mafic flow; PF = pillow flow.

The main underground vein corridors mined historically consisted of the Q zones (Q50-Q120), which splay off the northwestern side of the Chert Marker Horizon, and comprise steeply-dipping, parallel cm-to-tens-of-cm-wide quartz-sulphide veins, and veinlets in sheeted zones locally >10 m wide. Mineralization is commonly associated with increased biotite alteration, shearing, narrow quartz veining and minor pyrite or pyrrhotite. Local zones of strong brecciation with sulphide infilling have also been recognized, along with minor chalcopyrite, telluride minerals and visible gold. Gold mineralization is associated with a series of sub-vertical to arcuate deformation zones characterized by enhanced strained fabrics, well-defined open-space breccias, and to a lesser degree sheeted shear-hosted veins and extensional veins.

Further to the west lies the “QK Zone” as denoted by Placer Dome. This mineralization is associated with narrow parallel to sub-parallel quartz veins, quartz boudins and sulphide-rich veins/breccias with adjacent silicification and potassic alteration envelopes.

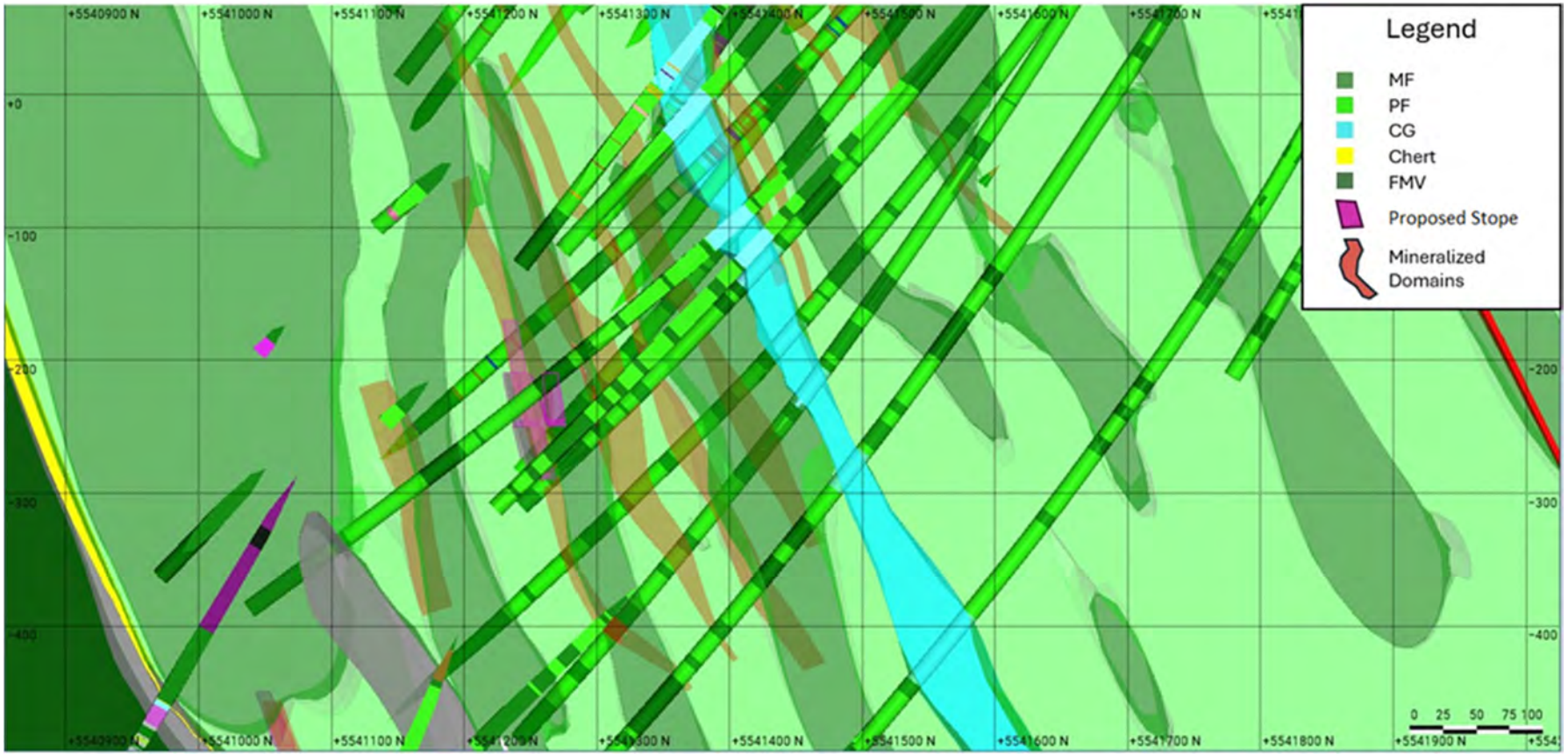
Further to the north and hanging wall to the Q-zones, Domain 53 is spatially associated with highly-strained corridors at the contacts between pillowed and massive mafic flows encompassing higher grade mineralized zones (Figure 7-8, Figure 7-9, and Figure 7-12). These broad zones contain variable amounts of quartz and pyrite, and are controlled mainly by east-west trending, moderately north-dipping folds and shear structures which plunge at a shallow angle to the west.

Identified as “M Zone” by Placer Dome, Domain 55 encompasses high-grade areas towards the west end of the deposit, mostly following the west extension of the chloritic greenstone unit (Figure 7-8, Figure 7-9, and Figure 7-13). Spatially, Domain 55 lies approximately 400–500 m north of the Chert Marker Horizon and is a westerly-trending gold system that is spatially associated with the margins of the chloritic greenstone unit.

Domain 54 is located west of Domain 55 and appears separated by a steeply dipping west–northwest to east–southeast-oriented brittle fault system interpreted to have potentially 100–150 m of offset (Figure 7-8, Figure 7-9, and Figure 7-14). Investigations are currently underway to substantiate and further investigate the brittle structure. Both of these amphibole–chlorite schist stratigraphic horizons and associated gold mineralization were traced by drilling for approximately 5 km. The footwall and hanging wall sequence of the chlorite schist is variably biotite altered with abundant fractures, with a well-defined foliation which contains local quartz veining with associated pyrite, pyrrhotite and rarely, chalcopyrite. The mineralized zones appear lensoidal and plunge 20° west. Mineralized lenses vary from 5–50 m in true width.

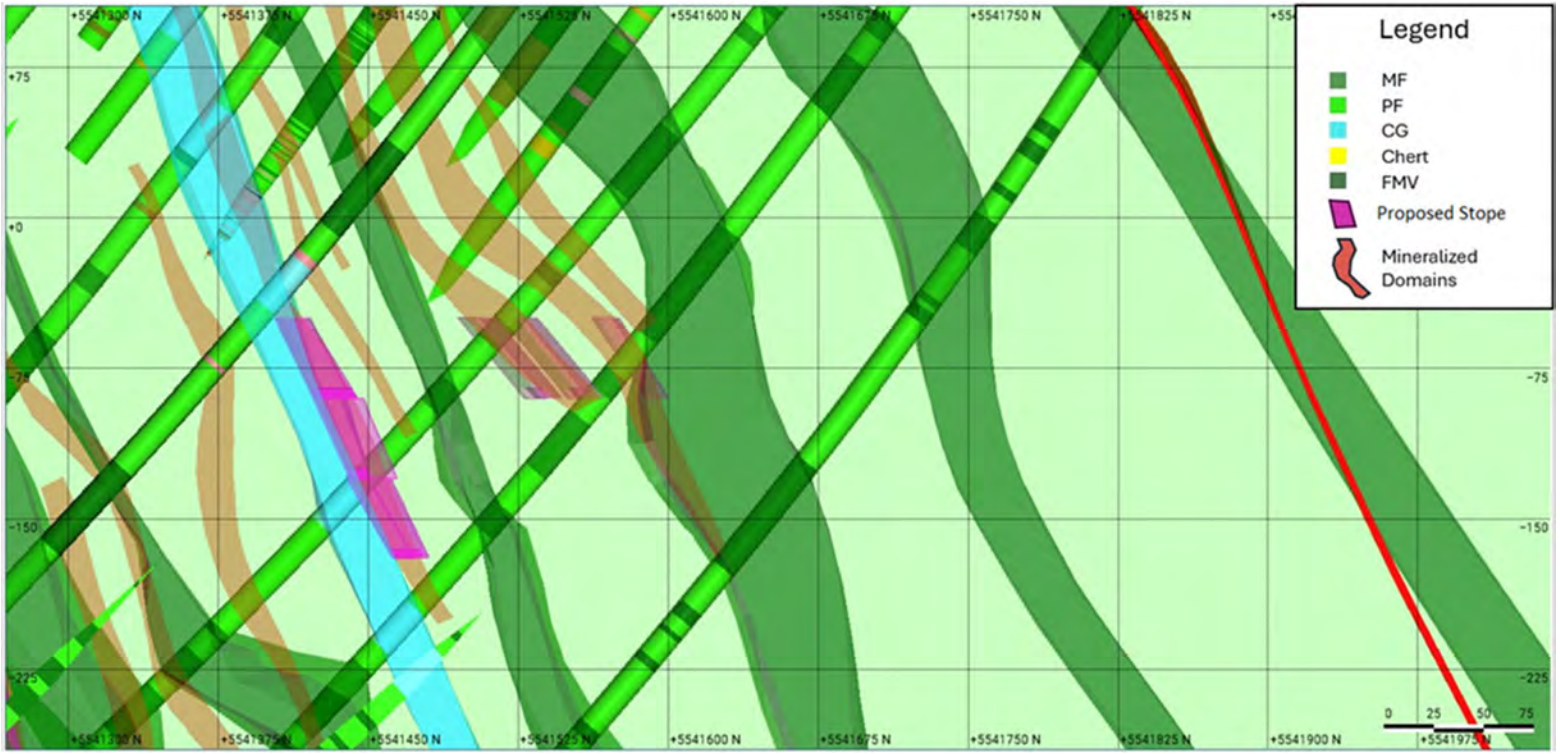
Domain 56 has similar characteristics to Domain 53, encompassing high-grade mineralized zones within partially to highly-strained corridors at the contacts between pillowed and massive mafic rocks (Figure 7-8, Figure 7-9, and Figure 7-15). They appear to be semi-parallel to the chloritic greenstone, and are predominantly narrow east-west subvertical to 65º north–northwest-dipping structures.

Figure 7-12: General Lithological Cross-Section of Domain 53



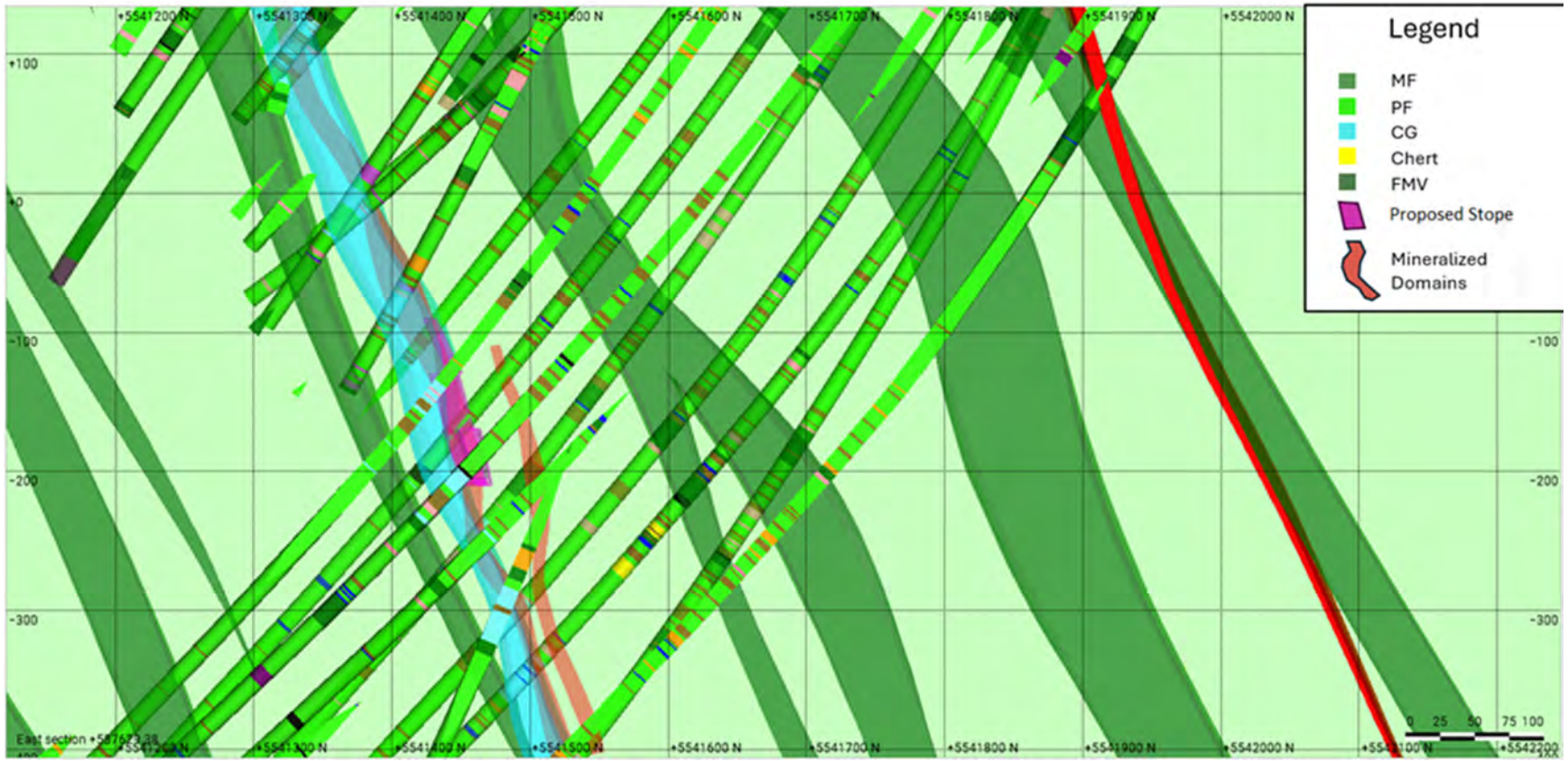
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. CG = chloritic greenstone; FMV = footwall massive volcanic rocks; MF = mafic flow; PF = pillow flow.

Figure 7-13: General Lithological Cross-Section of Domain 55



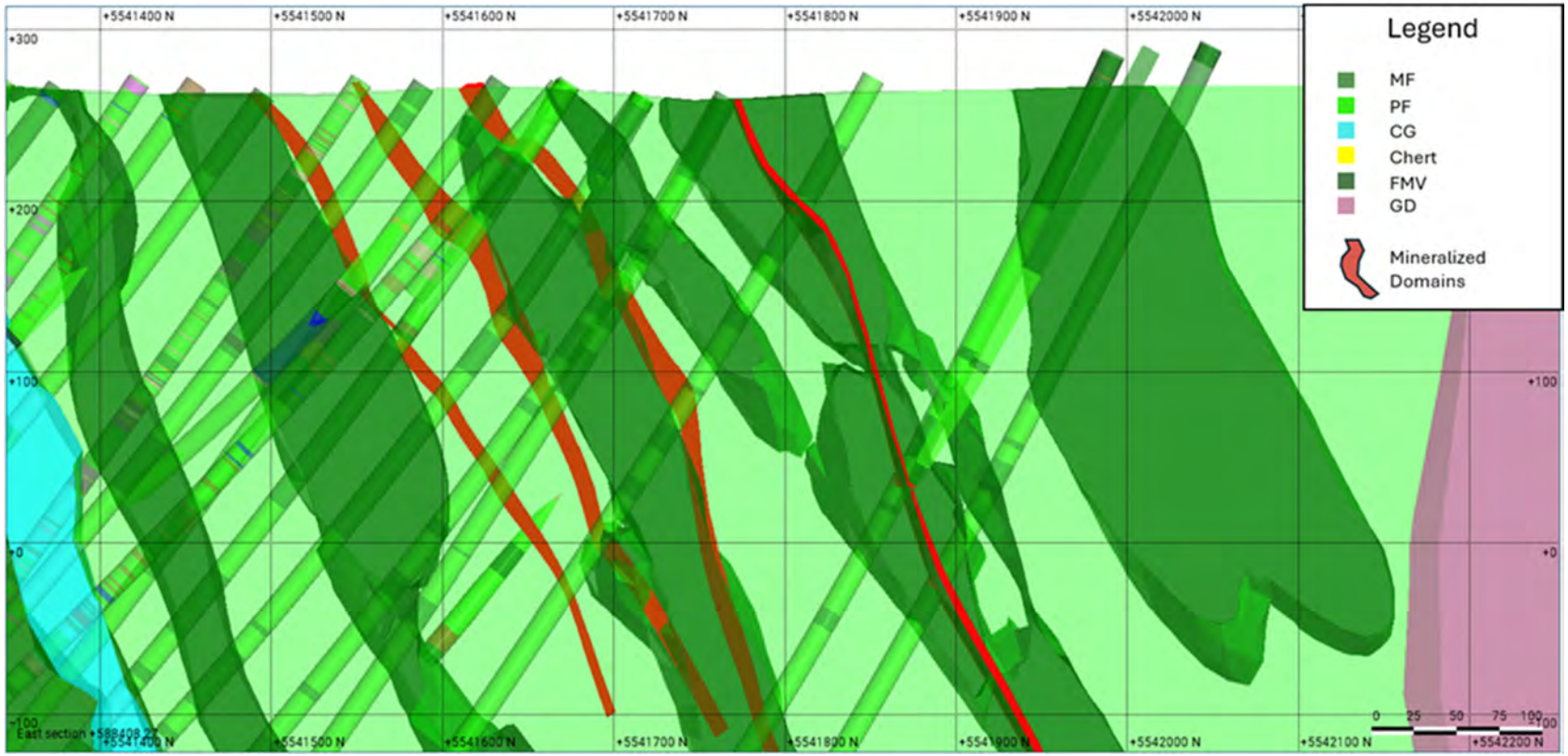
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. CG = chloritic greenstone; FMV = footwall massive volcanic rocks; MF = mafic flow; PF = pillow flow.

Figure 7-14: General Lithological Cross-Section of Domain 54



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. CG = chloritic greenstone; FMV = footwall massive volcanic rocks; MF = mafic flow; PF = pillow flow.

Figure 7-15: General Lithological Cross-Section of Domain 56



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. CG = chloritic greenstone; FMV = footwall massive volcanic rocks; MF = mafic flow; PF = pillow flow.

Domain 57 is spatially associated with hanging wall high-grade east–northeast to west–southwest mineralized zones mostly extending west along the North Walter Lake Trend (Figure 7-8, Figure 7-9, and Figure 7-16). Gold mineralization is concentrated within potassic-altered mafic volcanic units containing relatively weak quartz vein stockwork with low pyrite and pyrrhotite content exhibiting moderate to strong shearing.

7.3.2 Zone 58N

Dimensions

The Zone 58N mineralized system has been intersected over an east–west strike length of 450 m, from surface to a depth of 800 m, and the mineralized system remains open along strike and at depth. The mineralization extends from approximately 595,300E to 595,750E and 5,533,700N to 5,533,800N (UTM coordinates). The width of the mineralization is variable, ranging from 4 m to >100 m at the centre of the deposit. Infill drilling has demonstrated that the geology and mineralization dip subvertically at 75º to the south.

Lithologies

Gold mineralization in Zone 58N is within the southern portion of a feldspar porphyry intrusion, and characterized by intense brittle deformation and stockworks of quartz ± carbonate ± tourmaline veins with strong biotite–sericite–silica alteration. The thickness of the feldspar porphyry host rock can be >100 m and on average, mineralized lenses are 30 m wide. The feldspar porphyry intrusion narrows to the east and west near surface. Gold mineralization within Zone 58N is hosted by a swarm of plagioclase-phyric tonalitic dykes that intrude mafic rocks of the Deloro assemblage.

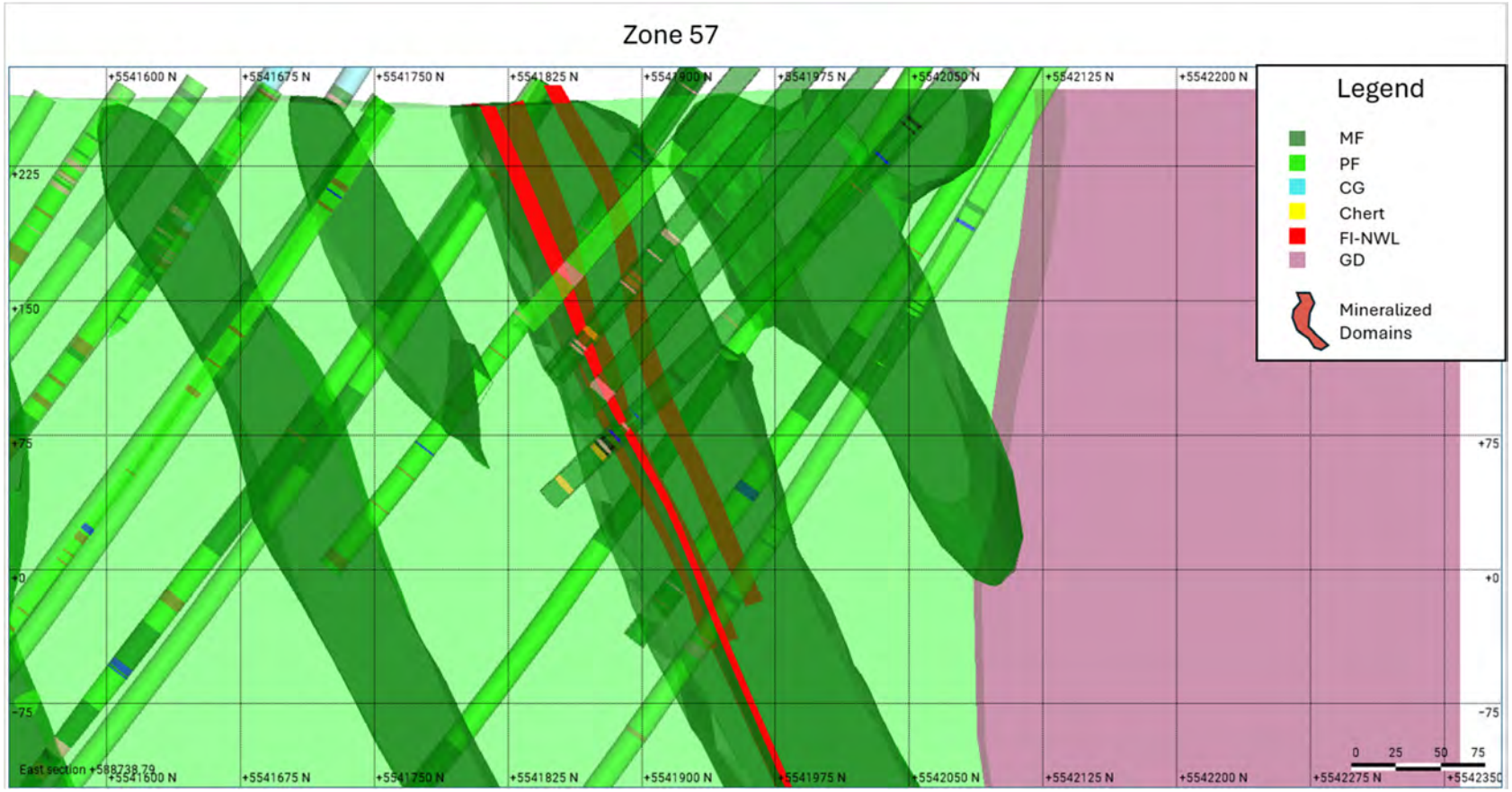
The geometry of host dykes is controlled by a large (~1,000 m in diameter) cylindrically-shaped intermediate equigranular intrusion, resulting in emplacement at a slightly oblique angle to the strike of regional stratigraphy. The dyke rocks, and associated mineralization, reach a maximum width of 150 m near the southwestern portion of the intermediate intrusion, and taper along strike.

Mineralization

Visible gold is often present and occurs within coarse pyrite or as free gold within quartz. Sulphide mineralization associated with gold ranges from 0.5–5% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, bismuth-tellurides, molybdenite and scheelite. Gold is found within and at the margins of quartz ± tourmaline ± carbonate stockwork-type veins that infill areas of brittle deformation. Visible gold occurs in nearly every drill hole that intersects mineralization and is also present as micro-inclusions within pyrite grains, or intergrown with bismuth–tellurides.

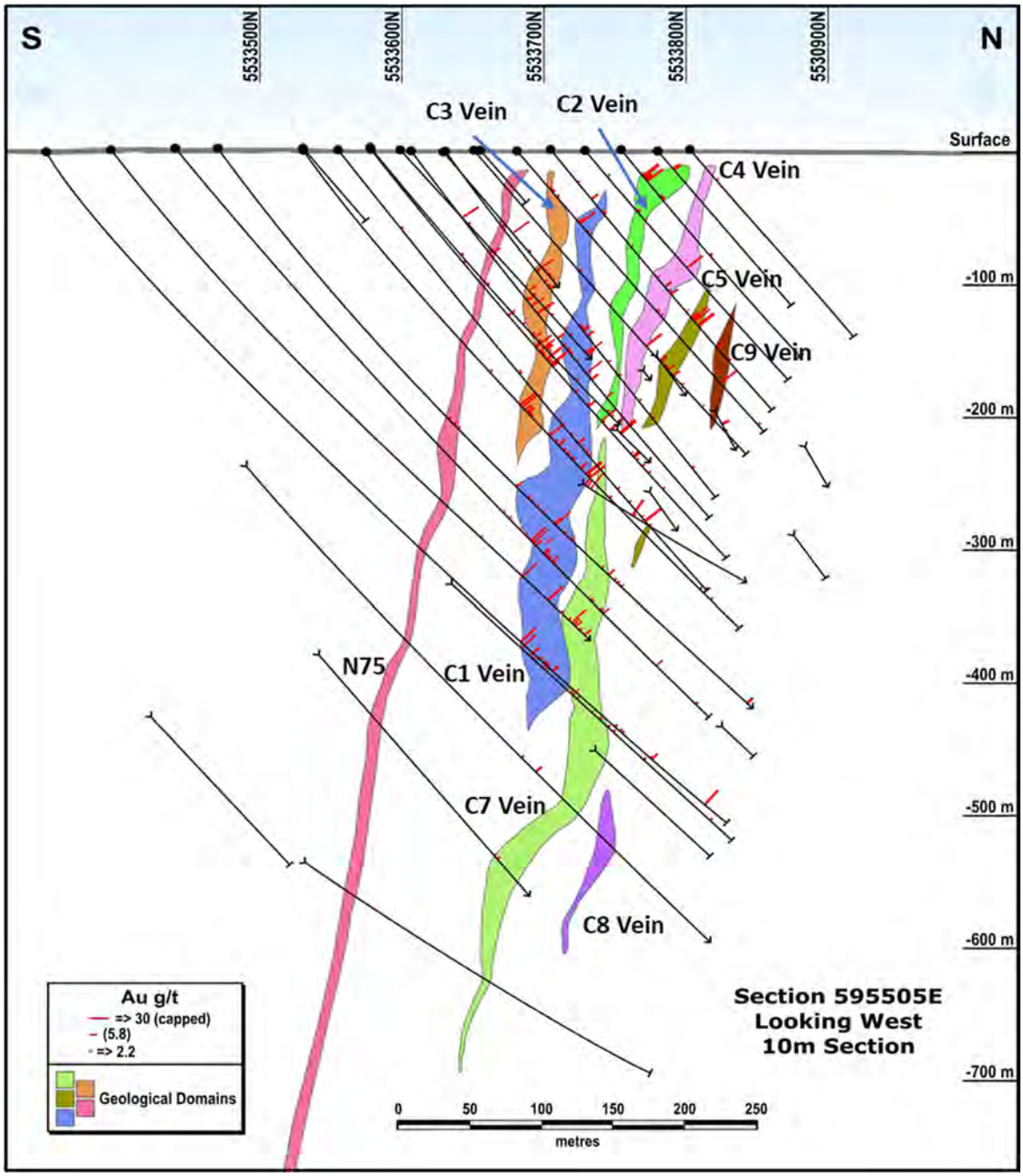
A simplified cross-section showing the mineralized zones is provided as Figure 7-17.

Figure 7-16: General Lithological Cross-Section of Domain 57



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. CG = chloritic greenstone; FMV = footwall massive volcanic rocks; MF = mafic flow; PF = pillow flow.

Figure 7-17: Cross Section, Zone 58N, Zone 75, 595505 E (looking west)



Note: Figure prepared by Detour Gold, 2018.

7.3.3 Zone 75

The surface expression of Zone 75 is located 20–50 m south of Zone 58N.

Dimensions

The Zone 75 mineralized system has been intersected over an east–west strike length of approximately 650 m, from surface to a depth of 600 m, and the mineralized system remains open at depth. The mineralization extends from approximately 595,200E to 595,775E and 5,533,700N to 5,533,775N (UTM coordinates). Mineralized intervals in the 75 Zone are 1–5 m wide and up to 9 m locally.

Lithologies

Zone 75 mineralization is localized to the stratigraphic contact of high-Mg and high-Fe tholeiitic mafic units. It is hosted by mylonitized and highly silicified rocks that have been subjected to chlorite, biotite, and sericite alteration, which occasionally results in a banded chert-like appearance. Zone 75 dips at approximately 70º south.

Mineralization

When in close spatial proximity to Zone 58N, the mineralization within Zone 75 is much stronger and gold grades typically increase significantly. At depth when the lateral distance between Zone 58N and Zone 75 increases to >50 m, mineralization dramatically decreases in terms of both sulphide and gold content.

The sulphide content of Zone 75 is much higher than Zone 58N, reaching up to 20% pyrite with lesser associated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite. Visible gold is rarely identified. Mineralized intervals are typically 1–5 m wide, and can reach as much as 9 m wide when in contact with feldspar porphyry dyke rocks.

The simplified cross-section provided as Figure 7-17 includes Zone 75.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Deposit Model

The Detour Lake deposit is considered to be an example of orogenic greenstone-hosted hydrothermal lode gold deposits.

Greenstone-hosted hydrothermal lode gold deposits are typical of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, and in particular the gold deposits found along the Destor–Porcupine Fault Zone from Timmins, Ontario through to Destor, Québec. These deposit types are found in greenstone belts around the world and are responsible for a large proportion of past world gold production, including most of the Canadian gold production.

The majority of Archean orogenic greenstone-hosted lode gold deposits occur within volcano–plutonic domains, which are typically distributed along crustal-scale fault zones occurring along or in close proximity to terrane or sub-province boundaries (Card et al., 1989). Elongate belts of metavolcanic and some metasedimentary rocks containing subsidiary amounts of ultramafic to felsic intrusive rocks typically dominate these domains. The intrusive rocks will have typically been emplaced in multiple pulses throughout the geologic evolution of the area. Metamorphism within the belts is generally greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. The structure of the gold districts is characterized by the presence of multiple generations of structural fabrics indicating the presence of several periods of deformation.

The deposit model for the 58, 58N, and 75 Zones is not firmly established. These mineralized lenses share characteristics with both syenite-associated oxidized intrusion-related deposits of the Kirkland Lake area (Robert, 2001) and the Sigma-Lamaque deposits of the southern Abitibi (Robert and Brown, 1986a, 1986b), the latter of which are thought to be associated with hydrothermal lode gold deposits.

Syenite-associated intrusion-related gold deposits are distally related to major fault zones, and in association with preserved slivers of Temiskaming-like conglomerate rocks. The deposits consist of stockworks of gold-rich veins and zoned alteration and can be found within or at the margins of composite intrusive stocks, satellite dykes and sills, and along secondary faults and lithological contacts away from the intrusions. Ore bodies in these different locations are interpreted to represent proximal to distal components of large magmatic-hydrothermal systems centered on, and possibly genetically sourced from, composite intrusive stocks. These intrusions, and associated mineralization, are contemporaneous with the deposition of Temiskaming-like rocks and usually post-date major D1 regional deformation.

8.2 Comment on Deposit Types

The QP is of the opinion that exploration programs that use a greenstone-hosted hydrothermal lode gold deposit or a syenite-associated intrusion-related gold deposit model are applicable to the Project area.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Grids and Surveys

Agnico Eagle's exploration drill targeting was planned and communicated using the local mine grid terminology in 2020–2023; however, both collar survey locational data and down hole survey data were recorded in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) system.

9.2 Geological Mapping

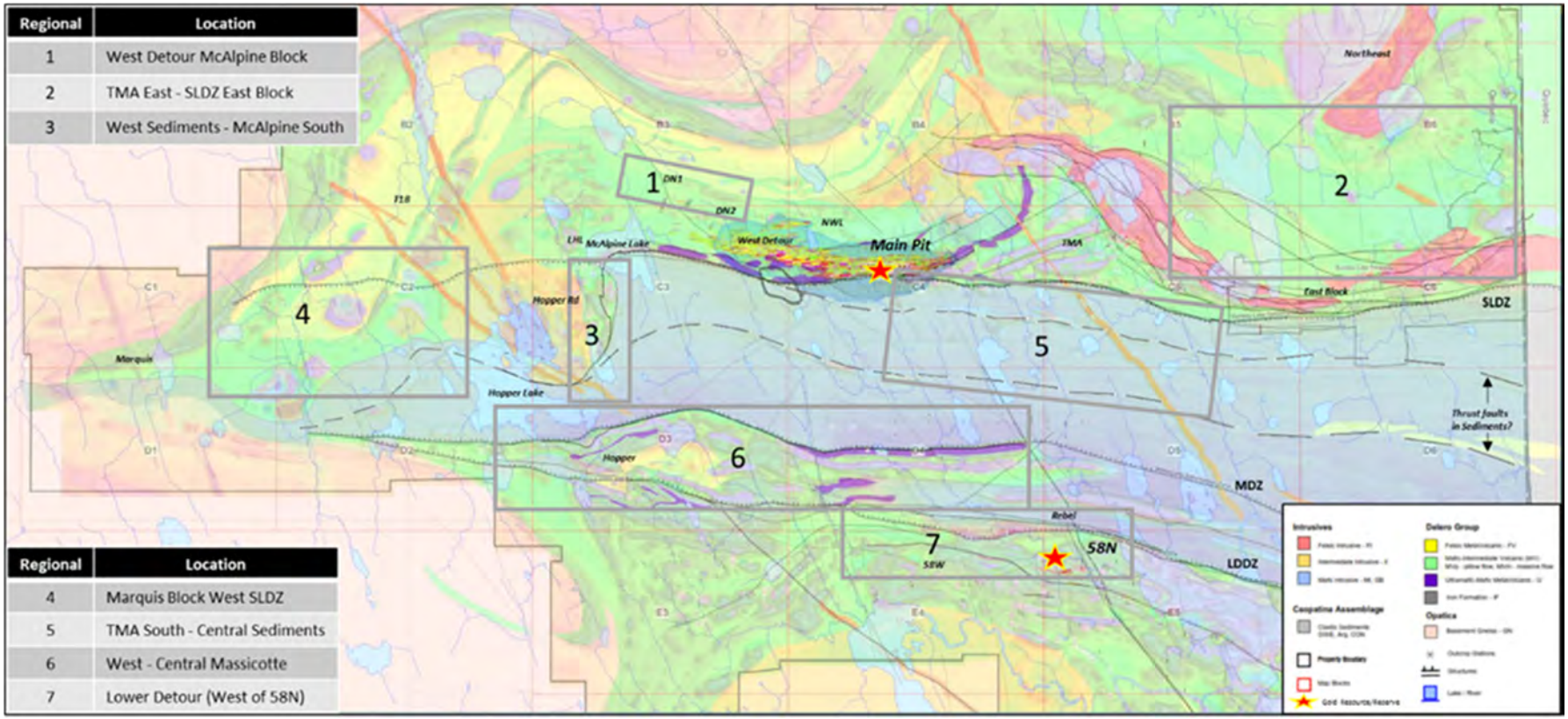
Detour Gold conducted reconnaissance field mapping programs between Hopper Lake and the Lower Detour area, and in the Lower Detour area along 200 m-spaced cut lines with maps produced at 1:5,000 scale. The mapping programs were used to field-check areas of geophysical anomalism and sites of historical drilling. A regional compilation map incorporating these programs is provided in Figure 9-1.

Detailed mapping at 1:50 scale was conducted on selected outcrops and trenches along with channel sampling.

Agnico Eagle conducted helicopter-assisted reconnaissance field mapping programs throughout much of the Project area. Areas investigated (refer to Figure 9-1) included:

- Lower Detour: examining the areas west and east of the 58N gold mineralization proximal to the Lower Detour Deformation Zone and coincident with induced polarization (IP) chargeability/resistivity highs and a low magnetic signature associated with mineralized intermediate felsic porphyry and felsic intrusive rocks;
- West Massicotte: examining areas co-incident with multiple IP conductors on a mod-high magnetic zone at the northeast limb of the West Massicotte Fold Zone and electromagnetic (EM)–IP conductors on a low-moderate magnetic zone associated with felsic–intermediate intrusive rocks along the Massicotte Deformation Zone;
- East Detour: examining areas east of the Detour Lake deposit along the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone;
- TMA Cell 2 (Central Sedimentary Belt): exploring for potential thrust faults below the Caopatina Sediments where the mafic rocks could be thrusted upwards into the sedimentary basin;
- West McAlpine: investigating structural corridors located to the west and north along the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone and the North Walter Lake Trend.

Figure 9-1: Compilation Geology Map Showing Exploration Sectors



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

9.3 Geochemical Surveys

9.3.1 Soil

Soil sampling was conducted by Detour Gold in the period 2010–2011, at 50 x 400 m line spacing, with samples taken from 10–25 cm depth. This program identified a gold-mineralized corridor of about 30 km extent along the Lower Detour Deformation Zone (Figure 9-2). Data were used in exploration targeting in conjunction with ground geophysical data.

A trial amplified geochemical imaging soil gas survey was conducted by Detour Gold in 2017, with a total of 33 samples collected. Results indicated a positive correlation to known mineralization in the West Detour area. In the area over barren intrusive rocks no elevated response was identified. Assay results from the soil gas survey indicated that only nine of the 56 elements in the multi-element suite were above detection limit and had suitable quality control measures. However, those nine elements generally had very low values and were not considered to be reliable vectors to mineralization.

9.3.2 Channel

Channel and chip sampling, consisting of 45 samples, were completed during 2012–2013. Results returned six samples above the detection limit of 0.05 ppb Au.

9.3.3 Trench

In 2014 and 2016, 13 trenches were completed in outcrop within the planned TMA area. A total of 151 channel samples were submitted for assay. The trenches encountered minor gold mineralization associated with the Sunday Lake tonalite–granodiorite intrusion, and hosted in shear zones up to several metres in width that locally exploit northeast-trending mafic–intrusive contacts.

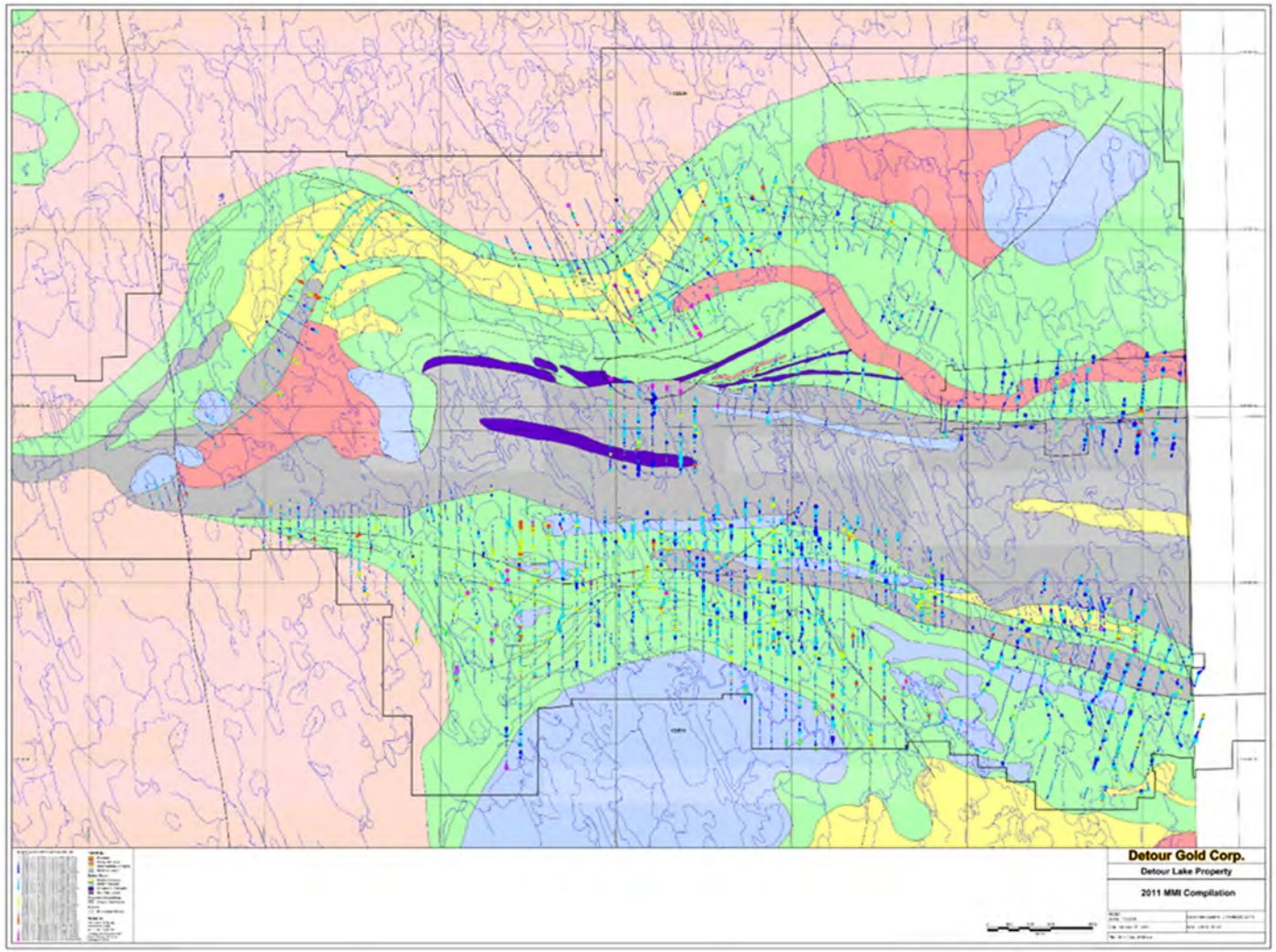
9.4 Geophysical Surveys

9.4.1 Airborne

CGG Canada Services Ltd. completed a 13,816 line-km helicopter-borne MIDAS high resolution magnetic survey in 2015 over the entire Project area on behalf of Detour Gold. The survey was flown on 50 m line spacing at an elevation of approximately 30 m. The survey produced high quality total magnetic intensity and gradient data for additional processing. Results were used to map the subsurface geology, and to generate Project-scale and local-scale structural interpretations to help define drill targets.

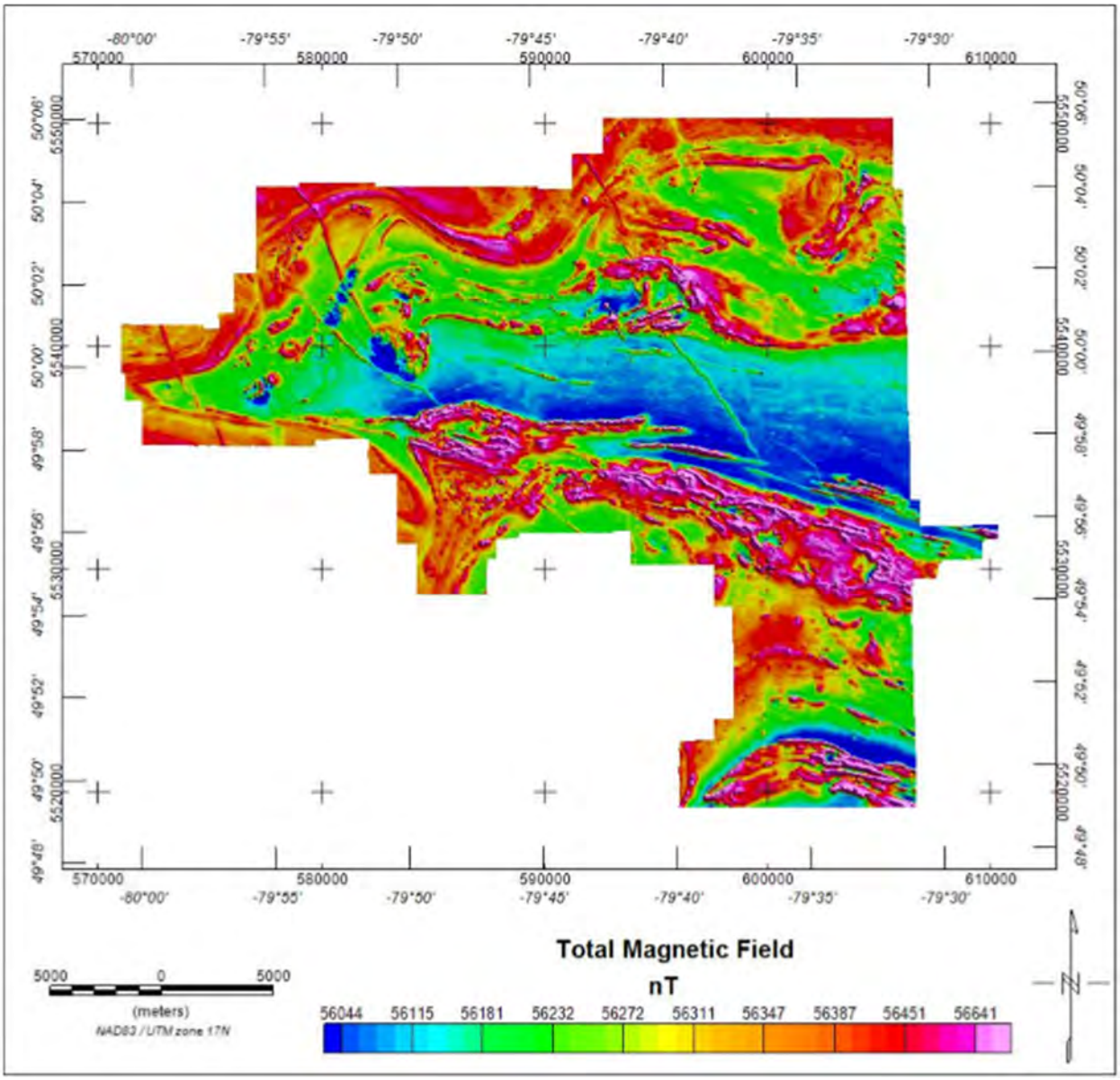
A map showing the airborne geophysical response in the Project area is provided as Figure 9-3.

Figure 9-2: Sunday Lake Soil Sampling Compilation Map



Note: Figure prepared by Detour Gold, 2011.

Figure 9-3: Airborne Geophysical Map



Note: Figure prepared by Kirkland Lake Gold, 2020.

9.4.2 Ground

Ground geophysical surveys were completed in efforts to uncover insights into geological structure, lithology, and potential mineralogical trends throughout the Project area.

Completed geophysical surveys are summarized in Table 9-1 and the outlines of the various surveys are shown in Figure 9-4. Historical IP data were conducted with different arrays including dipole–dipole, gradient and pole dipole.

9.5 Petrology, Mineralogy, and Research Studies

In 2016, samples were collected from Zone 58N area to determine the age of the various lithologies and timing of the gold mineralization. Uranium–lead analysis (ID-TIMS method) of magmatic zircons from the tonalitic host rock indicated an age of 2694.5 ±1.5 Ma. Uranium–lead analysis (LA-ICP-MS method) of hydrothermal titanites associated with Zone 58N mineralization indicates an age of 2680 ±12 Ma. These geochronology results indicate that Zone 58N mineralization occurred slightly later than at the Detour Lake deposit, which occurred at 2697 Ma (Oliver et al., 2011). Based on those results, it is likely that multiple metallogenic events occurred on these two major deformation zones, which is encouraging for the exploration potential of the area.

In 2017, work done by the Geological Survey of Canada, as part of the ongoing TGI 5 project, was published in a preliminary progress report:

- Castonguay, S., Dube, B., Mercier-Langevin, P., and Wodicka, N., 2018: Nature and Significance of Deformation Zones on Gold Mineralization in the Detour Lake Area: Implications for Exploration in Ontario and Québec.

Geochemical and geochronological sampling was completed by the progress report authors, but no results of this work had been published at the Report effective date.

9.6 Exploration Potential

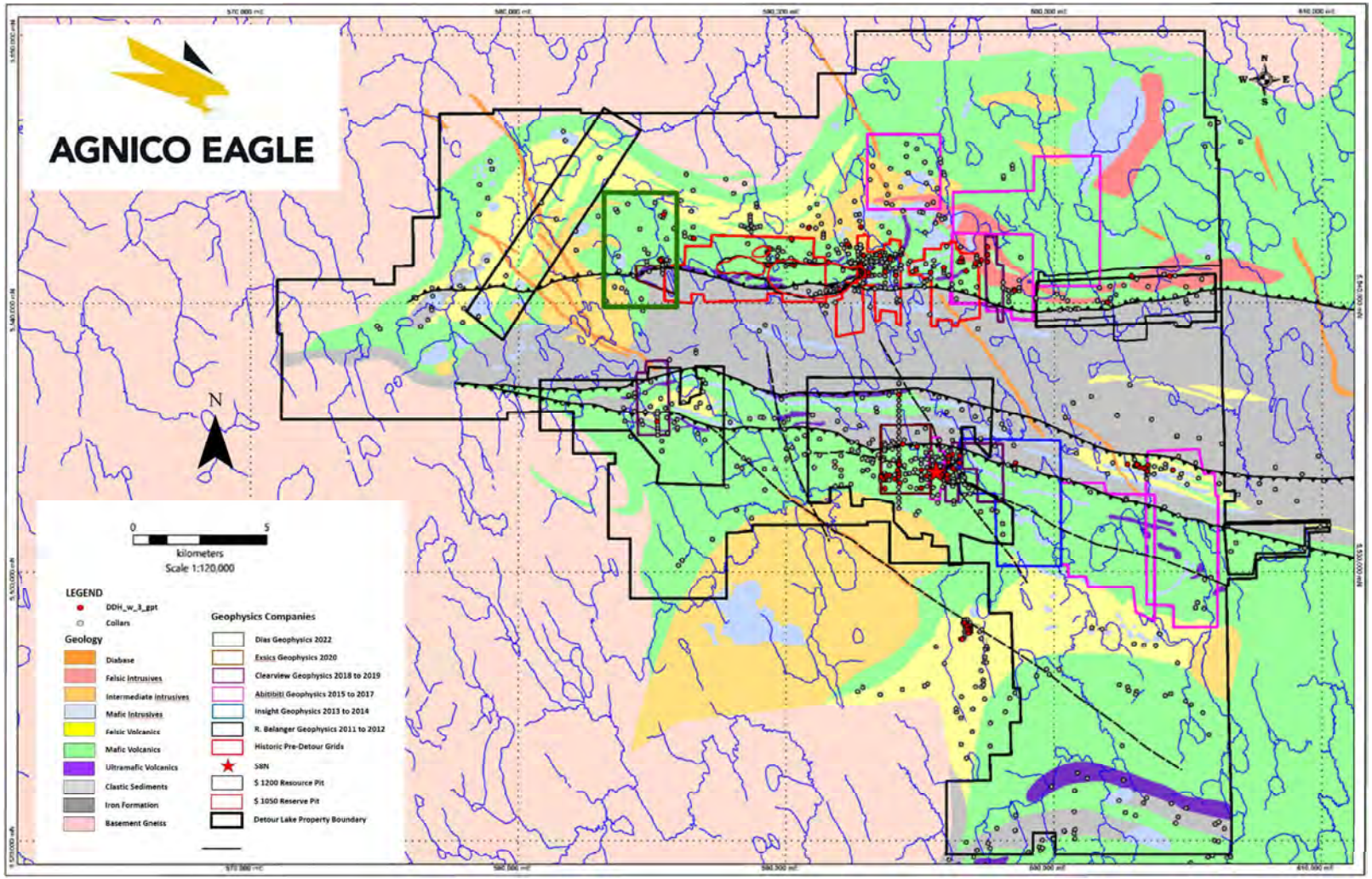
Exploration potential remains in the area where mineral resources are estimated. The Detour Lake deposit remains open at depth and to the west.

Agnico Eagle intends to continue step-out and infill drilling in the vicinity of the current resource pit shell and targeting areas of higher grade proximal to underground mineral resources. Infill drilling is also planned to improve understanding related to known mineralization and potentially supporting Mineral Resource category upgrades for the mineralization considered potentially amenable to underground mining methods.

Table 9-1: Ground Geophysical Surveys

Year	Company/Contractor	Survey	Comment
2011–2012	Detour Gold	383 line-km phase domain dipole-dipole IP; lines 200 m apart,	Outlined a number of geophysical anomalies tested by regional drilling programs with the 58, 75 zones identified in these campaigns.
2013	Detour Gold	67 line-km of time domain IP geophysical surveys; 51 line-km of gradient array and 5 line-km of sectional IP conducted in the Lower Detour area; 16 line-km of gradient array and 3 line-km of sectional IP completed in the Sunday Lake area	Outlined several anomalies with follow up completed by core drilling programs in 2013 to 2015. Lower Detour Lake grid remains untested.
2014	Insight Geophysics	5.35 line-km of IP and sectional IP	Designed to test overburden cover in North Walter Lake area. Not successful in delineating anomalies as it was run in an east–west orientation.
2015	Abitibi Geophysics	10 line-km of OreVision IP on Zone 58N of the Lower Detour area on lines spaced at 100 m; 60 line-km to the east of Lower Detour Lake on lines spaced at 200 m	58N grid correlated well to known mineralized zones and identified some anomalies proximal to 58N. Testing was not successful in identifying new mineralization. Numerous anomalies identified in Lower Detour East that remain untested.
2016	Abitibi Geophysics	147 line-kilometres of OreVision IP spaced at 100–200 m on the eastern end of the Lower Detour trend and in the area of the tailings facility. Borehole time domain IP at the 75 Zone and Zone 58N	Produced near-surface and deep targets in the TMA area that were tested in 2016 and 2017. Lower Detour grid identified several anomalies that remain untested.
2017	Abitibi Geophysics	110 line-km of OreVision IP spaced at 200 m at the northeastern end of the TMA	Identified anomalies were tested in 2017.
2022	Dias Geophysics LTD	65 line-km of ground DC-resistivity and induced polarization (DCIP) program in the West Detour area.	Identified anomalies in West Detour area.

Figure 9-4: Ground Geophysical IP Survey Location Map



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2023.

Regionally, geophysical surveys and exploration drill holes have identified a number of gold showings and structural trends that warrant additional exploration. Exploration activities will include investigations of the following:

- North-West (DN1-DN2 Zone): lateral extent of the North Walter Lake Trend–DN1–DN2 mineralized corridors together with northwest-trending structures located north of Little Hopper Lodge while testing coincident IP and EM anomalies;
- East Block (Sunday Lake): potential Detour Mineralized Trend located north of an interpreted sinistral thrust fault intrusive;
- McAlpine-West Sediments: test if the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone curves to the south while testing 2022 3D-IP chargeability anomalies;
- Central Sediments: two sub-parallel, west–northwest–east–southeast-trending, high magnetic linear features within the Caopatina Sediments that could potentially represent a concealed major structure. Shallow exploration holes will be required to test the west–northwest–east–southeast-trending high-magnetic zone within the metasediments and potentially a concealed thrust fault zone;
- West-Central Massicotte: areas coincident with multiple IP conductors on a moderate–high magnetic zone at the northeast limb of the West Massicotte Fold Zone and EM–IP conductors on a low–moderate magnetic zone associated with felsic-intermediate intrusive rocks along the Massicotte Deformation Zone. Investigating the potential for an intermediate felsic porphyry–felsic intrusive–intermediate intrusive-hosted orogenic gold–volcanic massive sulphide-style gold-base metal mineralization associated with tight folds and shear zones which are coincident with IP–EM conductors and magnetic anomalies;
- Lower Detour and Massicotte: area west and east of the 58W gold mineralization proximal to the Lower Detour Deformation Zone, and coincident with IP chargeability/resistivity highs and a low magnetic signature associated with mineralized intermediate felsic porphyry–felsic intrusive rocks. Step-out drilling to the west of 58N deposit. These target areas have similar magnetic and IP features as the 58N, 58 and 75 Zones.

These areas were generally shown on Figure 9-1.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 Introduction

Table 10-1 summarizes all drilling in the Project area to 31 March, 2024 that is included in the Project database. The database does not have a complete record of all the historical drilling. Core drilling completed on the Project (including 58N) within the database totals 8,975 drill holes (2,521,852 m) including 17 wedge holes. Figure 10-1 shows the collar locations.

Drilling and assaying that supports the Mineral Resource estimate for the Detour Lake deposit was completed by Placer Dome, Trade Winds, Pelangio, and Detour Gold from 1974–2016 (Table 10-2). Within the immediate area of the Mineral Resource estimate, there is a total of 6,519 core drill holes (1,128,965.7 m). Drill collar locations for those drill holes are shown in Figure 10-1.

Drilling and assaying that supports the Mineral Resource estimate for the West–North Detour deposit was completed from 1996–2021 by Placer Dome, Trade Winds, Pelangio, Detour Gold, Kirkland Lake Gold, and Agnico Eagle (Table 10-2). Within the immediate area of the Mineral Resource estimate, there is a total of 2,456 core drill holes (943,701 m). Drill collar locations for those drill holes are shown in Figure 10-1.

Drilling and assaying that supports the Mineral Resource estimate for the Zone 58N/Zone 75 deposit was completed by Detour Gold from 2012–2017 (Table 10-2). Within the immediate area of the Mineral Resource estimate, there is a total of 370 core drill holes (138,433 m). Drill collar locations for those drill holes are shown in Figure 10-2.

10.2 Drill Methods

Where known, drill contractors have included Forage Marcel Lafrenière Inc, Landdrill International Inc, and Major Group International Inc (formerly Bradley Brothers).

Core drilling from surface included the following core size diameters: AQ (27 mm), BQ (36.4 mm) and NQ (47.6 mm).

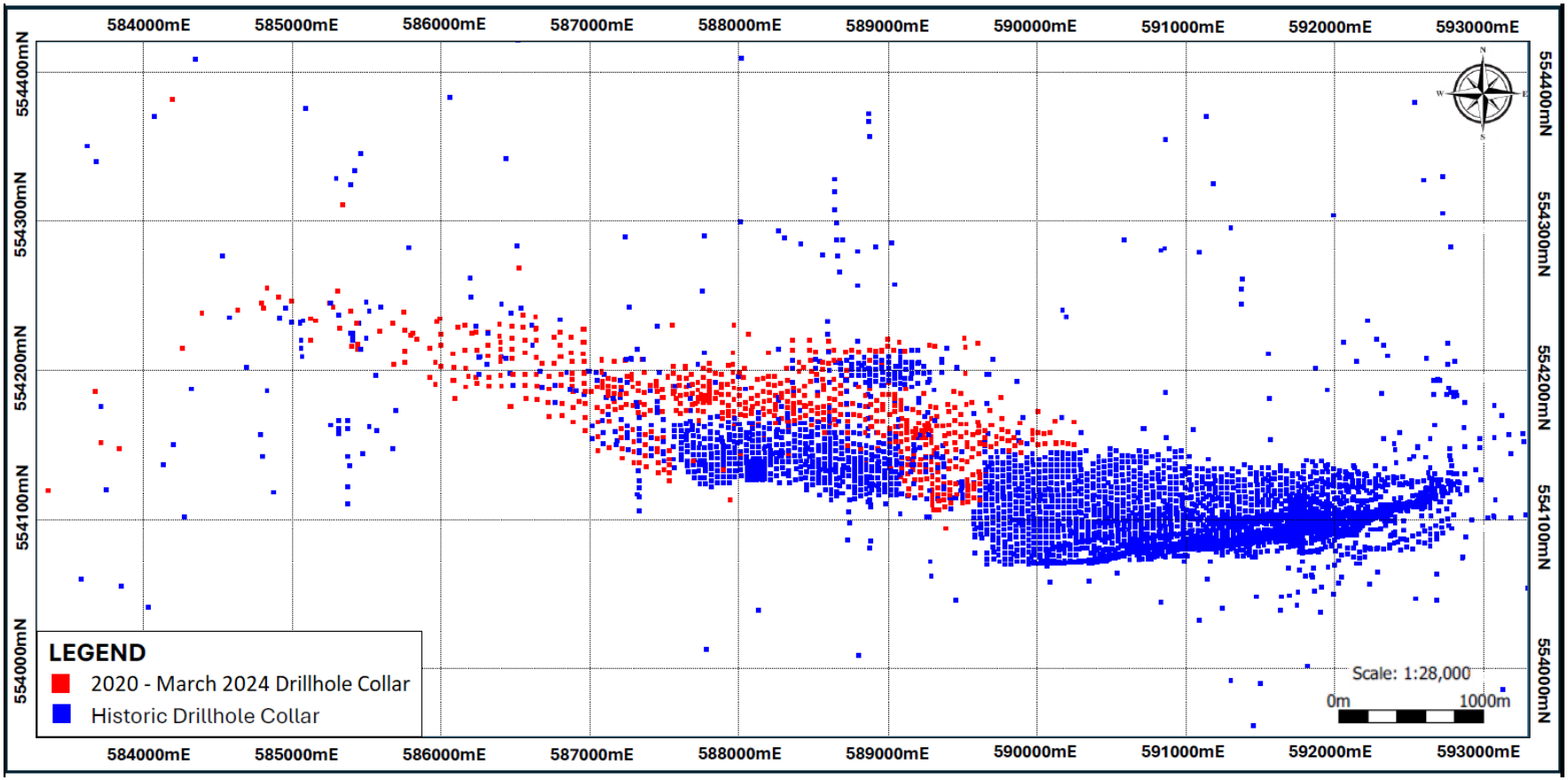
Core drilling from underground included the following core size diameters: EX (21 mm), AQ (27 mm), BQ (36.4 mm), BQTK (40.7 mm) and NQ (47.6 mm).

Table 10-1: Drill Summary Table

Year	Operator	Number of Drill Holes *	Metres *
1974–1979	Amoco	314 (underground and surface)	51,935
1979–1987	Campbell	401 (underground and surface)	30,350
1983	Global Energy	7	989.9
1987–1999	Placer Dome	4,528 (underground and surface)	557,023
2003–2012	Trade Winds	466	199,973
2004–2006	Pelangio Mines	127	29,769
2007–2019	Detour Gold	2,268	820,161
2020–2021	Kirkland Lake Gold	410	321,809
2022–2023	Agnico Eagle	412	451,841
2024	Agnico Eagle	42	58,001
Totals		***8,975***	***2,521,852***

Note: * not including restarts and abandoned holes. 2024 drilling to 31 March, 2024.

Figure 10-1: Drill Collar Location Plan, Detour Lake



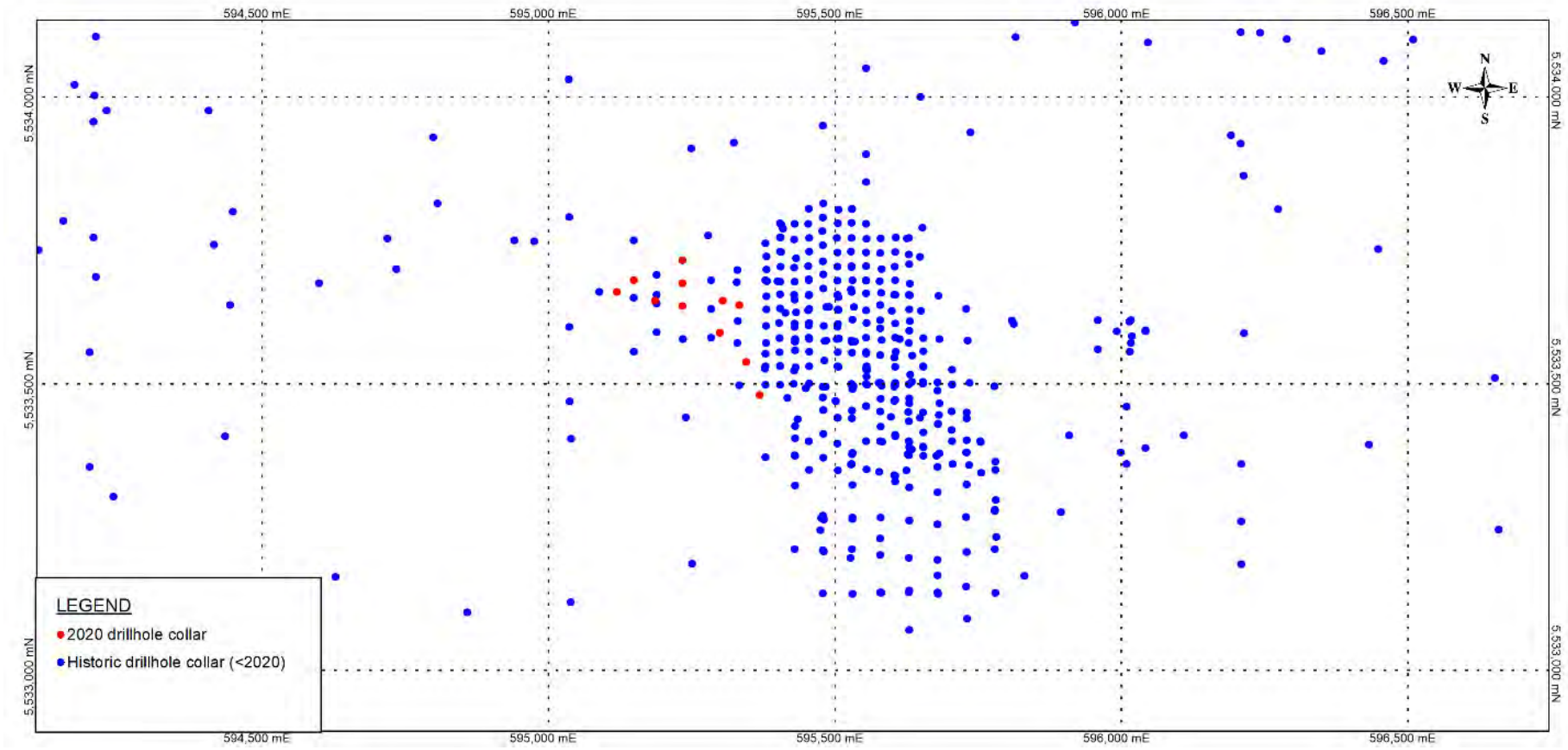
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Drill hole collar locations shown in red completed by Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle, drill hole collar locations shown in blue completed prior to Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle's Project interest.

Table 10-2: Drilling Supporting Mineral Resource Estimates

Deposit	Number of Core Drill Holes	Metres
Detour Lake	7,598	1,958,112
Zone 58N/Zone 75	370	138,433
Totals	***7,968***	***2,096,545***

Note: Drill hole numbers exclude overlapping areas considered during the resource modelling process; therefore, metres may vary from totals reported in internal Mineral Resource modelling reports.

Figure 10-2: Drill Collar Location Plan, Zone 58N and Zone 75



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2021. Drill hole collar locations shown in red completed by Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle, drill hole collar locations shown in blue completed prior to Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle's Project interest.

10.3 Logging Procedures

10.3.1 Legacy

Legacy (pre-Tradewinds) drilling from 1974–1999 includes drilling information collected from Detour Lake, West Detour, and the North Pit areas of the Project. This information is used in support of the current Mineral Resource estimates.

Both underground and surface core drilled by Amoco and Placer Dome between 1974–1999 was handled and logged at a facility located at the Detour Lake Mine site.

Standard procedures for logging were not well documented and varied considerably between programs. Logging prior to 1980 was conducted by employees or contractors working for Amoco, Campbell, or Placer. Logging after 1987 was conducted mainly by personnel working for the Detour Lake Mine geology department or Placer's exploration department.

The earlier logs by Amoco and Campbell appear to have been compiled as handwritten logs, which were sometimes re-typed with a mechanical typewriter and the later ones with various computer logging programs. The majority of logs were conducted with a logging program implemented in the early 1980s by the Detour Lake Mine geology department. Most of the logs compiled by Placer's exploration department were compiled using an in-house program referred to as Geology, and logs from the Pelangio drill programs were initially recorded as hard-copy logs or in Excel spreadsheets. All of the data were eventually compiled to a Gemcom database.

Historic coding of lithology, structure and mineralization appear to have varied with time. Logging by Amoco and Campbell was done using a generic system similar to that found on government maps. Most of the later logging by Placer Dome was done with a revised system, which contained rock names, and codes, which were standardized and were specific to the deposit.

10.3.2 Pelangio

Pelangio drilling tested the Detour Lake and North Pit areas.

Core was logged at a facility located at the Detour Lake Mine site between 2004–2005. All intervals designated for sampling were assigned and tagged by a geologist that took rock type and geology into consideration.

Most routine sampling was on 1 m widths, but narrowed locally to accommodate geological and mineralized zone boundaries. The minimum width was 0.50 m.

10.3.3 Trade Winds

Drilling completed by Trade Winds was focused on the West Detour and North Pit areas.

Core was marked at 1 m intervals, and driller measurement block corrections undertaken. Logging used the same pre-set terminology and codes as the Placer Dome programs.

Geotechnical logging including core recovery, rock quality designation (RQD) and magnetic susceptibility readings (hand held unit) were collected and recorded in Excel spreadsheets. Core was photographed dry.

All of the above procedures were monitored and performed on site under direct geological supervision of a qualified geologist.

Core recovery averaged 98.9%.

10.3.4 Detour Gold

A geological legend was progressively developed for the Project area incorporating advances in understanding of the regional and local geology, and the deposit-scale geology, structure, alteration, and mineralization.

Logging of RC chips was completed at the drill rig. The basic geological log included: primary lithology; alteration; mineralization; degree of oxidation; sample quality; depth of water inflow (estimation of rates); sample moisture content; veining; texture; fabric; presence of key minerals; sulphide grain size (from grain size chart). Areas of slow or hard drilling were marked onto the drill logs for geotechnical purposes. Software by acQuire Technology Solutions Pty Ltd (acQuire) was used to record observations made on percussion chips into touch screen and laptop computers.

Drill core was placed into wooden core trays at the drill, with depths of each run marked on wooden blocks and inserted into the trays by the drill crew. These trays were delivered to the Exploration Department facility on site. Core was fitted together in the box and rolled to foliation or to the bottom line to designate the axis along which to cut the core. In each campaign, a single side of the core was consistently sampled. The portion to be saved was fitted back into the core box to be kept as a permanent record. All logging and marking of samples were done by Detour Gold's geologists. Photography, recovery, fractures, and rock strength measurements were carried out by geotechnicians under the supervision of geologists.

Lithology was logged on a variable interval basis with intervals determined from combinations of rock type, alteration, structure, and mineralization. Geological logging was performed using and collected using a Microsoft Access database developed for Detour Gold. The data were transferred into various database systems depending on desired end usage of the data.

Lithology was logged based on the geological unit, with subdivisions created based on alteration and mineralization.

10.3.5 Kirkland Lake Gold

Drilling completed by Kirkland Lake Gold during 2020–2022 was primarily focused on the West Detour area.

All drill core handling was done on site with the logging and sampling processes conducted by employees and contractors of Kirkland Lake Gold. Information was collected using a

DHLogger database (June 2020 drilling onward). Drill core was placed into wooden trays at the drill with depths of each run marked on wooden blocks and inserted into trays by the drill crew. These trays were delivered to the exploration core logging facility on site by the drill crew.

All geotechnical, geological, and sampling data were collected and (in the case of samples) marked by Kirkland Lake Gold geologists. All data entry was done on individual local databases capable of synchronizing with a Central DHLogger/Fusion database managed by Kirkland Lake Gold database geologists. These local databases are synchronized daily.

The starting and ending depth, and corresponding box number for each box was entered into the core index sheet and used to print box tags. The RQD was recorded, as were the core recovery and core competency percentages, and the natural fracture frequency. Drill hole tab and collar information was added by the geologist including hole type, hole size, drill location, casing, coordinates, planned azimuth, planned dip, contractor, type of drilling, casing status, wedges, extension, survey instrument, cemented/plugged, abandoned hole, flagged hole and drilling start date.

Geological logging, including overburden, lithologies, alteration, mineralization, structure, deformation, and veining, was systematically recorded in DHLogger and uploaded into the Fusion database. Lithologies were logged as major and minor units. A minor unit was classified as between 0.1–1 m in core width and had no relation or potential for gold mineralization. Any visible gold identified by the logger was flagged and the interval was noted in the hole flags section. Veining was recorded as individual veins and as veining percentages. Alteration, sulphide, and deformation were a continuous log within the major lithology. Structures were logged as points and intervals, and logging described the type of fabric, the angle to the core axis, and the intensity.

10.3.6 Agnico Eagle

Agnico Eagle used the same policies and procedures with respect to core handling that were used by Kirkland Lake Gold.

10.4 Recovery

In general, core recovery exceeds 90% with losses generally occurring within overburden, the first few metres of bedrock, or when drilling through a fault zone.

10.5 Collar Surveys

10.5.1 Legacy

Legacy drilling completed by Amoco, Campbell Red Lake and Placer Dome was used for grade estimation in 2020 for Detour Lake, in 2013 for West Detour and in 2016 for the North Pit area.

The following information on the legacy collar surveys is abstracted from Kallio (2006).

Most of the drill holes on surface were originally spotted using measurements from cut grids.

Holes drilled by Amoco were located using an east–west-trending grid, installed in the mid-1970s, which used imperial measurements. Drill holes completed by Campbell, Placer Dome, and Pelangio were located using a true north grid, which was established around 1981.

The hole locations for the 2005 Pelangio drill program were determined by measurements from a short baseline that was installed to the west of the former open pit by Sutcliffe Rody Quesnel of Timmins, Ontario, and the drill holes for the 2006 program were located by surveying in with a differential global positioning system (DGPS).

The initial elevations for most legacy drill hole collars were assumed to be derived from a combination of topographic maps and data points from previous drill holes or nearby survey stations. The azimuths were probably determined by measurements from pickets or a compass. Azimuths for the Pelangio drilling were determined by turning off angles from the new baseline using an optical square prism.

The reliability of collar locations for most historic surface drill holes is unknown as many were drilled from areas within, or immediately surrounding, the former pit on lands, which have now been reclaimed. Most of the available information was obtained from drill log headers. The only original survey data that have been located were for some selected holes of the 38, 38W and the 464 series. Holes from the 38 and 38 W series were surveyed by H. Sutcliffe and holes from the 464 series by General Exploration Services of Timmins, Ontario.

The initial position and azimuth of most underground holes were typically determined using measurements from underground survey stations and reference points. The measurements were usually done by a geologist or diamond drill foreman, but were sometimes surveyed in by the mine surveyors in situations requiring greater accuracy. Initial collar elevations are assumed to have been determined using engineering plans and starting dips set with a degree rule. Holes not surveyed during the initial setup were often picked up by the mine survey department after completion of the drill hole.

Data from surveying of underground holes was located on a combination of drill log headers, a survey ledger book and survey sheets prepared by the Detour Lake Mine survey department. Data for several holes was also recorded in computer files generated with the MINSURV program, a multi-purpose software application instituted by the mine survey department in the early 1990s to store and manipulate survey data. Kallio (2006) reviewed the survey sheets and indicated that they contained information from holes drilled by Placer Dome between surface and the 15 level and that approximately 50% of holes were represented.

10.5.2 Trade Winds/Detour Gold

Detour Gold survey protocols included that foresights and backsights were laid out by Talbot Surveys Ltd. (Talbot) using a DGPS Topcon GR3 instrument with a Nikon total station instrument. The UTM 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) system was used to record

position data. Survey data were converted to the mine grid for compatibility with the historical data.

Occasionally, when Talbot staff were unavailable, hand-held global positioning system (GPS) units or compass and chain methods were used to locate collar pickets, which were inadvertently moved or destroyed. For exploration and reconnaissance drilling programs, drill hole collars were surveyed using GPS units.

Trade Winds used the Detour Gold protocols from 2009 onward. Once the drill rig was positioned on the planned location, it was lined up using a Reflex GPS casing alignment instrument working within ±0.2–0.5º accuracy. After a drill hole was completed and the rig moved off drill site, the casing was covered with a steel cap and a wooden marker was placed next to the casing with the hole collar identification. Talbot returned to site approximately every second week and surveyed the casing locations, as well as the azimuth and inclination of the holes drilled during this period. Measurements were taken at the top of the casing, which usually extended out for about 15 cm above the ground surface.

The 2016 infill drilling of the North pit and Detour West pit used compass and chain methods to locate collar pickets. Final hole locations for the North pit were surveyed by Labelle Surveys, Timmins, Ontario. The two drill holes completed in 2017 were not surveyed.

10.5.3 Kirkland Lake Gold

Kirkland Lake Gold used a Reflex TN14 Gyrocompass for spotting and aligning drill holes during the 2020 drill program. Drill hole collar surveys were systematically surveyed by Talbot using a DGPS Topcon GR3 instrument with a Nikon total station instrument.

Some select collars were also surveyed by Kirkland Lake Gold staff using a DGPS Trimble SPS986 premium precise rover.

10.5.4 Agnico Eagle

Agnico Eagle used a Trimble SPS986 GNSS Rover as the primary collar survey tool with quality control checks being completed by Talbot using a DGPS Topcon GR3 instrument with a Nikon total station instrument.

10.6 Downhole Surveys

10.6.1 Legacy

Down-hole survey procedures varied with time and are not well documented. The following is abstracted from Kallio (2006).

Most of the early programs by Amoco and Campbell appear to have been surveyed with acid tests and with some limited Tropari testing. Spacing of the tests varies between 30–60 m, but occasionally surveys may be as much as 120 m apart.

Downhole surveying during later drilling by the Detour Lake Mine geology department was often completed using a combination of Tropari and acid tests, which were taken by the

diamond drillers. Spacing between consecutive tests varied from 30–60 m, but locally could be as much as 200 m between measurements. Most drill holes <60 m, such as those from the 56Lv to 66 Lv series were typically only surveyed with a single acid test at the bottom of the hole.

Downhole surveying conducted by Placer's exploration department was often conducted using a combination of Sperry Sun and acid testing. Spacing between acid or Sperry Sun tests typically varied between 50–75 m. Spacing between consecutive Tropari tests was as much as 200 m.

Downhole surveying by Pelangio was completed using a Flexit SmartTool supplied by Fordia of Val-d'Or, Quebec. Drillers, who had been trained by the supplier, took all tests. Testing in 2005 was at 30 m intervals and testing in 2006 at 3 m intervals down the length of the hole. All tests were checked for magnetic interference.

Available data from past downhole surveying were in the form of drill log headers or survey ledgers prepared by past project operators.

10.6.2 Trade Winds/Detour Gold

Downhole surveying of Trade Winds' drill holes was also done by a Flexit SmartTool whereby azimuth and dip reading were collected every 3 m down hole by the drillers. Trade Winds removed irregular readings that were caused by magnetic interference.

For the Detour Gold programs, Reflex EZ-Shot (EZ-Shot) and Reflex Maxibor II (Maxibor) instrumentation were used. The primary survey was completed at 30–60 m intervals using an EZ-Shot instrument. Immediately after the drill hole was completed, surveys of the direction and dip changes were carried out using a Reflex Maxibor II instrument. The instrument was lowered down the hole and readings taken every 3 m on the way back up. In 2010, Detour Gold discontinued the use of the Maxibor check surveys because the results were comparable with those obtained using the EZ-Shot.

10.6.3 Kirkland Lake Gold

Kirkland Lake Gold used a Reflex EZ Trac and Reflex Gyro Sprint-IQ instrument for down hole surveys during its 2020 exploration program. The primary survey was completed at 10 m below casing followed by surveys completed at 50 m intervals. A final continuous survey was completed at the end of each drill hole.

10.6.4 Agnico Eagle

Agnico Eagle used the same policies and procedures with respect to down hole surveys as were used by Kirkland Lake Gold.

10.7 Sample Length/True Thickness

For surface drilling programs testing the Detour Lake deposit, the true width is estimated to be 65–85% of the drilled length. Actual true width is dependent of the inclination and direction of the hole when intercepting the mineralized zone.

For historic underground drilling programs at the Detour Lake and West Detour deposits, drilling was done in “fans” and true thickness of mineralization is variable from approximately 60–85% of drilled thickness.

Examples of the orientation of the drilling to the mineralization are provided in the cross-sections in Section 7.

10.8 Grade Control

Grade control at the Detour Lake Mine completed using RC drilling, conducted at 10 m spacing (north–south) on 20 m sections. Holes are drilled at an azimuth of 180° (due south), at -60° inclination. Drill hole lengths are designed to intercept either two or three full benches, thus are typically 28 m or 42 m long, unless adjusted for unusual bench heights. The occasional area can be drilled to 56 m depth to accommodate drill access near old underground workings or other circumstances.

All drill hole locations are surveyed. Any RC hole over three benches in length has a gyroscopic survey performed for hole deviation.

A grade control testing program consisting of 47 drill holes on a 20 m section spacing was carried out on the West Detour deposit in 2016 to test the grade estimation model and define the impact of tighter spaced drilling on the modelled ore zones. This drilling is also not used in estimation.

10.9 Twin Hole Drilling

In 2016, an infill drilling program of 5,353 m in 44 holes (excluding one hole abandoned due to excessive deviation) was carried out on a 20 x 20 m spacing to simulate grade control and evaluate the resource block model current at the time. The grade control drilling targeted a geologically complex ore domain area of the West Detour pit in order to validate modelling assumptions and determine if an alternate modelling methodology would be preferable. Composites simulating ore zones were created from each drill hole. Results were compared with the grade interpolation models that intersected the drill hole traces, and were considered to validate the resource estimate current at the time.

This program also twinned nine holes from Trade Winds and one hole from the 2012 Detour Gold drilling program. The drilling covered an area of 120 m (Sections 15,780E to 15,900E) by 150 m (20,375N to 20,525N), from bedrock surface to a depth of approximately 100 m (6,270EL to 6,170EL).

The results from the twinned-hole test indicated that over the entire mineralized intervals the correlation was positive, although results varied considerably over individual intervals (both length of mineralized zones and gold grade) as expected due to the high nugget effect. There did not appear to be a grade bias in the area tested.

10.10 Drilling Since Database Close-out Date

Drilling completed at the Detour Lake Operation after the 16 October, 2023 database close-out to 31 March, 2024 included 65 core holes for 82,055 m.

The additional drill holes were drilled primarily west of the underground mineable shape outlines used for the preliminary economic assessment discussed in Section 24.

In the QP's opinion, the new drilling will have no material impact on the Mineral Resources in this area.

10.11 Comments on Drilling

In the opinion of the QP, the quantity and quality of the logged geological data, collar, and downhole survey data collected in the exploration and infill drill programs are sufficient to support Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and mine planning as follows:

- Core and RC logging meets industry standards for gold exploration at the time the logging was conducted;
- Collar surveys have been performed using industry standard instrumentation at the time the survey was conducted;
- Downhole surveys were performed using industry standard instrumentation at the time the survey was conducted;
- Recovery data from core drill programs are acceptable;
- Drill orientations are generally appropriate for the mineralization style and the orientation of mineralization for the bulk of the deposit areas.

Drilling has generally been done at regularly-spaced intervals and is considered representative of the deposits. Drilling was not specifically targeted to the high-grade portions of the deposits, rather, a relatively consistent drill spacing was completed.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Drill Sampling Methods

11.1.1 Legacy

Information on the sampling conducted during legacy drill programs is abstracted from Kallio (2006).

Employees and contractors working for Amoco at core logging facilities located at the Detour Lake site conducted sampling between 1974 and 1979. General procedures were similar for both underground and surface drill core and involved sampling of most of the drill hole. Core samples were typically collected on standard 5-ft (1.52 m) intervals with some being narrowed to as little as 1-ft (0.3 m), when better grades were expected. In most cases the collection of samples was done by splitting and extracting ½ of the core with a mechanical splitter. Most samples with visible gold were whole-core sampled and indicated by a notation of “w/c” in the log. Samples were packed in bags containing numbered tags and transported to the laboratory by air.

Employees and contractors working for Campbell at core logging facilities located at the Detour Lake site conducted sampling between 1979 and 1983. Sampling was conducted on new core from both surface and underground drilling completed by Campbell, as well as on selected intervals of older core from Amoco drilling. The procedures used were defined by Campbell, and Kallio (2006a, 2006b), who observed that they were similar for both underground and surface drill core. Most sampling of core from new drilling was conducted from the top to the bottom of the drill hole on standard 5 ft intervals, but with some occasional sampling on narrower intervals. Samples were split, extracting ½ core with a mechanical splitter, but with some local whole core sampling. No information was available to explain where the different methods were used. Sampling of older core from Amoco drill programs was intermittently conducted. Results of the re-sampling indicate that program was focused on filling in gaps in sampling from previous work. The procedure for this re-sampling is unknown. Samples were shipped to the laboratory by road or air.

Sampling between 1987 and 1999 was conducted by employees and contractors working for the Detour Lake Mine geology department or Placer’s exploration department, depending on which group was co-ordinating the work. Most sampling by the Detour Lake Mine geology department was carried out from top to bottom of the hole based on 1 m sample intervals, and whole core methods, with the exception of selected intervals of BQ or BQTK-size core, which were sometimes sawed in half to preserve a portion for future reference. Extra waste samples of 0.5 m in length were collected on either side of potentially gold-bearing structures to allow calculation of grade over a minimum 3 m width. The sampling by Placer’s exploration department was targeted towards selected intervals of a drill hole that were considered to have the best potential for hosting significant mineralization. Sample widths varied from 0.3–1.0 m in length and were delimited by geological boundaries. Collection of the samples was accomplished by sawing the core

with a core saw and extracting ½ of the core. Observation of the cross piled core remaining from these holes indicates that the sawing was done along a consistent centerline and resulted in two equal core halves.

Employees working for Pelangio or High River Gold at a core logging facility located at the Detour Lake Mine site completed the 2004–2005 sampling. Most routine sampling was on 1 m widths, but narrowed locally to accommodate geological and mineralized zone boundaries. The minimum width for most intervals sampled was 0.50 m. Collection of the samples was conducted by a technician by extracting ½ of the core in the boxes as marked by a geologist. Most samples in 2004 were collected by splitting with a hydraulic splitter, and most from samples in 2005, and specifically those drilled west of the open pit, were cut with a core saw.

Sampling during the 2006 Pelangio drill program was completed by employees and contractors working for Pelangio at a core logging facility located at the Detour Lake Mine site. Routine sampling was conducted at 1 m widths, but narrowed locally to as low as 0.50 m to accommodate geological and mineralized zone boundaries. Samples were collected by a technician by sawing of the NQ sized core into two equal halves and placing one half of the core into a plastic sample bag.

11.1.2 Trade Winds

Trade Winds sampled continuously within the mineralized zones at approximately 1 m intervals. All core collected from Trade Winds' drilling program was sampled on site under the supervision of a Trade Winds QP geologist. The core was split using a conventional splitter or cut using a diamond saw, placed into plastic sample bags with the tag, and placed in plastic containers for shipping in batches of 20 direct to ALS Chemex Laboratories (ALS Chemex) in Val-d'Or, Québec. All samples were stored in Trade Winds' core shed until they were shipped and half the core was left in the core boxes as a permanent record and stored on site at the core farm located in the airstrip stage-in area.

Following the 2010 drill program, Trade Winds completed four acid "near-total" digestion standard multi-element ICP package (ME-ICP61) assays on select core intervals. A total of 53,664 samples were first analysed using a Pearson correlation table with the intent of screening elements that required in-depth studies. Results showed a moderate correlation with silver and bismuth and to a lesser degree with sulphur and cadmium. Gold assays >10 g/t Au showed a stronger bismuth and cadmium correlation.

The elements of interest, namely bismuth, chromium, magnesium, manganese, iron, zinc, and silver, were examined spatially in 3D to assess their usability for assisting the geological interpretation. Individually, the single elements did not indicate that they would help the model much.

A weak to moderate correlation with gold and the degree of potassic alteration was observed for the Detour West area.

11.1.3 Detour Gold

Detour Gold personnel sampled on nominal 1 m sample intervals. Where gold was visible in the drill core, the sample was broken down into 0.5 m samples for gravimetric or screen metallic analyses. Samples were marked both on core and corresponding sample tags and bags. In each drill campaign, a single side of the core was consistently sampled. The portion to be saved was fitted back into the core box and kept as a permanent record. Samples were bagged and numbered by a technician and double-checked for accuracy.

11.1.4 Kirkland Lake Gold

Kirkland Lake Gold personnel sampled exploration core continuously from top to bottom of every hole. Samples were selected according to lithology and vein structure. Samples were primarily between 0.5–1.0 m with perceived non-auriferous core sampled up to 1.5 m. Sampling followed a cutline marked on the core by the logging geologist. A small percentage of the core was not sawn and was shipped as whole core samples.

All core was systematically sampled using the following procedures.

Core was fitted together in the box with a cutting line delineated at the bottom of the core. In each campaign, a single side of the core was consistently sampled. The portion to be saved was fitted back into the core box to be kept as a permanent record.

Samples were bagged immediately after cutting and a printed sample tag was attached to the sample bag as it was stapled shut.

Each rig was assigned a specific zip tie color for any samples associated with it. The senior core technician ensured that these color assignments were in a location in the core cutting facility that is easily accessible by the core technicians.

Rice bag tags (stating dispatch name and samples within rice bag) and zip ties are prepped in advanced and the information double checked by the core technician assigned to the drill hole, and a due diligence check was performed at random by the senior core technician.

Once all samples were cut and bagged, the geologist assigned to the drill prepared the sample dispatch.

Geotechnicians used sample reports generated by the database to verify correct standards and sequencing in samples; and samples were re-checked prior to shipping for accuracy before being released.

In general, for NQ core, five samples were placed in rice bags before being placed in sample bins or on shrink-wrapped pallets.

The senior core technician completed a visual inspection of the sample batches to be submitted. They signed off on the dispatch form to indicate that the submission was checked.

Samples were shipped to assay laboratories using either shrink-wrapped pallets or large secure bins. Shipments were moved to an accessible location for transport on designated shipment days at the exploration camp site.

The samples were shipped directly from site by courier to certified off-site analytical laboratories for preparation and assaying. All sample shipments leaving site were tracked by the Kirkland Lake Gold–Detour Lake site warehouse. Analytical laboratories sent sample receipt confirmation to company representatives and verified that all samples were received for the appropriate dispatch.

11.1.5 Agnico Eagle

Agnico Eagle continued to use the same policies and procedures with respect to sampling and sample shipments that were used by Kirkland Lake Gold.

11.1.6 Grade Control

Grade control practices are reflective of the current open pit mining activities. Samples of 4–6 kg are taken at 1 m intervals using a rotary cone splitter. Field duplicate samples are taken at a rate of one per drill hole for a 28 m hole and two per hole for 42 m holes. Commercial standards and blanks are included in the sample shipments.

Where placement of the RC drill is not possible, or on occasions where sampling for waste characterization only is required, blast holes are sampled at a spacing of 12 x 14 m (every second section).

11.2 Underground Sampling Methods

Information on the underground sampling is abstracted from Kallio (2006).

Chip and muck sampling in most areas was conducted using standard procedures established by the Detour Lake Mine geology department.

Routine chip sampling was conducted by subdividing the face into a continuous series of 1 m wide panels, with only minor variations in width for changes to rock type and economic indicators. The number of samples per face ranged from 3–6. Samples were collected by hammering off chips of rock from within each of the panels. The average sample size was usually about one kilogram, but could vary from 0.5–2 kg. After 1996, the procedure was changed slightly so that the width of panels were set with boundaries defined by major changes in rock type and economic indicators such as quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sulphide breccia veins and potassic alteration. The typical sample size was 1.5–2 kg.

A modified chip sampling procedure was used by Placer Dome in the QK Zone. The width of the panels was governed by major changes in rock type and economic indicators, ranging from 0.30–1.0 m. Five samples were typically taken per face, typically 2–4 kg in weight.

Routine muck sampling was conducted in most new development and in active stopes of the Detour Lake Mine. The procedure for taking the samples up to at least the end of 1990 consisted of grabbing approximately 1.5 kg of broken rock material from scoop buckets

and/or broken muck piles which was mainly -2 inch (-51 mm) in diameter. This procedure may have been modified after 1990 to include larger and more frequent sampling, but there is no firm documentation to support if or to indicate when this might have occurred. After 1996, samples were collected from scoop buckets, with the number collected being based on the mining method being used. For development headings and mechanized cut and fill stopes, a minimum of four samples per blast were taken with each sample consisting of approximately 5 kg of mixed fines and -3 inch (-76 mm) material. Under routine conditions, development headings had one sample collected for every five buckets, and longhole stopes had one sample taken for every 10 buckets, but this could be increased in situations where the grade declined to below the cut-off grade.

Collection of muck samples in the QK zone area was conducted by the scoop operators. The basic procedure in all headings involved taking one sample for every five buckets with a minimum of five samples in total from each heading regardless of blast size. Each sample was approximately 5 kg in size and consisted of material between ½–3 inches (13–76 mm) in size.

Sample chips and muck samples were not used in Mineral Resource estimation.

11.3 Bulk Sampling Methods

Information on the bulk sampling is abstracted from Kallio (2006).

Bulk sampling was conducted by Amoco in the late 1970s during the early project evaluation stages. These data are no longer available.

Placer Dome conducted bulk sampling in 1997 as part of the QK project. In total, 39 drift rounds comprising 6,718 t was extracted and transported to surface, where it was crushed and processed through a sampling tower. All of the drift rounds in the sample were mapped, channel sampled and muck sampled in detail during the extraction. Samples from the tower were then sent to Placer Dome's research laboratory in Vancouver for gravity concentrate-cyanide leach analysis.

11.4 Density Determinations

11.4.1 Detour Lake

Prior to late 2009, no systematic specific gravity measurements were taken during the Detour Gold drilling programs. The values used for the tonnage calculation relied mainly on historical data derived from prior production. During the life of the former Detour Lake Mine, the operator used a density of 2.9 t/m^3. This number was used by Detour Gold as the average specific gravity for all rock types.

From October 2009 to November 2010, Detour Gold staff completed specific gravity measurements on 4,603 samples using an inert gas pycnometer. The measurement was

conducted on the pulp fraction of every 40th sample. The average specific gravity value obtained from this program was 2.98 t/m^3.

In 2009, SGS Geostat conducted independent specific gravity measurements on 211 samples from twin drilled hole DG-09-806 and on 312 samples from compositing 24 drill holes (total leaching test), all located within the eastern part of the Detour Lake deposit. Results from the total leaching test and twin drill hole samples gave an average specific gravity of 2.9 t/m^3.

In 2010 and 2011, SGS Geostat conducted additional specific gravity measurements on 120 duplicate half-core samples using the water displacement methodology (weight in air divided by the volume displaced by the core sample in a graduated cylinder). The independent verification of the specific gravity returned similar observations as the 2009 data verification program.

The massive, weakly-altered mafic volcanic units generally show higher specific gravity values (2.9–3.0 t/m^3) than the more altered pillowed mafic volcanic units (2.8–2.9 t/m^3). The more felsic lithologies observed in the eastern area of the deposit, typically as intermediate intrusive units, returned specific gravity values in the 2.7–2.8 t/m^3 range. The range of specific gravity values observed for the different lithologies generally reflects the variation in geochemical composition (including the intensity of alteration) and the natural porosity of the rock units. The average specific gravity value calculated from both data set supported the assumed historical specific gravity value of 2.9 t/m^3, was used in all studies by Detour Gold.

In 2020 Kirkland Lake Gold reviewed available bulk density values. Detour Gold samples, when combined with those of former operator Pelangio, represent a total of 7,045 samples that were collected for density from recently-drilled boreholes for various lithologies. Most of these samples were 1 m in length. A density value was determined for each assigned lithology code by constructing histograms and removing outliers and determining the average for each lithology. Lithologies without a bulk density were assigned an average density of 2.99 t/m^3.

No additional independent review of the specific gravity was done on the Detour deposit by SGS Geostat. WGM (2011) mentioned three composite measurements varying from 2.95–3.02 t/m^3, and a more exhaustive set of 632 data points ranging from 2.52–3.55 t/m^3 with an average of 2.91 t/m^3.

Starting in 2020 through to 16 October, 2023 for the Detour exploration program, core was measured for specific gravity by Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle personnel using a Cruiser check weighing specific gravity station (CKT-8H) which uses a full core water immersion technique.

In total, 34,451 measurements were taken across the Detour deposit, with 291 measurements removed. A total of 34,160 were used with values ranging from 2.003–4.44 t/m^3, averaging 2.95 t/m^3 (Table 11-1). Note that a value of 2.95 t/m^3 was used for estimation purposes in Section 14.

Table 11-1: 2020–2023 Core Specific Gravity

Lithology	Number of Measurements	Specific Gravity
Mafic flow	6,719	2.93
Volcanic pillow flows	21,690	2.97
Chloritic greenstone	698	2.93
Gabbro	664	2.99
Diorite	137	2.90
Ultramafic intrusive	314	3.00
Mafic intrusive	656	2.94
Intermediate intrusive	1,871	2.79
Felsic intrusive	648	2.71
Chert equivalent	56	2.68
Talc-chlorite	17	2.94
Metasediments	347	2.83
FW mafic volcanics	276	2.98
Fault zone	59	2.85
Quartz vein	8	2.69
	Total 34,160	***Average 2.95***

The exploration team selected core samples every 20 m starting at the top of the drill hole, selecting a 10 cm piece of core for measurement. If the lithology changed within the 20 m interval, both lithologies were sampled.

11.4.2 Zone 58N

Starting in 2014 for the regional exploration program, including Zone 58N, core was measured for specific gravity by Detour Gold personnel using a full core water immersion technique. A total of 2,644 measurements were completed, and values ranged from 2.09–3.68 t/m^3, averaging 2.8 t/m^3.

11.5 Analytical and Test Laboratories

11.5.1 Primary Laboratories

Where known, the laboratories used during the legacy programs included Assayers Limited, in Rouyn–Noranda, Quebec, (Assayers); the Dome Mine Laboratory in Timmins (Dome laboratory), Ontario; Swastika Laboratories Ltd, in Swastika, Ontario (Swastika); the Detour Lake Mine assay laboratory (Detour Lake laboratory); X-Ral Laboratories in Rouyn–Noranda, Quebec (X-Ral); Bondar Clegg in Ottawa, Ontario (Bondar Clegg); Chemex Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario (Chemex Mississauga); Chemex Laboratories in

Rouyn–Noranda, Quebec (Chemex Rouyn–Noranda); Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario (Accurassay Thunder Bay); and Activation Laboratories Ltd in Timmins, Ontario (Actlabs). Accreditations at the time the work was performed is not known. All laboratories other than the Dome laboratory and the Detour Lake laboratory were independent of the operators at the time. All laboratories were independent of Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

Detour Gold used SGS Minerals in Garson, Ontario (SGS Garson) and Don Mills, Ontario (SGS Don Mills), Ontario for sample preparation and SGS Don Mills for analysis during the 2007–2012 Detour Lake and 2012 West Detour drill campaigns. At the time the laboratories held ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

Samples from the 2008–2013 Detour Gold campaigns were sent to Accurassay in Timmins, Ontario (Accurassay Timmins) for sample preparation and to Accurassay Thunder Bay for analysis. The laboratories held ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

For the 2014–2015 regional exploration programs (including Zone 58N), Detour Gold sent all of its samples to ALS Minerals in Sudbury, Ontario (ALS Sudbury) for sample preparation. Analysis was completed by ALS Minerals in Vancouver, B.C. (ALS Vancouver). The laboratories held ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

During the Detour Gold campaigns of 2016–2017, sample preparation was performed at ALS Sudbury, and analysis at a number of ALS Minerals laboratories globally, including Vancouver; Val-d'Or in Québec (ALS Val-d'Or); Reno in Nevada; and on rare occasions in Lima in Peru and Loughrea in Ireland. The laboratories held ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

For the 2018–2019 regional exploration campaigns, Detour Gold sent samples to ALS Timmins for sample preparation, with analysis completed at ALS Vancouver. The laboratories held ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

From 2020–2023, Kirkland Lake Gold used ALS Minerals, with sample preparation completed at ALS Timmins and analysis at ALS Vancouver. Exploration samples were also submitted to Actlabs (Activation Laboratories, Timmins), AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga (AGAT) and up until April 2021, SGS Laboratories in Cochrane (SGS Cochrane). The laboratories were independent of Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

11.5.2 Secondary/Check Laboratories

ALS Vancouver was used as a secondary laboratory for the 2012 drill campaigns.

The 2020–2023 check assay program executed by Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle consisted of re-analyzing approximately one out of every 15 samples sent with each dispatch. The laboratories used during the drill campaign were instructed to return 100 g splits of pulp material for every 15th sample sent. These pulps were then sorted by Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle geologists and resubmitted to one of two primary laboratories, ALS or Actlabs, ensuring that the original laboratory did not conduct the check assay. Check assays were completed mimicking the original sample analysis and QA/QC procedures.

11.5.3 Grade Control

Grade control samples are analysed at SGS Cochrane and Actlabs. The laboratories currently hold ISO17025 accreditation for selected analytical techniques. The laboratories were independent of Detour Gold and Kirkland Lake Gold and are independent of Agnico Eagle.

11.6 Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.6.1 Legacy

Information on the legacy sample preparation and analysis is abstracted from Kallio (2006).

The 1974–1979 samples were prepared by grinding split core to ¼ inch, selecting a half-assay-ton sub sample and fire assaying. Samples from later drill holes were prepared with a mixture of whole core and split core sampling methods whereby the core was ground to 100 mesh, split to one-assay-ton and fire assayed.

Although no records are available at the Dome laboratory, crushing and grinding of samples in the period 1979–1987 used a cone crusher and manual pulverizer and all analysis was completed using fire assay of a one-assay-ton sub-sample. The procedures used at Swastika in the same time frame are unknown.

From 1987 to 1991, procedures were the same for all core sizes and consisted of crushing to -½ inch using a Rhino crusher, followed by splitting of 150 g and pulverization to -150 mesh. Samples were weighed at 10 g and analyzed using an aqua regia digestion and ketone extraction method. Most of the intervals were only assayed once, but some containing higher-grade and visible gold were checked with a second assay of the pulp.

From 1995–1999, the same procedure was used for all core sizes and consisted of crushing to -10 mesh, followed by splitting of 300 g and pulverization to -200 mesh. Samples were weighed, and fused, followed by cupellation. Samples were digested in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid and analyzed using atomic absorption (AA) fitted with an autosampler. Most of intervals were assayed only once, with some intervals containing higher grades and visible gold being assayed twice.

The chip and muck samples collected from 1987–1999 underwent the same initial steps as for drill core samples, followed by weighing, digestion in 30 ml of aqua regia and filtration. This was followed by addition of 10 ml of ketone and analysis using AA.

The routine procedure for most core samples to the end of 1993, involved the crushing of samples weighing between 1–2 kg to approximately -10 mesh, followed by splitting out and pulverizing to -150 mesh a subsample weighing approximately 250–300 g, splitting and analysis of a 1 assay tonne subsample using fire assay and AA finish. This procedure seems to have been slightly modified in 1993 to include re-assaying of certain higher-grade samples with either the same processes as the initial sample or with a pulp and metallic procedure. The detection limit for all gold assaying at Swastika was 0.001 g/t, at Assayers was 0.05 g/t and at X-Ral was 0.01 g/t.

The procedure at Chemex from 1993 involved crushing of samples to -10 mesh, followed by splitting and pulverization of a 150 g sub-sample using a ring and puck pulverizer and splitting and analysis of a 30 gram subsample. Initial assaying of samples at Chemex was often conducted with fire assay and an AA finish that had an upper limit of 12 g/t. Samples exceeding the upper limit were usually re-assayed using a fire assay and gravimetric finish. A large number of samples with visible gold and higher-grade values from the initial assaying were also usually re-analyzed with pulp and metallic methods. The detection limit for all assaying at Chemex was 0.03 g/t.

The 2004–2005 protocols at ALS Mississauga included dry crushing of samples to >70% passing –10 mesh (2 mm screen), riffle splitting and pulverization of 250 g subsamples to > 85% passing 75 µm screens and fire assaying of one-assay-ton subsamples. Samples with visible gold were analyzed with a pulp and metallics procedure.

Protocols at Accurassay Thunder Bay included crushing to 90 % -10 mesh and then splitting of a 30 g sub-sample and pulverizing to -150 mesh. Analysis was usually done with the fire assay technique except for intervals containing free gold or elevated values on the initial analysis, which were done using the pulp and metallics procedure. The pulp and metallics procedure in 2004 was based on a 1 kg split, but this was adjusted in 2005 to total pulverization.

For the 2006 program, samples were processed at Swastika using dry crushing to >90% passing -10 mesh, riffle splitting and pulverization of 350 g sub-samples. The analysis was conducted using fire assay of one-assay-ton sub-samples then using pulp and metallic screen procedures for samples with visible gold.

11.6.2 Trade Winds/Detour Gold

The sample preparation used at SGS Don Mills and SGS Garson consisted of crushing to 90% passing -10 mesh (2 mm), riffle splitting to obtain a 500 g subsample, pulverizing to 90% passing 200 mesh (75 µm) and sub-sampling to obtain a 50 g pulp for assaying.

For Block A, samples by Trade Winds were sent to ALS Val-d'Or and ALS Vancouver from 2003–2010. Sample preparation consists of crushing to 70% passing -10 mesh (2 mm), riffle splitting to obtain a 1 kg subsample, pulverizing to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm) and sub-sampling to obtain a 50 g pulp (Au-AA24) for assaying. For 2011, Trade Winds sent their samples to Actlabs where the preparation procedure was very similar to the one used by the ALS laboratories.

Starting in 2007, routine gold analysis for the Detour Lake deposit was done using fire assaying with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish (SGS Code FAA515) then later an inductively-coupled plasma–atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP–AES) finish (SGS Code FAI505 and FAI525). Where the gold assays exceeded 10 g/t Au, the fire assay was repeated with a gravimetric finish (SGS Code FAG505). All samples with visible gold identified during the field logging procedure went directly to the metallic screen procedures (SGS Code FAS30K and FAS31K) using a nominal 500 g split of the original -10 mesh sample (2 mm). All routine assayed samples (fire assay AAS or fire assay-gravimetric) returning values ≥5 g/t Au on the first analysis were reanalyzed using the metallic screen procedure. For the metallic screen procedure, the sub-samples were screened at -150 mesh (106 µm), and then both the coarse and fine fractions (duplicate and often triplicate assays on the fine fraction) were completed using fire assaying with an inductively-coupled plasma–optical emission spectrometry (ICP–OES) finish. Selected samples were also analyzed for copper using sodium peroxide fusion and ICP–OES finish.

The sample preparation procedure at Accurassay Timmins, used from 2008–2013, consisted of crushing to 75% passing -8 mesh, riffle splitting to obtain a 500 g subsample, pulverizing to 85% passing 200 mesh, and sub-sampling to obtain a 50 g pulp.

During the 2014–2017 drill campaigns, the routine sample preparation at ALS Sudbury included drying and crushing the full sample to 70% 2 mm or better, splitting to obtain a 1 kg sub-sample, pulverizing to 85% passing 75 µm, and sub-sampling again to obtain a 50 g.

Different analytical protocols were used, depending on whether the assay sample was classified as deposit-related (Table 11-2) or exploration (Table 11-3).

11.6.3 Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle

In 2020–2023, Kirkland Lake Gold and Agnico Eagle used ALS Minerals, Actlabs, AGAT, and SGS laboratories for analytical services. Sample preparation at each laboratory is similar, with samples being initially logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried, and finely crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 500 g is taken using a Boyd rotary splitter and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 µm (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen.

Sample assaying was completed using fire assay techniques with samples <10 g/t Au being analyzed using AAS and samples >10 g/t Au analyzed with a gravimetric finish. Samples containing visible gold along with the sample immediately proceeding and immediately after the visible gold were analyzed using a screen metallics procedure (Table 11-4).

At SGS, a portion of the samples analyzed by fire assay were finished using ICP–OES on a 50.0 g sample and samples >10 g/t Au analyzed with a gravimetric finish.

Table 11-2: Detour Gold Analytical Methods, Deposits

January 2007 to July 2007		August 2007 to June 2008		July 2008 to November 2012		2016	
SGS Code	**Description**	**SGS Code**	**Description**	**SGS Code**	**Description**	**ALS Code**	**Description**
FAA515	50 g fire assay with AAS finish (5 ppb to 10 ppm)	FAI505	50 g fire assay with ICP-AES finish (1 to 10,000 ppb)	FAI525	50 g fire assay with ICP-AES finish (5 to 10,000 ppb)	Au-AA24	50 g fire assay with AAS finish (2.5 to 10,000 ppb)
FAG505	50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish for Au >10 ppm	FAG505	50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish (for Au >10 ppm)	FAG505	50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish (for Au >10 ppm)	Au-GRA22	50 g fire assay with gravimetric finish (for Au >10 ppm)
FAS30K	Gold by screen metallics: Fire Assay on 500 g screened at 75 µm (for Au >5 g/t or visible gold) – on second pulp from the reject	FAS31K	Gold by screen metallics: Fire assay on 500 g screened at 106 µm (for Au >5 g/t or visible gold) – on second pulp from the reject	FAS31K	Gold by screen metallics: Fire assay on 500 g screened at 106 µm (for Au >5 g/t) – a second pulp is prepared from the reject	Au-SCR24	Screen metallic on selected samples following gravimetric analysis

Table 11-3: Detour Gold Analytical Methods, Exploration

2008–2013	2014	2015–2017
Accurassay Timmins	**ALS Vancouver**	**ALS Vancouver**
Fire assay with AAS finish on a 50.2 g sample	Fire assay with AAS finish on a 50 g sample	Fire assay with AAS finish on a 50 g sample
Fire assay repeated with a gravimetric finish when assays >3 g/t Au	Samples with visible gold or >3 g/t Au follow screen metallic analysis. Fire assay with gravimetric finish on 1,000 g split screened at 100 µm	Fire assay repeated with a gravimetric finish when assays >3 g/t Au or with visible gold. From March 2017 >5 g/t Au or with visible gold thereafter
Samples with visible gold follow metallic screen analysis: Fire assay on 1,000 g split screened at 106 µm. All fractions fully analyzed		Selected samples were re-assayed following screen metallic analysis. Fire assay with gravimetric finish on 1,000 g split screened at 100 µm

Table 11-4: 2020–2023 Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle Analytical Methods, Exploration

Actlabs	**ALS Vancouver**
Fire assay with AAS finish on a 50.0 g sample	Fire assay with AAS finish on a 50 g sample
Fire assay repeated with a gravimetric finish when assays >10 g/t Au	Fire assay repeated with a gravimetric finish when assays >10 g/t Au
Samples with visible gold follow metallic screen analysis (along with sample immediately before and after visible gold sample). Fire assay on 500 g split screened at 106 µm. All fractions fully analyzed.	Samples with visible gold follow metallic screen analysis (along with sample immediately before and after visible gold sample). Fire assay on 500 g split screened at 106 µm. All fractions fully analyzed.
SGS	**AGAT Laboratories**
Fire assay with AAS finish on a 50.0 g sample.	Fire assay with AAS finish on a 50 g sample
Fire assay with ICP–OES on a 50.0 g sample	Fire assay repeated with a gravimetric finish when assays >10 g/t Au
Fire assay repeated with a gravimetric finish when assays >10 g/t Au.	Samples with visible gold follow metallic screen analysis (along with sample immediately before and after visible gold sample). Fire assay on 500 g split screened at 106 µm. All fractions fully analyzed.
Samples with visible gold follow metallic screen analysis (along with sample immediately before and after visible gold sample). Fire assay on 500 g split screened at 106 µm. All fractions fully analyzed.	

11.6.4 Grade Control

The routine sample preparation for RC and blast hole samples includes drying and crushing the full sample to 90% passing -10 mesh (2 mm) or better. A 500 g split is then pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm), then sub-sampled again to obtain a 50 g pulp for assaying.

Samples are assayed using assay with an ICP–OES finish. Sulphur and carbon analysis are done on 14 m composites (equivalent to one bench) using LECO.

11.7 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

11.7.1 Legacy

Information on the QA/QC programs is abstracted from Kallio (2006).

QC for the 1974–1983 period was from the laboratories involved, and is predominantly no longer available.

Check sampling conducted by Amoco in 1976 included a comparison of assays from duplicate core halves, pulps and rejects which were initially assayed at Assayers and re-assayed at Swastika, and indicates a reasonably good correspondence between the two data sets.

A comparison of fire assays with complete leaching was conducted in 1978 by IREM-MERI using 245 duplicate halves of NQ core collected by Amoco. This program had one side of

the drill core assayed using fire assay, and the second half assayed using complete leaching. The results of the comparisons indicated no overall bias, but a tendency for the original low-grade samples to be slightly underestimated and original high-grade samples to be slightly overestimated, with the point of reversal being at approximately 0.30 oz/ton.

During 1991–1992, Swastika re-assayed one pulp for approximately every 20 samples processed as well as most original assays when the gold value was >1 g/t. Placer's exploration department undertook a blind re-assay program by having Chemex re-assay 250 Swastika rejects. During 1992, Assayers re-analyzed one pulp for every 20 samples processed, one reject for every 25 samples, and most original assays when the gold value was >1 g/t.

The 1993 program comprised routine checking of pulps by X-Ral, consisting of reanalyzing one pulp for approximately every 25 samples processed. Placer's exploration department had samples grading greater than 500 ppb Au re-assayed, required reanalysis of samples grading >5 g/t Au or with visible gold at a second laboratory using pulp and metallics, and requested Chemex re-assay selected samples.

Quality control procedures after 1993 included routine insertion of quality control standards, blanks, and duplicates by Chemex laboratories as well as re-assaying of selected samples with visible gold and/or unusually high initial results with pulp and metallics. Kallio (2006) noted that one 'in-house' or Canmet standard plus a blank and a duplicate were inserted into the sample stream for every batch of 20 samples.

Procedures for 2005 included duplicates, blank core samples and standards inserted at the approximate rate of one in 20 samples processed at the site as well as routine quality control by ALS Chemex and Accurassay. All samples with visible gold or returning initial results >10 g/t Au were re-analyzed with pulp and metallics. Review of the blank and standard results indicated that most were within a reasonable tolerance of the original value. Many of the duplicate data had a wide spread, which resulted in the duplicates being reassayed using pulp and metallics.

Pelangio conducted a verification program on selected samples from 1982–1995 through re-assaying of original and new pulps. The reviews supported the earlier observation of a wide spread in assay results from duplicate data.

11.7.2 Detour Gold

During the period 2007–2011, Detour Gold had the following QA/QC sample insertion rates for the Detour Lake drill programs: coarse blanks, 1:40; standard reference material s(standards), 1:40; drill core duplicates, 1:40; and preparation duplicates, 1:30. Certified reference materials used during this timeframe consisted of nine different standards purchased from OREAS (Australia) (OREAS).

There was no evidence of systematic gold contamination based on the blanks that were inserted with the sample stream. In addition, there was no bias evident between original and duplicate halves of the drill core that could indicate that technicians were preferentially submitting the more mineralized half of the core for assay. Differences between core

duplicate assays were expected based on the review of reproducibility for preparation duplicates.

QA/QC for the Block A area prior to 2012 included insertion of standards, blanks, and duplicates. Insertion rates are not known. Blanks were barren granite material, and standards were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and Rocklabs Ltd., independent suppliers of standards to the mining industry. Review of the QA/QC program indicated no significant instances of bias or contamination.

Detour Gold followed the same QA/QC procedures in 2012 for the Block A area as for Detour Lake. QA/QC samples included blanks, standards, and duplicates. There was no evidence of systematic gold contamination based on the blanks that were inserted with samples. The standard data indicated a change in the performance of SGS Don Mills during the year. All of the low-grade standards (0.3–1.6 g/t Au) showed a low bias in the order of -5% and very high failures rates; whereas the high-grade standard performed well. It was concluded that SGS Don Mills made changes to its fire assay procedures that resulted in a low bias post-May 2012 for gold concentrations <1 g/t Au. In general, the reproducibility for preparation duplicates was similar to previous periods and within expected ranges. Results for pulp duplicates were very similar to data for preparation duplicates; reproducibility issues were noted in the finer-ground materials. The reproducibility was similar to the results for preparation duplicates for the Detour Lake deposit and within expected ranges. There was no bias evident between original and duplicate halves of the drill core.

A metallics versus fire assay comparison was performed on the 2012 Block A data. The subset of samples selected on the basis of original 50 g fire assay determinations agreed reasonably well with the FA-MET re-analyses. Selected sample pulps and core samples originally assayed by SGS Don Mills were re-assayed at SGS Cochrane. SGS Don Mills assays were biased high by 4.84% when compared to the SGS Cochrane assays on the suite of samples selected for check assays. SGS Cochrane reported on average 5% low on the standards included with samples, suggesting that the two sets of assays were comparable.

The QA/QC samples included in the 2016 West Detour drilling had the following insertion rates: coarse blank, 1:20; and standard, 1:20. Standards used were from Oreas. The blank material was crushed limestone. Core duplicates were omitted from this drilling program following a review of historical duplicate data. There was no evidence of systematic gold contamination based on the blanks that were inserted with the samples. The standard data results were in an acceptable range.

The Zone 58N drilling programs from 2014–2017 had coarse blanks and standards inserted at a 1:20 rate. Standards were sourced from OREAS. No duplicates were used. The blank material was a crushed limestone. There was no evidence of systematic gold contamination based on the blanks that were inserted with the samples.

Standard re-assays were not requested if the results were within ± 10–15% or within waste rock. Plotting of the standard results for 2014–2015 showed a low bias for samples processed prior to August 2014; however, most were within the -15% range. Review of the

2016 standard results indicated an issue with the gravimetric fire assay method. Investigation showed that the Au-GRAV assay was being done on a 10 g sample instead of the 50 g and this smaller sample caused problems when trying to remove the silver from the doré bead. Detour Gold instructed ALS Vancouver to discontinue assaying using FA-GRAV on <20 g of material, and discontinue FA-GRAV if the original sample assayed <5.0 g/t Au. In 2017, the blank material was changed to a silica sand. The 2017 standard results were considered to be acceptable.

11.7.3 Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle

Kirkland Lake Gold implemented a systematic QA/QC program for exploration drilling in 2020 that included the insertion of one standard and one coarse blank material every 20 samples dispatched. One coarse blank or a standard was inserted within every 10 samples. The standard was generally inserted close to samples that are anticipated to be auriferous. Where visible gold was observed a high-grade standard was placed prior to the sample and a coarse blank was placed after the sample along with a wash code designation communicated to the analytical laboratory to ensure a silica wash was completed immediately after the sample containing visible gold was crushed.

Kirkland Lake Gold used six OREAS gold standards, specifically OREAS209 (1.58 g/t Au), OREAS216b (6.66 g/t Au), OREAS217 (0.338 g/t Au), OREAS219 (0.76 g/t Au), OREAS223 (1.78 g/t Au), and OREAS231 (0.542 g/t Au).

At ALS Vancouver, internal laboratory checks included the insertion of one blank, two standards, and three duplicates for every 78 samples (per fusion furnace).

QA/QC conducted by Actlabs consisted of the insertion of two blanks every 24 samples, one preparation duplicate every 50 samples, one laboratory duplicate every 10 samples, and multiple standards for every 24 samples.

SGS Laboratories' QC materials included method blanks, replicates and reference materials and are randomly inserted with the frequency set according to method protocols at ~12%. QC materials could also include barren reference materials, or preparation blanks and preparation duplicates if samples had been taken through the sample reduction process. Verification of balance calibration was performed daily.

AGAT Laboratories ensured certified reference materials were weighed and processed at least every 20 samples or once per fusion set if the set was <20 samples. Replicates and duplicates were chosen at random and processed every 20 samples or once per fusion set if the set was <20 samples.

11.7.4 Grade Control

QA/QC of all RC and blast holes is monitored on a daily basis using an acQuire database system. All assays that pass QA/QC are accepted into the database, while assays that fail the QA/QC are reanalyzed by SGS Cochrane as per the mine's QA/QC procedure.

11.8 Databases

The original Detour Gold database consisted of three Access databases covering three different projects Detour (Main Mine), Regional, and West. Agnico Eagle merged the three databases into one Fusion database with each drill hole being applied a “Project Number” that reflects the Access database they originated from. Two business units were created in the Fusion database to retain the old data while allowing for new rules to be applied for future logging (limits for sample lengths, overlaps in data, etc.). The “HISTORIC” business unit contains all the data from the Access databases and the DETOUR business unit will be used for future logging. Any discrepancies or questions were directed to the database manager who created the Access databases.

The Fusion tables were set up with fields to effectively enter new data while retaining the original data from the Access database. Fields containing original data that were altered during migration are not available to the loggers for future reference but can be accessed by querying the database. Reference tables were created for drop-down pick lists that consist of a comprehensive compilation of the data in the Access databases.

Kirkland Lake Gold performed a major data verification exercise during the data migration to Fusion. Verification procedures included the review and modifications of coordinates, surveys, samples, lithologies, alteration, mineralization, deformation, structure, veining, and RQD data.

Currently, logging, and geotechnical data are directly uploaded from the logging software directly into the Fusion database. Collar survey data are uploaded from a differential global positioning system (DGPS) Topcon GR3 instrument with a Nikon total station instrument to the fusion database in UTM coordinates. The down-hole survey data source from the Reflex Gyro Sprint-IQ and Reflex EZ Trac instrument are uploaded using a computerized hub. The specific gravity measurements are hand-entered into the database.

All data are checked using inbuilt software checking routines.

11.9 Sample Security

11.9.1 Legacy

The information on compilation of the legacy data into a database is abstracted from Kallio (2006).

The vast majority of samples appear to have been collected by experienced and knowledgeable personnel working for Placer, Campbell, Amoco and Pelangio at core facilities located at or quite near to the site of drilling. The facilities used by Amoco and Campbell would have been located at an exploration site with relatively restricted access, and those by Placer Dome were at an operating minesite which would have been monitored closely by personnel from both the Security and Geology departments, with relatively limited access to others. The facilities used by Pelangio were located close to the original mine buildings.

Procedures for sampling, handling, shipping, and analyzing the samples were defined by personnel from each company who were considered to be competent and knowledgeable in their respective fields of work. Sample tagging by Placer, for at least the later parts of the mine life, was done using a bar code system, which should have resulted in less possibility for analytical errors. Transportation of samples to the assay laboratory from early programs was by air and/or ground transport with minimal ability for tampering by outside personnel. Transportation of most of the later samples collected by Detour Gold, which were being processed at an onsite laboratory, was by a truck driven by workers at the site. Transportation of samples collected by Placer Dome and Pelangio, which were being processed at off site laboratories would have been by a truck driven by employees working on the drill programs or bonded carrier.

11.9.2 Detour Gold

Sample security was monitored by Detour Gold security and exploration staff. Samples were placed individually in plastic bags and transported within marked and sealed rice bags by courier directly to analytical laboratories. Sample collection from drill point to laboratory relies upon the fact that samples are either always attended to, or stored in the locked on-site preparation facility, or stored in a secure area prior to laboratory shipment.

Chain-of-custody procedures consist of sample submittal forms to be sent to the laboratory with sample shipments to ensure that all samples are received by the laboratory.

11.9.3 Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle

Samples were directly shipped from site, using Gold Heart Courier to certified off-site analytical laboratories for preparation and assaying. All sample shipments leaving site were tracked by the Kirkland Lake Gold–Detour Lake site warehouse. Analytical laboratories send sample receipt confirmation to Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle representatives and verify all samples are received for the appropriate dispatch.

11.10 Sample Storage

Detour Gold compiled a complete inventory of the historical core on site. Much of the early historical drill core is in deteriorating condition due to decay of the core trays.

Many of the older pulps and rejects from both Detour Lake and West Detour were stored in a dome (Weatherhaven tent) in Cochrane. During a severe snowstorm in the winter of 2016, the dome collapsed and the subsequent winter snow and spring rain damaged the cardboard boxes (shrink-wrapped with plastic on wooden pellets). Following the removal of the collapsed structure, many of the boxes were damaged and not recoverable. The pressure of two layers of pellets crushed the cardboard boxes with water penetrating bags or erasing markings on boxes and on pulp envelopes. The recoverable portion was moved to permanent storage facilities at site.

All pulps since 2014, and most of the rejects, are stored at Agnico Eagle’s Cochrane facility.

All core boxes in which samples were collected during the Detour Gold and Agnico Eagle programs were placed in steel core racks or on pallets at the Agnico Eagle core storage facility, which is not individually guarded but is located within the mine site controlled area.

All core boxes in which samples were collected during the 2020–2021 exploration programs were placed in steel core racks at the onsite exploration facility, or on pallets and stored in designated core storage areas, which are not individually guarded but reside within the mine site controlled area.

All 2020–2024 pulps, and most of the rejects, are either stored onsite or remain in storage at the Actlabs, SGS Cochrane, AGAT and ALS Vancouver facilities.

11.11 Comments on Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

In the opinion of the QP:

- Sample collection, preparation, analysis, and security for core drill programs are in line with industry-standard methods for gold deposits at the time the samples were collected;
- Drill programs included insertion of blank, duplicate, and standard reference material samples;
- QA/QC methods are practiced during density measurement programs, which are industry leading practices;
- QA/QC program results do not indicate any problems with the analytical programs (refer to discussion in Section 12);
- Data are subject to validation, which includes checks on surveys, collar co-ordinates, and assay data. The checks are appropriate, and consistent with industry standards (refer to discussion in Section 12);
- Retained core has been catalogued and is stored in designated core storage facilities.

The QP is of the opinion that the quality of the gold analytical data is sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation without limitations on Mineral Resource confidence categories.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Historical Verification Programs

12.1.1 2005–2006

Very little data verification work was documented prior to 2005. Kallio (2005, 2006) completed an initial verification program of the historical drill hole database and conducted some independent check sampling of the pre-2004 and Pelangio assay data (Kallio, 2006). The validation of the database information versus the historical records did not return any significant errors. Only minor discrepancies related to data entry errors, inconsistent coding, rounding errors or missing data were identified. Independent check sampling of 96 historical drill core intervals indicated poor correspondence of grades between historic and new assays, high variability between duplicates and tendencies for most new assays to be lower than the original. Additional data verification on the Pelangio drilling indicated minor errors in the database. Check assays of core, pulps and rejects were also conducted. Results from the check assays showed a significant variability between comparative assays with higher values returned from the check assays.

Kallio (2006) also conducted some comparison of assay results from different drill programs located within a test block of the Detour Lake deposit and undertook comparisons of paired Pelangio and historical drill holes in close proximity to each other. Results indicated significant variation in average grades between each drill program at different cut-off grades, with Pelangio drill holes having the highest average grade. Reasons for these differences were not identified, and it was suggested that the unknown quality of historical assay procedures, inconsistent determination of historic capping levels, small core sizes, and the historical practice of assay averaging may have contributed to the discrepancies. Kallio (2006) recommended additional verification of the historical assay data.

In 2008, WGM conducted some independent check sampling of the Detour Gold assay data with no significant database verification.

12.1.2 2009

As part of the pre-feasibility study (Met-Chem, 2009), further database verification work was carried out in early 2009 by Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA). The database verification program consisted of a review of the digital database against all available data including original logs, survey documents, assay certificates, underground void wireframes, topography, and plotted maps. Collar coordinates, downhole surveys, geology, and assays were checked from a random selection of drill holes from each historic drilling campaign. Additional checks were completed on specific holes that could have a significant effect on local high-grade block estimates and holes that were questionable due to location or inconsistent data.

As Detour Gold drill hole data and underground voids were captured independently of each other, an additional validation comparing their relative locations was conducted. Although

the distances between drill hole breakthroughs and voids vary, most breakthroughs could be explained by the presence of a modeled void in the vicinity.

Checks on duplicate pulps, preparation samples and core samples were carried out on the Detour Gold drill hole data. Results indicated that precision of all samples, including pulp duplicates, was extremely variable even at low grades. Assay precision will influence the selection of appropriate grade interpolation parameters and method for resource estimation.

Scott Wilson RPA concluded that the drilling, data collection and QA/QC procedures undertaken by Detour Gold corresponded to industry standard practices and were considered to be acceptable.

Scott Wilson RPA conducted studies to assess drill hole data reliability for use in resource estimation. Comparisons were run between Detour Gold holes and all other previously drilled holes within separate domains and test blocks for Detour Lake.

Results indicated that over large domains, average grades showed reasonable to poor correlation; however, similar distinct trends existed locally between the datasets. Historic holes generally contained local higher average gold grades compared to Detour Gold holes and reflected local trends dependent on hole locations. Detour Gold assays were distributed at relatively equal spacing throughout the domains and may be more representative of the overall gold grades.

Scott Wilson RPA recommended additional studies to assess the validity of historic underground holes especially in the area below the current influence of Detour Gold surface holes (5,900 metres elevation) involving reconciliation of historic assays with underground production (after final stope models have been generated) and additional data collection at depth.

Scott Wilson RPA was of the opinion that the database finalized in June 2009 was valid and acceptable for use in Mineral Resource estimation work.

12.1.3 2009–2010

As part of the Detour Lake feasibility study, SGS Geostat conducted an extensive statistical review and data verification program in late 2009 (BBA, 2010). The data verification program included:

- Verification of the drill hole database versus historical records;
- Independent check sampling of some historical assay data;
- Drilling of five independent holes designed to twin recent Detour Gold holes and historical holes;
- Total gold analysis of 24 composites located with a test block using gravity concentration and cyanide leaching.

The SGS Geostat data verification program led to the following conclusions.

Comparison of the mean gold grade in the same block between the Detour Gold analytical data and the historical data showed a mean grade systematically higher for the historical data. In order to diminish this discrepancy, the missing assay values from the historical drill holes were replaced with 0.01 g/t Au.

Check sampling had identified a potential positive bias for the historical assays from hole CRL-039. In order to quantify the effect of a potential analytical bias toward some of the historical drill assays, SGS Geostat conducted a resource estimation exercise on the mineralized Domain 2 with the objective of quantifying the effect of the CRL series assays on the overall gold content of the mineralized domain. Based on these results, SGS Geostat considered the effect of removing the historical CRL series drill holes to be insignificant compared to overall gold content in the Detour Lake deposit.

The twin drilling campaign conducted as part of the independent verification program showed a fair to good correlation between the historical and Detour Gold assay data collected from the twin drill holes. From the total of five holes completed for this test, hole CRL-030 was the only hole showing poor correlation with the original data.

Total gold analysis (using gravity concentration coupled with bulk cyanidation) was conducted over 24 recent drill sections contained within a test block located just west of the former Campbell pit to characterize the nugget effect for a localized area of the Detour Lake deposit. Results showed a good relationship between the calculated head grade from the total gold analysis data and the fire assay data used by Detour Gold. Overall, the program demonstrated that the original fire assays used by Detour Gold in the test block area was a good approximation of the total gold content estimated from the gravity and cyanidation test work.

12.1.4 2010–2011

As part of the 2010 and 2011 year-end Mineral Resource estimation updates, SGS Geostat conducted independent check sampling on selected 2010–2011 Detour Gold drill core and independent measurement of the specific gravity on the check core samples to validate the average specific gravity value of the Detour Lake deposit.

Independent check sampling was carried out on 60 samples selected from drill holes in 2010 and 57 samples selected from drill holes in 2011. Overall, the assay results of the duplicate samples showed a good correlation with the original assays except for the samples with high gold values. For 2010, all the samples with gold >5 g/t returned gold values lower than the original samples. For 2011, eight samples were originally higher than 5 g/t Au, with four (or 50%) returning gold values greater than the original samples. Based on sorted average values, 13 samples for 2010 and 2011 were >5 g/t Au, which was not enough to statistically define any analytical bias for these high values. However, the results showed significant variability of the high-grade samples due to the nugget effect and the importance in the application of a conservative capping of the assays used for the Mineral Resource estimation. A significant variability was observed between the original and duplicate results. The variability observed for the duplicate samples was in line with Detour Gold's QA/QC results for half core duplicates collected since 2007.

12.1.5 2012–2013

As part of the 2012 and 2013 year-end Mineral Resource estimation update for West Detour, SGS Geostat conducted an independent analytical check program during 2012 and 2013 on selected Detour Gold drill core (from 2011 and 2012) in the western part of the Detour Lake deposit and eastern portion of the West Detour deposit, and on selected Trade Winds drill core in the western portion of the West Detour deposit. A total of 193 quarter-core samples selected from drill holes series DG11 (30) and DBKA (36) as well the Trade Winds drill holes series TWDDH (127) were analyzed, along with selected standards and blanks.

12.1.6 Verification of the Detour Gold Drill Holes

In November 2012, SGS Geostat performed different statistical tests including lognormal student T-test and sign test on the data from the independent sampling program on the DG and DBKA series (total 66). SGS Geostat could not confirm the presence of any bias on the independent samples series from the Detour Gold samples. Overall, the assay results of the duplicate samples showed an average correlation (R^2=0.5 for log values) with the original assays except for the samples with high gold values. The average grade of the Detour Gold sample series was 2.37 g/t Au and for the SGS Geostat series, the average grade was 2.27 g/t Au. Fourteen of the 34 duplicate gold values >1.0 g/t Au returned values lower than the original samples. The 34 samples >1.0 g/t Au were not sufficient to statistically define an analytical bias for these values. A contributing factor to the discrepancy could be due to sampling quarter core rather than half core. However, these results showed the significant variability of the high-grade samples due to the nugget effect and the importance in the application of a conservative capping of the analytical composites used in Mineral Resource estimation. Significant variability was observed between the original and duplicate results. This behaviour in the variability duplicate samples was expected due to the significant nugget effect observed at the Detour Lake and West Detour deposits. The variability observed for the duplicate samples was in line with Detour Gold's QA/QC results for half core duplicates collected since 2007.

12.1.7 Verification of the Trade Winds Drill Holes

In July 2013, SGS Geostat performed different statistical tests including lognormal student T-test and sign test on the data from the independent sampling program on the TWDDH series drill holes (127). A total of 125 original and check fire assay results were retained to verify the same procedure. The sign test and student T-tests performed on the fire assay results showed a bias towards the original Trade Winds samples.

Overall, the assay results of the duplicate samples sent to ALS Minerals returned values lower than the original values, with only 49 of the 125 fire assay results being over the original results. The fire assay results showed an average correlation (R^2=0.8 for log values) with the original assays. The average grade of the Trade Winds sample series was 2.03 g/t Au and SGS Geostat was 1.34 g/t Au. Sixteen of the 23 duplicate gold values between 1.0–5.0 g/t Au returned values lower than the original samples. The sign test

performed on all 125 pairs (fire assay results) of values indicated a bias when considering the whole population. By sorting according to the original values of Trade Winds samples, there was a bias present for values >9 g/t Au (eight duplicates lower versus one duplicate higher). The selection of high-grade intervals may have influenced this result. SGS Geostat found that the Trade Winds sample grades (average) were almost always higher than those of the control data. This observation was systematic and significant enough to warrant further investigations. A contributing factor to the discrepancy could be attributed to duplicate assays being done on a smaller sample size coming from a quarter of the core instead of half core. SGS Geostat found that there were about as many Trade Winds data points (135,000 assays, 39% of overall data) as Detour Gold (122,000 assays, 35% of overall data) in the database, and the remainder came from prior historical drilling (92,000 assays, 26% of overall data).

In order to assess the impact of the TW series data on Mineral Resource estimation, SGS Geostat carried out grade interpolations using the same procedures while removing the TW series. Results from this exercise indicated that the Mineral Resource estimate obtained was very similar, using the same gold cut-off grade.

It was SGS Geostat's opinion that the Trade Winds database was valid and acceptable for use in Mineral Resource estimation studies. However, they recommended that further monitoring be completed to investigate this potential bias on the estimation of Mineral Resources.

12.1.8 Follow-up on Trade Winds Drills Hole Verification

In late 2014, Detour Gold located and conducted test sampling on 63 original Trade Winds coarse rejects and pulps from the samples used by SGS Geostat in their 2012–2013 verification. Although the sample amount is limited, no significant bias was found. Forty-one samples were within 10% of the original assays, 12 samples returned results values higher than 10% of the original assays, and 10 samples returned values lower than the original assays.

An additional 218 original coarse rejects and pulps were located for Trade Winds (125 from TWDDH series) and Detour Gold (93 from DBKA series). Similar results were found. Of the 125 Trade Winds samples, 79 returned assays within 10% of the original values, 25 returned higher assays and 21 returned lower assays than the original assays. Of the 93 Detour Gold DBKA samples, 63 returned assays within 10% of the original values, 20 returned higher assays and 10 returned lower assays than the original assays.

Results of the new assays from original coarse rejects and pulps from the TWDDH and DBKA drill series showed good reproducibility given the natural variability of gold due to high nugget effect. The results validated the original assays from pulps and rejects. However, it did not explain the discrepancy between original assay values and results obtained when submitting second half of remaining core from earlier Trade Winds core holes. The prior test used quarter-core and concentrated on high grade zones only, which may have biased the results. It was therefore decided that twinning some TWDDH would

be the best way to validate the original assay results. A twin drill hole program was completed in 2016 (see Section 10.9).

12.1.9 Zone 58N Deposit Data Verification

Assay Certificate Verification

Third-party consultants G Mining randomly selected several assay certificates in .pdf form from each year, and visually compared them with the assay flat file. In addition, the .csv files were cross-checked with the assay flat file using the sampleID as the key field and Excel formula.

G Mining did not find any discrepancies and believed that the integrity of the drilling database as reviewed was high.

Intra-laboratory Check Assays

Intra-laboratory check assays were undertaken at both Actlabs (2016) and SGS Cochrane (2017) for comparison with the results obtained from the routine laboratory (ALS Vancouver).

In 2016, 92 samples from 20 drill holes were analyzed at Actlabs, where the fine fraction pulp was sent and analyzed using the typical analysis route (fire assay followed by AA finish, with samples >5 g/t Au being sent for gravimetrics where possible). Due to the extreme nugget effect observed at Zone 58N, the fine fraction material was considered the most appropriate to test for intra-laboratory bias.

In 2017, 50 samples from five drill holes were analyzed at SGS Cochrane. The fine fraction showed very good repeatability between the two datasets. The 2016 results have a minor high bias to ALS Vancouver when samples are <1 g/t Au and the 2017 results have a slight high bias to SGS Cochrane when samples are <3 g/t Au.

12.2 External Data Verification

12.2.1 Wood

Agnico Eagle requested that third-party consultants Wood Canada Limited (Wood) perform a due-diligence audit of the Mineral Resource estimate (3 June, 2020 model) for the open pit. The audit was performed in five phases: geology, data evaluation, resource modelling, resource model validation and reporting, and a risk and opportunity assessment. Agnico Eagle personnel addressed items arising from the review at the end of each stage. Wood's opinion was that the overall model construction was reasonable and suitable for reporting Mineral Resources within the open pit and the Mineral Resource confidence classification was reasonable. The overall geological interpretation and estimation domains, used in conjunction with dynamic anisotropy, were shown to be a reasonable approach for the open pit model. The model, however, was not considered suitable for higher-grade underground

mine planning or resource reporting. Wood recommended that a new dynamic anisotropy model for future high-grade underground models be constructed.

12.2.2 Hard Rock Consulting

During 2022, third-party consultants, Hard Rock Consulting, reviewed the 2022 Detour 2022 Resource Model Update that was completed by Kirkland Lake Gold's resource modelling personnel.

Data provided for the review included the 2020–2021 drill campaign database, domain solids, capping plan, variography, estimation plan, resource classification, and validation results.

Where issues arose as a result of the review, corrections were made by Kirkland Lake Gold in agreement with Hard Rock Consulting. No material issues were identified in the review.

Hard Rock Consulting concluded that overall, the estimation methodology used in conjunction with dynamic anisotropy provided a reasonable approach for the open pit model, and that the classification parameters for Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resources are reasonable. Hard Rock Consulting noted, however, that pass 4, which was used to classify a portion of the Inferred category was optimistic, but agreed that the issue was not material since the tonnes and ounces classified in pass 4 were <1% of the total Mineral Resource estimate.

12.3 Kirkland Lake Gold/Agnico Eagle Verification Programs

Verification programs include daily sample dispatch review and reporting, review, and approval of drill logs prior to uploading into the Fusion database, and review and authorization of received assay data by the Senior Database Administrator and the QP prior to uploading into the Fusion database.

12.3.1 Drill Data Verification

A complete verification and validation of analytical, geological, and survey information was completed for the data supporting this Report from January 2020 to 16 October, 2023.

The validation strategy included:

- Confirming accurate information is present on the collar sheet including drill hole status, drill hole information, collar information, drilling information, logging information, hazard identification;
- Adding new hole flags to make tracking of wedges, collar issues, and hole hazards easier;
- Ensuring there are no gaps in the lithology entries including confirming that overburden and wedge re-starts are accurately captured;
- Confirming that survey data were imported for all drill holes including restarts;

- Confirming that the end-of-hole reported matched the core measured and lithology logged.

A validation table was created verifying that all pertinent drill information had been reviewed. Data verification included:

- Primary UTM, secondary mine grid, area, sub area, claim #, lease #;
- Planned azimuth, planned dip, collar accuracy, survey instrument, survey date;
- Surveyor, reason if abandoned, drilling started date, drilling completed date;
- Extension date, extension depth, core storage, total # of boxes, notes;
- Casing status (cemented-plugged-water), wedge information, reason if abandoned;
- Hazards, no gaps lithology, final lithology depth, original end-of-hole, final survey depth;
- Survey type, end-of-hole, survey imported, survey direction, survey @ 0 m;
- All assays imported, QC check, photos on network, validated, drill rig;
- Other comments, wedge depth, wedge degree, start azimuth, end azimuth;
- Start dip, end dip, degrees gained azimuth, degrees gained dip.

12.3.2 Down-Hole Survey Verification

In 2021, Agnico Eagle completed down-hole surveying on 10 of the legacy drill holes using a Reflex Gyro Sprint-IQ instrument. These included four Trade Winds drill holes, two Placer Dome drill holes, and four Detour Gold drill holes. There were no significant differences noted between the original surveys and the 2021 re-surveys.

Surface collar coordinates surveyed by Agnico Eagle using the Trimble SPS986 GNSS Rover were checked on 9 May, 2024 by Talbot. Collar coordinates of 24 holes used for underground resource estimation were re-surveyed. There were no significant differences noted between the original surveys and the re-surveys.

12.3.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

QA/QC protocols are in place to identify any irregularities with respect to the precision and accuracy of the data received from the analytical laboratories. The insertion of standard and blank materials into the sample dispatches to external laboratories allows for an external check on the accuracy and precision of the contract laboratories.

The primary concern and subsequent remediation identified by the protocols set in place by Agnico Eagle were primarily attributed to field errors associated with the insertion of standard and blank materials by core technicians. It was noted that the size and scope of the project, which involved core logging and cutting, sampling, and dispatching of an average of 700 samples per day, contributed to sample swaps which occurred periodically during the insertion of standards and blanks. In every case where a standard or blank

failure was determined by the Senior Database Administrator, the QP reviewed and provided direction as to whether to accept the results associated with the failure or to re-assay the sample series associated with the failure.

Initially Kirkland Lake Gold used six OREAS gold standards (see Section 11.7.3). To better determine whether analytical failure was a result of standard swaps or the analytical process, the supply of standard OREAS209 (acceptable range of 1.448–1.712 g/t Au) was exhausted before OREAS223 (acceptable range of 1.645–1.915 g/t Au) was inserted. In cases where the standard and blank swaps were less evident, the sample series was re-assayed.

When failures were attributed to the laboratory performance, every fail was reviewed by the QP and direction was provided. The direction was recorded within the Fusion database.

Generally, when laboratory failures were evident but had analytical results close to the expected value for the specific standard or blank, the sample series associated with the failure were:

- Re-assayed when it occurred within a mineral domain;
- Accepted when it occurred in broad waste sections of the drill hole.

For all other laboratory failures that were not close to the expected standard or blank material values, the sample series associated with that sample were re-assayed.

Kirkland Lake Gold and Agnico Eagle produced monthly assay quality control and statistical reporting for each individual contract laboratory. Laboratory failures and field errors interpreted to be sample swaps were included in the statistics and monthly reports. The monthly reporting also summarized the precision and performance of each laboratory, including samples submitted, samples analyzed, statistical analysis for each laboratory, and analytical results for standards, blanks, and laboratory duplicates.

12.3.4 Laboratory Check Assays

The purpose of the check assay program was to assess the accuracy and precision of the assay grades reported by the primary laboratory against those reported by the secondary laboratory using analytical techniques that were routinely used by the primary laboratory. The accuracy of the primary laboratory was determined through comparison with the check assay results.

The 2020–2023 check assay program consisted of re-analyzing approximately one out of every 15 samples sent with each dispatch. The laboratories used during the drill campaign were instructed to return 100 g splits of pulp material for every 15th sample sent. The pulps were then sorted by on-site Agnico Eagle staff and sent to one of the other primary laboratories to be assayed again using the same analytical techniques as the original laboratory.

Starting in 2023, ALS was the sole primary laboratory. During February and March 2023, AGAT was used as the secondary check laboratory. As of May 2023, Bureau Veritas was the sole secondary laboratory.

Between January 2020 and 16 October, 2023, a total of 32,764 check assay results had been received.

All four laboratories performed well in terms of QA/QC, with Z-scores (number of standard deviations above or below the mean) between 94% (SGS) and 98% (AGAT, ALS). Results for all standards were biased below expected values for AGAT, although 98–99% fell within three standard deviations. SGS had a similar bias with between 91–97% of results falling within three standard deviations, whereas ALS fared slightly better with 96–100% falling within three standard deviations. Broadly speaking, ALS also had the best distribution above and below expected for two standards, OREAS 217 and OREAS 216b.

Preparation and pulp duplicates were acceptably clustered for most laboratories, with AGAT slightly edging out the others and SGSs distribution being a little looser than the others. Sample shipments to SGS were halted part-way through the program due to long turnaround times, not QA/QC issues.

For the check assay program, one out of every 15 samples were re-analyzed at either ALS or Actlabs using the same analytical techniques used for primary assays. Although some results were still pending at the time of this Report, the overall grade distribution for the available re-assays was good.

Standard failures flagged during the import procedure were subject to documented QA/QC protocols and referred to a QP for approval prior to any action being taken and failures were documented in a QA/QC action table within the Fusion database. Several failure patterns across multiple laboratories were flagged by QA/QC personnel and verified through QA/QC charts. After being traced back to standard swaps during the sample process, the underlying issues were quickly addressed by site personnel.

Standard distribution and bias continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis and any concerns are communicated to laboratories and the QP as required. Outliers generated by sample swap errors are communicated to senior site personnel and the QP and are addressed at the source. These errors do not have a significant impact on overall standard performance, with observed and expected values matching well for all standards.

12.4 Verification Completed by the QPs

12.4.1 Ms. Dyane Duquette

Ms. Duquette has performed site visits (see Section 2.4).

Ms. Duquette supervised the preparation of the Mineral Resource estimates and the supporting data as summarized in this Report.

She discussed the exploration data and basis for reasonableness of these data with Mr. Steven Gray, P.Geo., the Detour Lake Operations Exploration Manager. Mr. Gray had undertaken verification that included site visits, review of geological data collection and checks that the QA/QC procedures used by Agnico Eagle are consistent with standard industry practices. Ms. Duquette considers that a reasonable level of verification has been

completed and that no material issues have been left unidentified from the programs undertaken. The data are acceptable to be used in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.

Ms. Duquette discussed the Mineral Resource estimation procedures, considerations of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, and tabulated resource estimates for the Detour Lake deposit with Mr. Juan Figueroa, P.Geo., the Manager of Mineral Resources at Detour Lake Operations. Mr. Figueroa had undertaken verification that included reviewing the company and historical database sample and assaying protocols, QA/QC, surveying, and database validations. He considered that these databases were representative of the mineralization and appropriate for use in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation. Mr. Figueroa also conducted his own validations, including:

- Review of previous database audits and QA/QC reports;
- Supervising the work done to audit the current drillhole database program

Ms. Duquette considers that a reasonable level of verification has been completed and that no material issues have been left unidentified from the programs undertaken. The database reviewed is acceptable to be used in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.

She discussed the Mineral Resource estimation procedures, considerations of reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, and tabulated resource estimates for the Zone 58N deposit with Mr. Sandeep Prakash, P.Geo., Senior Resource Geologist. Mr. Prakash had undertaken verification that included reviewing the drilling data, geology, resource modelling, resource model parameters and resource classification for the 58N deposit. Ms. Duquette considers that the Mineral Resource estimation methodology used by third-party consultants G Mining for the 58N deposit are sufficiently reliable for the purpose of Mineral Resource reporting.

12.4.2 Mr. Andre Leite

Mr. Leite completed a site visit (see Section 2.4), during which he examined data as outlined in Section 2.4. He has also participated Mineral Reserve preparation, conducted reviews of mill and mine production plans, tailing construction, permitting strategies, and financial analyses. Mr. Leite considers that a reasonable level of verification has been completed and that no material issues have been left unidentified from the programs undertaken. The information reviewed is acceptable to be used in Mineral Reserve estimation, mine planning, and supports the economic analysis underlying the Mineral Reserves.

12.4.3 Ms. Julie Bélanger

Ms. Bélanger has performed site visits (see Section 2.4).

Ms. Bélanger reviewed the underground project economics results used in the 2024 PEA in Section 24; these included production assumptions, operating costs assumption, initial capital, and sustaining capital cost assumptions. She verified that the key inputs to the capital and operating costs presented in Section 24 were acceptable for use in support of

Mineral Resource estimates assuming underground mining methods. She also reviewed the underground mine design and underground mining sequence as used in the 2024 PEA.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Introduction

The Detour Lake Mine process plant was constructed in 2012, started operations in 2013, and has been operating since. The plant design was based on metallurgical testwork completed during pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, conducted from 2009–2010. Most of the metallurgical testing was completed at SGS Lakefield Research Limited in Ontario (SGS Lakefield) with follow-up testwork (lead nitrate and oxygen control) carried out on-site by site personnel.

Recoveries from Detour Main Pit have been in line with the feasibility study (91.2%) while milling rates have exceeded plant design predictions in that study.

13.2 Historical Metallurgical Testwork

Metallurgical testwork completed as part of the 2009 pre-feasibility study included mineralogical examination; gravity recovery tests, including gravity recoverable gold (GRG) tests; cyanide leach tests on gravity tailings; grade variability testing; barren solution recycle testing; cyanide destruction tests; preparation of tailings for chemical and physical characterization and environmental testing; and environmental testwork.

During the 2010 feasibility study, tests focused on project optimization, and included evaluation of gold recovery versus grind size, use of oxygen in leach and crushing and grinding studies.

Extensive plant testwork proved the benefit of leaching with high oxygen rates and lead nitrate. Four full grinding circuit surveys were completed by Detour personnel and modelled by third-party consultants using JKSimMet to assist with grinding circuit optimizations and characterization.

13.3 Detour Lake/West Detour/Saddle Zone Testwork Programs and Results

13.3.1 Comminution

A total of 132 HQ core samples were used for comminution tests on eight domains within the Detour Lake deposit. Tests included semi-autogenous grind (SAG) mill comminution (SMC) tests for A and b parameters, drop weight index (DWi), crushing work index (CWi), Bond ball mill work index (BWi), Bond rod mill work index (RWi) and abrasion index (Ai). Specific gravity tests were also conducted, using wax immersion, pycnometer, and SMC methods. The results of these tests were confirmed through various grinding survey campaigns. A total of 61 core samples from West Detour were subject to comminution tests and 25 samples of the Saddle zones were tested in 2022.

Table 13-1 summarizes the comminution testwork results for the main Detour Lake deposit. Table 13-2 provides a comparison between the West Detour, Saddle Zone, and Detour Lake Main zones within the Detour Lake deposit. Results indicate that mineralization from West Detour and Saddle is softer in terms of RWi and BWi and less abrasive than the mineralization of the main Detour Lake zone.

No metallurgical testwork was completed on the Saddle Zone as it lies in between the West and Main zones, as the results for these were very similar in terms of recovery characterization.

13.3.2 Grinding Circuit Simulation

The grindability results from the comminution testing were used to conduct JKSimMet simulations of different SAG mill circuit configurations and operational variables (circulating load, eightieth percentile (P_{80}), etc.). A SAG-ball-crushing (SABC) grinding circuit configuration was selected for the process plant. In the design, the feed to the SAG mill was subjected to primary and secondary crushing to reduce the feed size to the SAG mill due to the high ore hardness. The grinding circuit design basis was reviewed by third-party consultants Ausenco and SAG Design and was deemed appropriate for the hardness of the ores that the Detour Lake plant would process.

Once the circuit was operational, this model was updated four times with crushing/grinding circuit surveys that served as the basis for circuit optimization.

13.3.3 Gravity Gold Recovery

The results of the gravity recovery tests performed at the feasibility study stage indicated that gravity recovery was a key component of the milling process for Detour Lake. This was verified with plant data where the plant recovery is clearly influenced by gravity recovery (Figure 13-1).

During the feasibility study, laboratory testwork recoveries varied from 30–45% (25–75th percentile) to as much as 70%. Similar tests for the western portion of the deposit indicated that gravity recovery ranged from 20.1–80.4% for the samples tested. This variability was taken to be consistent with the nature of free gold in some samples and more disseminated in other samples. No marked differences in the respective responses were noted between the Main and West areas of the deposit.

Figure 13-2 is showing the testwork recoveries from the feasibility study. Table 13-3 shows the historical plant gravity recovery. Averaging about 25% historically, it is believed the gravity recovery can be increased. This can be substantiated by the fact that the gravity circuit is fed from cyclone feed material vs ball-mill discharge as per the original design.

Operational issues prevented feeding the gravity circuit with ball-mill discharge material. However, a new design was developed where cyclone underflow will now feed the gravity circuit. This is expected to increase the gravity recovery as the grade of the cyclone underfeed is much higher than the cyclone feed.

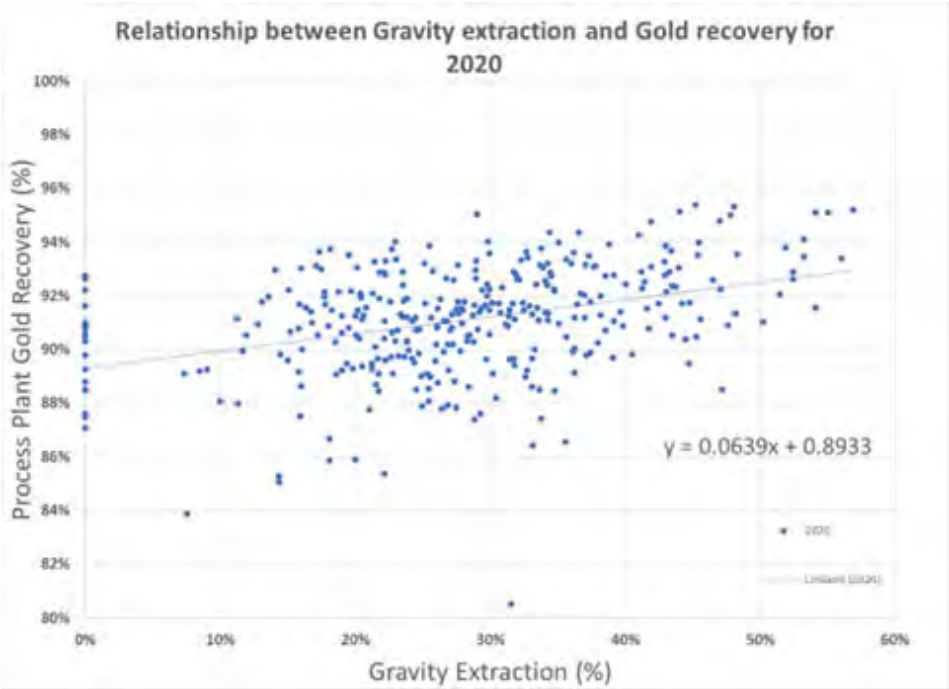
Table 13-1: Comminution Testwork, Detour Lake Main Zone

Statistics	Specific Gravity (g/cm^3)			SMC Test (A x b)	CWi (kWh/t)	RWi (kWh/t)	BWi @150 µm (kWh/t)	Ai (g)
	Wax	Pycnometer	SMC					
Average	2.89	2.89	2.92	26.0	14.2	18.0	14.3	0.421
Minimum	2.49	2.67	2.72	53.1	5.2	12.0	9.1	0.08
10th percentile	2.74	2.81	2.80	30.2	9.9	15.9	11.2	0.238
25th percentile	2.82	2.84	2.88	27.5	11.9	17.2	12.7	0.365
Median	2.90	2.90	2.94	25.7	14.8	18.0	14.3	0.484
75th percentile	2.98	2.93	2.98	24.3	16.9	18.9	15.5	0.54
90th percentile	3.01	2.98	3.01	23.4	19.7	19.9	16.5	0.544
Maximum	3.19	3.09	3.10	22.5	25.6	22.7	20.1	0.548

Table 13-2: Comminution Testwork: Detour Lake Main vs West Detour vs Saddle Zones

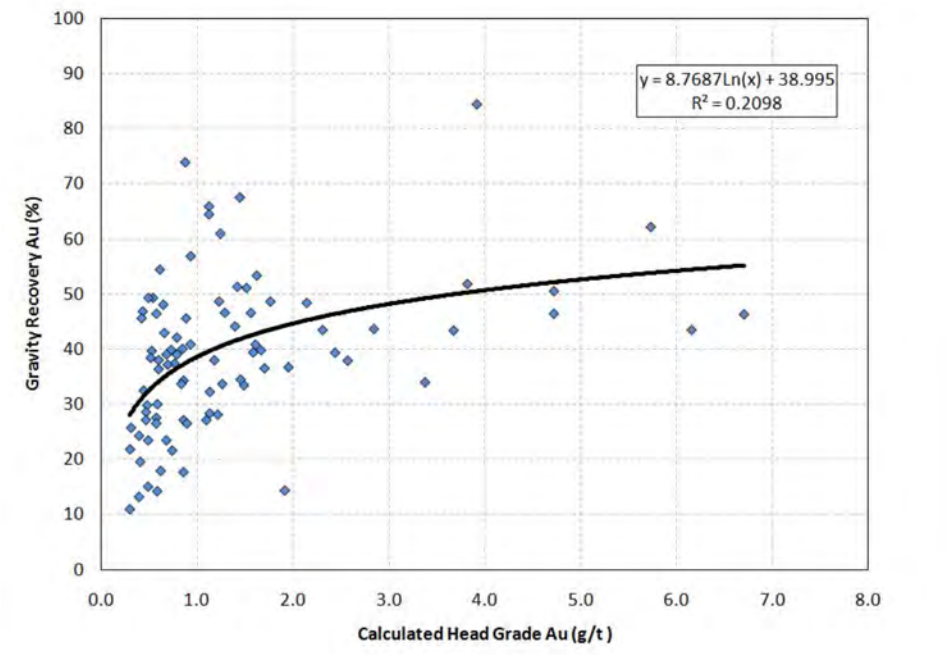
Deposit	JKTech Parameters		Relative Density		SG	Work Indices			
	SMC Test (A x b)	DWI (kWh/m^3)	Wax (g/cm^3)	SMC (g/cm^3)	Pycnometer (g/cm^3)	CWi (kWh/t)	RWi (kWh/t)	BWi (kWh/t)	Ai
Detour Lake	24.3	11.4	2.98	2.98	2.93	16.9	18.9	15.5	0.54
West Detour	24.8	11.6	2.98	2.97	2.99	16.4	17.1	13.2	0.39
Saddle Zone	25.5	11.7	N/A	2.95	N/A	16.4	N/A	11.4	0.37

Figure 13-1: Plant Recovery versus Gravity Recovery



Note: Figure prepared by Kirkland Lake Gold, 2020.

Figure 13-2: Feasibility Study Testwork Recovery Predictions



Note: Figure prepared by Kirkland Lake Gold, 2020.

Table 13-3: Historical Gravity Recovery

Year	Gravity Gold Recovery (%)
2013	14.5
2014	22.7
2015	24.6
2016	24.1
2017	19.7
2018	21.0
2019	26.2
2020	28.4
2021	26.2
2022	21.6
2023	24.7

13.3.4 Leach Test Work

Extensive testwork (leach profiles, final tails re-leach, gold leach kinetics tests) were completed in the plant and in the laboratory to improve recovery. Plant recovery has gone up significantly from 2019 as a result of this work (Table 13-4).

Circuit modifications to improve oxygen diffusion, reduced leach densities and lead nitrate addition had a significant impact on maintaining and improving recovery in the leaching circuit at the higher throughput rate. The need to add extra leach tanks has been alleviated by these improvements.

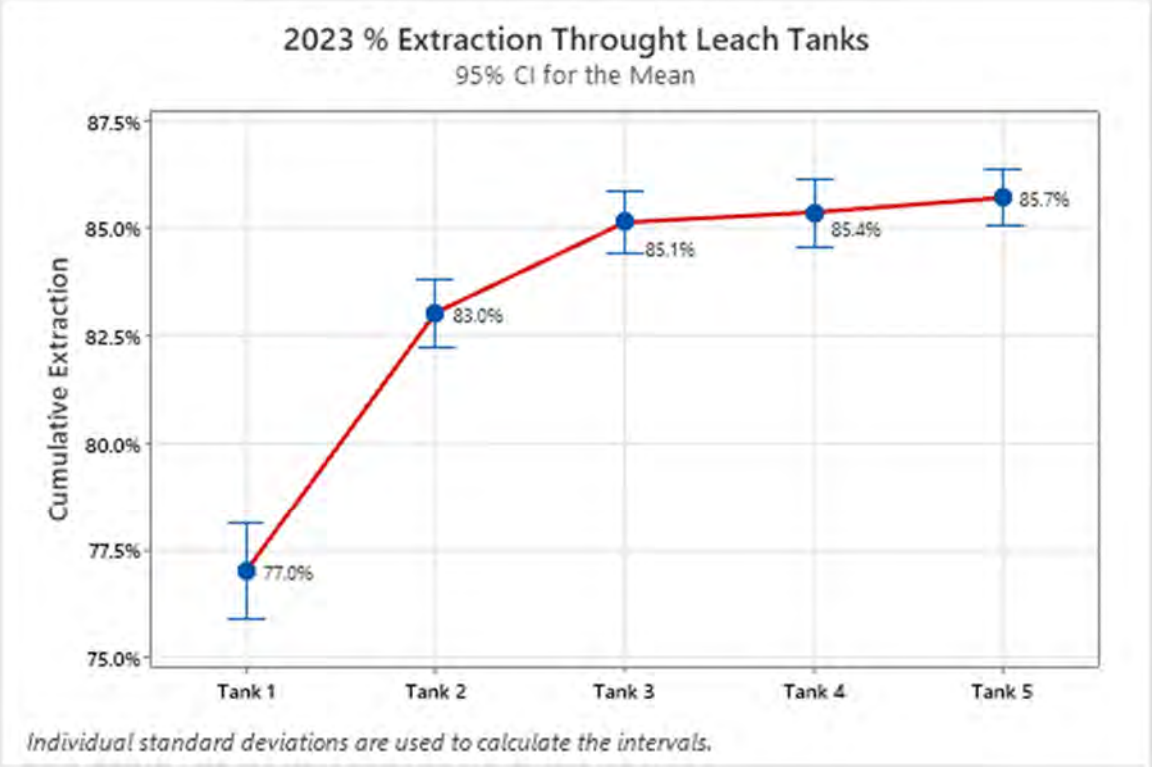
The plant conducts weekly final tails re-leach of the final leach tails to establish potential gold losses. The final tails are re-leached with a very high cyanide concentration (1,000 ppm). After this test is done, the final tails sample is then re-ground for seven minutes in a small laboratory ball-mill. The grind fineness then improves from 70% passing 75 µm to 80% passing 75 µm. The ore is then re-leached for eight hours at a very high cyanide concentration (1,000 ppm). Results for 2018–2023 are illustrated in Figure 13-4 and summarized in Table 13-5.

The potential to improve the recovery through better grind fineness therefore exists and validates the feasibility test work (Figure 13-5). It is also believed that the gold gained through the intensive leaching represents the potential gold lost due to gravity recovery.

Table 13-4: Plant Recoveries, 2013–2023

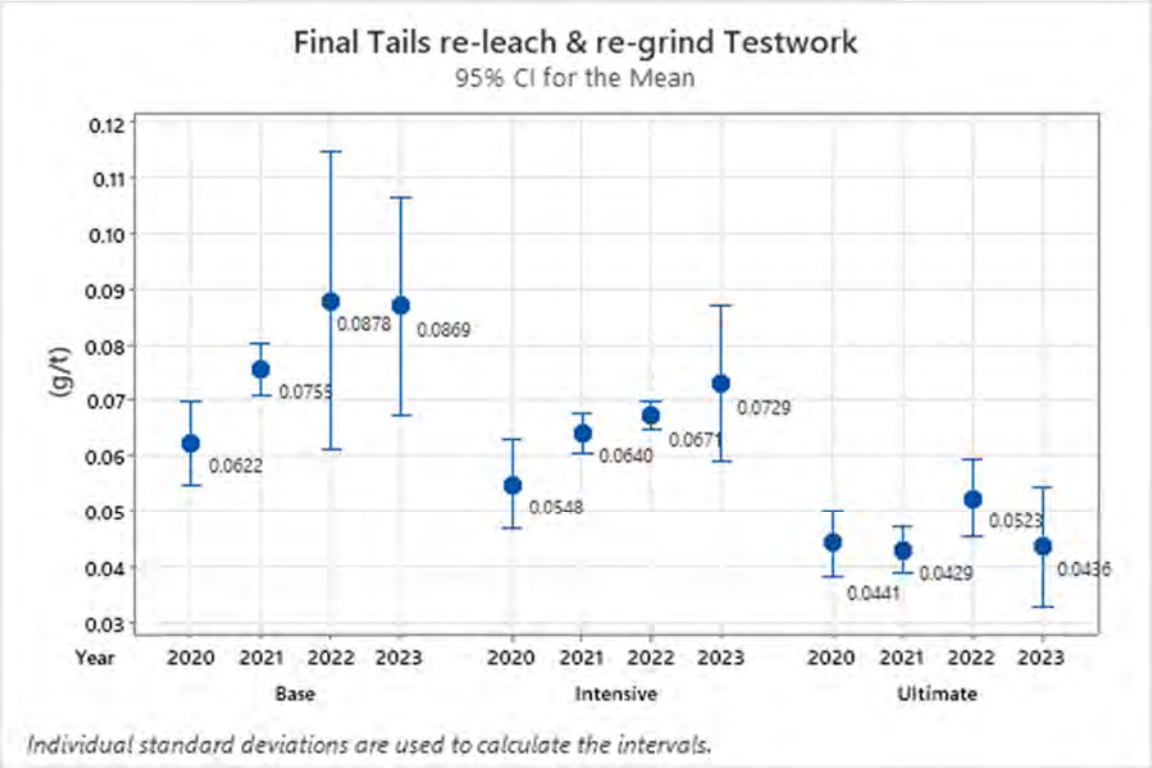
Year	Recovery (%)	Head Grade (g/t Au)
2013	86.2	0.750
2014	90.7	0.884
2015	90.9	0.876
2016	89.2	0.902
2017	89.6	0.929
2018	90.1	1.038
2019	92.1	0.922
2020	91.3	0.834
2021	91.7	1.000
2022	92.0	0.973
2023	90.9	0.912

Figure 13-3: Average 2023 Leach Circuit Profile



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2023.

Figure 13-4: Tails Re-leach Results 2020–2023

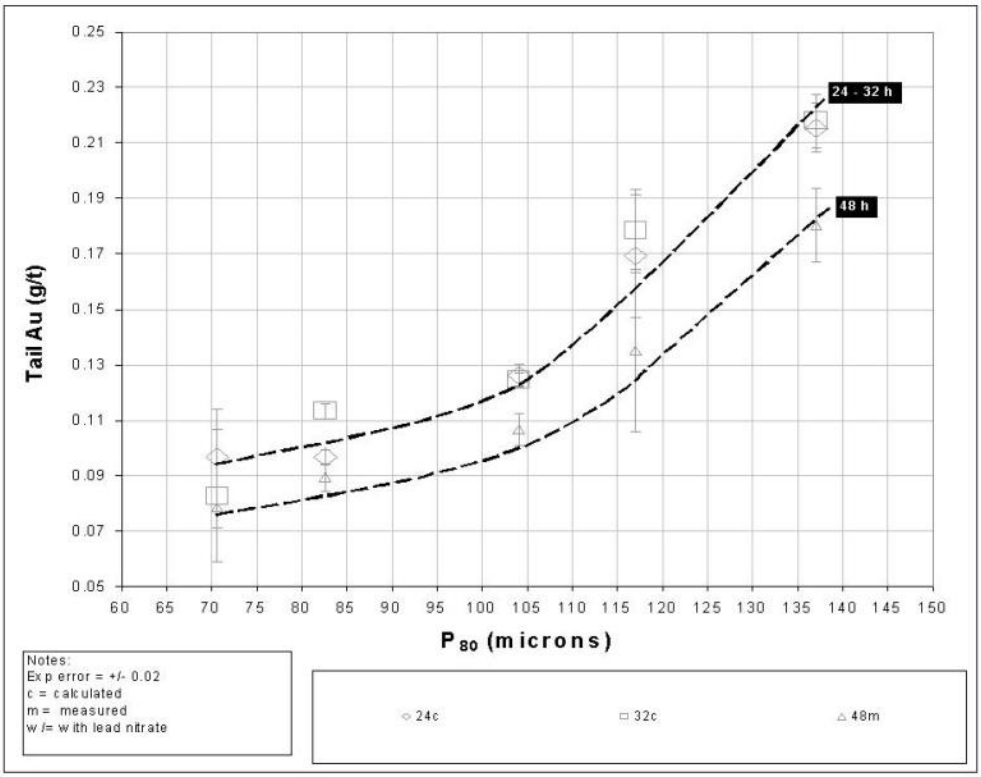


Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2023.

Table 13-5: Recovery Gains, Intensive Re-Leach

Year	Potential Gain in Recovery Intensive Re-Leach (%)	Potential Gain in Recovery Total with Regrind (%)
2020	1.22	2.23
2021	1.15	3.26
2022	2.13	3.64
2023	1.53	4.75

Figure 13-5: Gold in Tails (g/t) vs. P_{80}, Detour Lake Samples



Note: Figure prepared by Detour Gold, 2011.

13.3.5 Impact of Copper On Recovery and Cyanide Consumption

The Detour Lake mineralization contains copper concentrations varying from 0.025–0.08% with copper dissolution in leach varying from 5–15%. Metallurgical testwork results showed that these extraction rates provided leach solution grades normally varying from 20–60 mg/L in copper content, with outliers in the 80–280 mg/L in grade variation tests when gold grades varied from 2.0–9.0 g/t Au). Data obtained from the process plant are in line with these laboratory observations. It was found that temperature control was the key to limiting copper dissolution. Leach density set-points were dropped to minimize the temperature. With the increase plant throughput, the slurry temperature has dropped over the years which resulted in lower reagent consumption of lime, cyanide, SO_2 and lead nitrate.

13.3.6 Carbon-in-Pulp Solution Losses

The carbon-in-pulp (CIP) solution losses have been maintained to historical levels while increasing throughput. Historical solution losses are illustrated in Table 13-6.

Table 13-6: CIP Solution Grades, 2017–2023

Year	CIP Tails Solutions (g/t Au)
2017	0.010
2018	0.013
2019	0.007
2020	0.008
2021	0.012
2022	0.010
2023	0.011

13.3.7 Carbon Losses Minimization

Carbon losses were estimated in the feasibility study to be at 0.4% gold loss in the final tails and are another area where gold losses can be minimized. Operating data has shown this number to be higher; closer to 1.5%. Capital expenditures to reduce this number are planned, such as replacement of carbon pumps, improved carbon sizing, and reduced carbon gold loading.

13.3.8 Cyanide Destruction

Cyanide destruction uses the SO_2/air method. The current plant performance is in line with the feasibility study test work. A fourth detox tank has been built to sustain the 28 Mt/year throughput rate.

13.3.9 West Detour

Gravity tailings testwork on West Detour samples was conducted to assess sensitivity to grind size and sodium cyanide (NaCN) concentration. Using 0.5 g/L NaCN, gravity + cyanidation recovery was measured to vary from 88.3–98.7%. Recovery was found to increase with finer grind size as the main Detour deposit. Cyanidation recovery response to head grade for West Detour indicated that the grade variability composites were also similar to those from Detour Lake. From a leaching perspective, no adverse effects were predicted when in blending West Detour mineralization with the ore from the main Detour Lake deposit as plant feed.

13.3.10 Zone 58N Testwork

Two testwork phases, Phase I in 2016 with Phase II in 2017, were conducted on 31 samples. A similar metallurgical testing approach was used and aimed at evaluating if the existing processing flowsheet was compatible with processing of Zone 58N material.

When combining the gold recovered from both the gravity concentrate and the leached Knelson gravity tailing material, the overall gold recovery ranged from 97.5% to >99%.

It was concluded that the composite samples tested are amenable to the gravity separation/gravity tailing cyanidation flowsheet as currently practiced in the existing plant.

The total calculated gold head grades and recoveries (adding all units of operations) for all composites samples exceeded 97.5% (Figure 13-6).

This testing supported that material from Zone 58N is amenable to the existing plant flowsheet, which already incorporates gravity separation followed by intensive cyanidation of the gravity concentrate and cyanidation of the gravity tailings.

The calculated gold head grades varied from 0.75–35.5 g/t.

13.4 Open Pit Recovery Model

13.4.1 Recovery Equations

The recovery equation for the LOM is derived from 2019–2020 plant data (Figure 13-7), and no changes were made for the LOM plan in this Report as the model appears not to have changed.

The current recovery equation is:

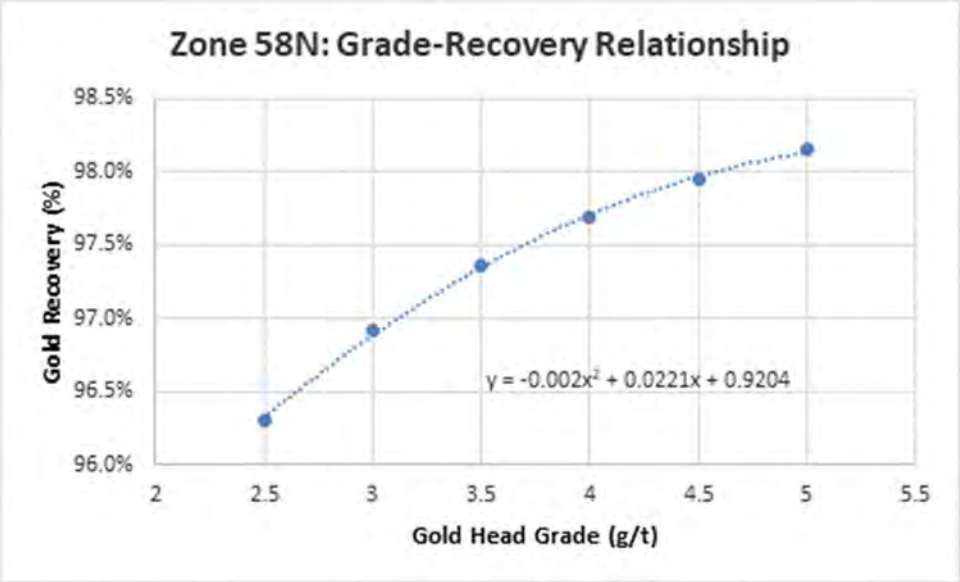
- Gold Recovery (%) = (0.8787 + 0.0427 x HG) x 100 where HG represent the head grade in g/t.

This relationship includes allowances for gold solution losses occurring at the processing facility. When using the block model, recovery is capped at 90% on the low side and 95% on the high side. At the end of the mine life, when low-grade stockpiles will be reclaimed, the recovery was put at 88%. This is due to the lack of historical data for these stockpiles to populate the model.

13.4.2 LOM Recovery Forecasts

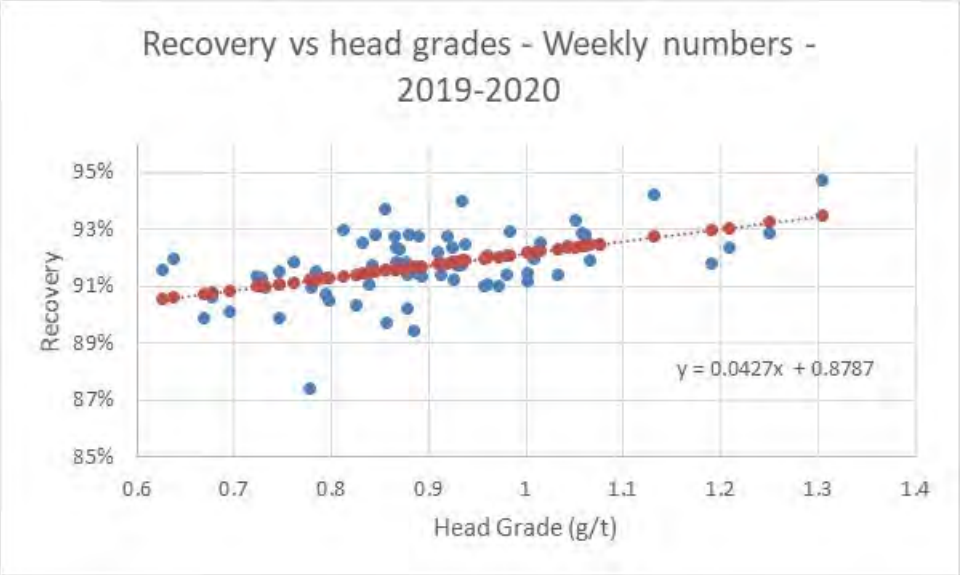
The LOM recovery will follow the 2019–2020 model which is still accurate. Laboratory testwork performed by SGS indicated that the West Detour deposit has a similar mineralogy to that of the Detour Lake deposit with similar recoveries. The same recovery assumptions are therefore used for the West Detour mineralization as for the Main Pit. The Saddle zone recovery is also expected to be using the same assumption since it lies in between the two main deposit zones.

Figure 13-6: Grade–Recovery Relationship, Zone 58N



Note: Figure prepared by Kirkland Lake Gold, 2020.

Figure 13-7: Recovery versus Head Grades, 2019–2020



Note: Figure prepared by Kirkland Lake Gold, 2020.

13.4.3 Recovery Improvement Initiatives

There are recovery improvement initiatives in the LOM to maintain the recovery rates at the current levels while increasing the plant throughput. These initiatives are:

- Grind size fineness improvement;
- Ball size optimization;
- Process control improvements;
- Increase ball-mill power;
- Reduced hardness from Detour West and Saddle Zone;
- Balancing the load between the two ball-mills;
- Reduced ball-mill transfer size by reducing grates size to 60 mm from 70 mm and reducing the SAG discharge screen openings from 9.5 mm to 8.0 mm;
- Ball-mill density control;
- CIP solution losses reduction;
- Reduce carbon gold loading by treating more carbon per day;
- Improved carbon management;
- Improved regeneration kilns temperature;
- Gravity recovery improvement;
- Leach reactor cycle improvement;
- Conversion of gravity circuit feed from cyclone feed to cyclone underflow;
- Carbon losses minimization;
- CIP feed screen with double deck to avoid rocks being mixed with carbon;
- New loaded carbon pump with recessed impeller;
- Better carbon screening and pre-attrition;
- Daily monitoring of leach performance and lead nitrate/cyanide dosage using electrochemistry probe.

13.5 Proposed Underground Recovery Model

The recovery equation for the underground mineralization is derived from 2019–2020 plant data.

The current gold recovery equation is:

- Gold recovery (%) = 100 x (0.8787 + 0.0427 x HG)

where HG represents the head grade in g/t.

This relationship was compared to 2020–2022 operating data, and indicates that the equation remains valid for predicting the recovery for mineralization that could be mined using underground methods. It is therefore assumed that the underground material will respond in a similar manner to open pit ore, and the mineralization mined by the two different mining methods can be blended.

Capping for high- and low-grade material is as follows:

- 95% gold recovery for high-grade >1.65 g/t Au;
- 90% gold recovery for high-grade <0.60 g/t Au,

This relationship includes allowances for gold solution losses occurring at the process facility.

As the cut-off grade for the underground material is fixed at 1.80 g/t Au (incremental cut-off grade at 1.5 g/t Au), the expected gold recovery should be capped at 95%. It is more accurate to evaluate the gold extraction using the mill feed grade combining open pit and underground material.

13.6 Metallurgical Variability

The variability of the ore in the Main Detour Pit is related to the talc, copper, and sulphur content. The talc zone is mainly located on the south end of the Main Pit while copper and sulphur are present throughout the pit in various quantities. High-talc ore are soft and will process faster. High-talc ore used to impact recovery in the past and talc ores were limited to 15% of plant feed. It was found that recovery could be maintained with very high lead nitrate dosage rates. Processing of 40% talc ore in feed in 2020 yielded similar recoveries as non-talc ore.

Sulphur content also impacts recovery and blending strategies to avoid feeding the plant with ores over 2% sulphur are in place and have worked successfully.

13.7 Deleterious Elements

Copper is an element that impact cyanide and SO_2 consumption. It is managed by blending if too high, and by controlling the slurry temperature to the leach feed. To avoid the copper plating on the carbon, a control strategy on the cyanide/copper ratio is in place. The installation of a cooling tower for the reclaim water is being considered and should reduce the amount of copper being dissolved.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The 2024 Mineral Resource estimate consists of four block models: two above the Mineral Reserve pit, one below the Mineral Reserve pit, and one for Zone 58N. The models above the Mineral Reserve pit were estimated for open pit mining and used for Mineral Reserve estimation. These block models used only low-grade mineralization domains and were split along an arbitrary north–south limit at 590,300E. The east and west models above the Mineral Reserves pit were estimated in December 2020 and December 2023, respectively. The block model below the Mineral Reserve pit was completed in March 2024, after the open pit Mineral Reserves were estimated. It was prepared to support estimation of Mineral Resources assuming open pit and underground mining methods, and includes high-grade and low-grade mineralized domains. The block model for Zone 58N was completed in September 2018 by third-party consultants, G Mining Services Inc. (G Mining).

14.1 Detour Lake Mine

14.1.1 Introduction

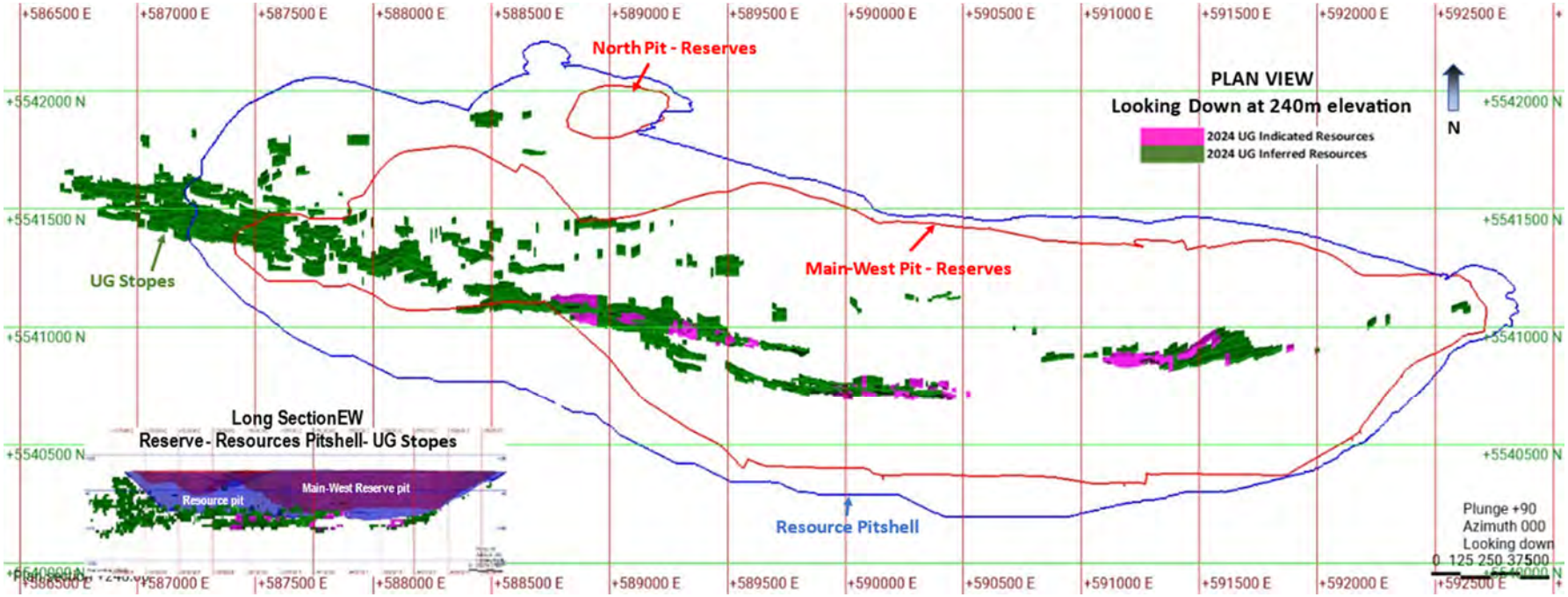
Mineral Resources are estimated for mineralization potentially amenable to open pit and underground mining methods. The outlines of the estimated areas are shown in Figure 14-1.

The drill hole database supporting the Mineral Resource estimate has a cut-off date of 16 October, 2023. The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of 31 March, 2024, the date used for mining depletion.

Different block models were used for the Mineral Resource estimate above and below the Mineral Reserves pit design. Below the Mineral Reserves pit, the model incorporated Mineral Resources potentially amenable to open pit and underground mining methods. Mineralized domains were modelled using a high-grade corridor for those Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining methods, and a low-grade zone that was considered potentially amenable to both open pit and underground mining methods.

The block model informing the Mineral Resources below the Mineral Reserves pit was completed in March 2024. The Mineral Resources above the Mineral Reserves pit only used the low-grade mineralized domains. This model was updated in December 2023 to the west of 590,300E, and in 2020 to the east of this limit. The model above the Mineral Reserves pit was used to estimate Mineral Reserves, as explained in Section 15 of this Report. All the models used the same drill hole database and mineralized wireframes (except for the high-grade corridor). However, the interpolation parameters were slightly different from one model to another.

Figure 14-1: Location Map, Mineral Resource Estimate



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Main-West and North reserve pits and underground stopes outside resource pit. Plan view looking down at 240 m elevation.

The lithology and structural models and the estimation domains were built in Leapfrog Geo 2023.2.1, the Mineral Resource estimates were completed using Datamine Studio RM ver. 1.13.202.0, and Supervisor V. 8.15.1 was used to carry out the geostatistical analysis, variography and top-cut studies.

14.1.2 Drill Hole Database

Drilling supporting estimation is discussed in Section 10.

Drill holes with pending assay results were excluded from Mineral Resource estimation. If a 2020–2023 drill hole did not reach its intended target depth or deviated too far from its intended orientation, that drill hole was abandoned and excluded from the database supporting resource estimation.

All drill holes in the Mineral Resource database with non-sampled intervals had gold values replaced with 0.001 g/t Au, on the assumption that these intervals did not show indicators of mineralization. Drill hole wedges, starting at a certain depth below the parent hole were coded with WDG on it, and were excluded from the estimate.

14.1.3 Geological Interpretation and Modelling

Eleven low-grade domains captured the material >0.2 g/t Au in the models above and below the Mineral Reserves pit. In the model below the Mineral Reserves pit, in addition to the low-grade domains, seven mineralized domains containing most of the high-grade corridors were defined. All of these were located inside the low-grade domains. There are 43 narrow high-grade zones (Figure 14-2, Figure 14-3, and Table 14-1).

14.1.4 Estimation Domains

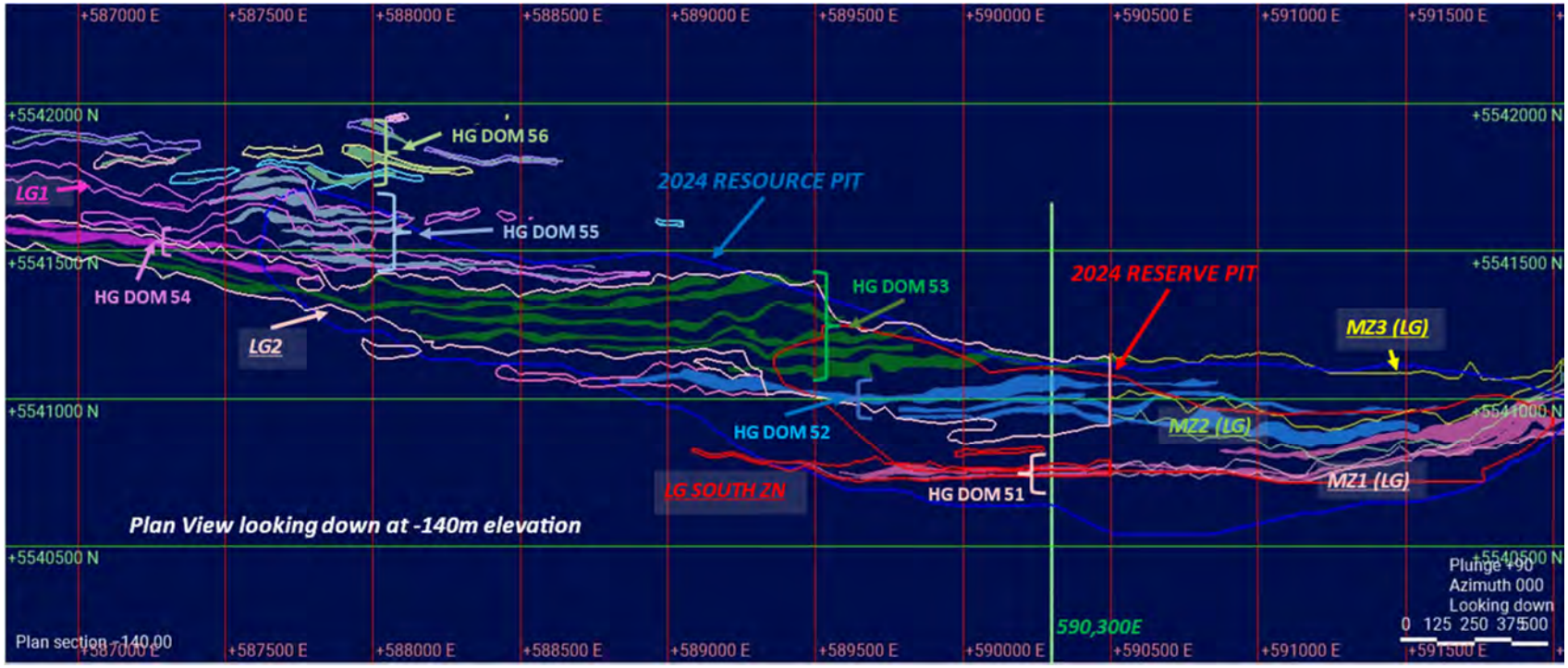
The mineralized zones and domains were constructed using the methodology of implicit modelling by selecting sample intervals in Leapfrog Geo, which were then used to construct wireframe volume–solids. While the geological continuity was considered in domaining, grade along strike was determined to be the most reliable criteria in domain construction.

Estimation domains were originally clipped to exclude areas with very low gold grades, and were then subdivided into zones based on the wireframe grade continuity. Individual wireframes within an estimation domain represent different zones (refer to Table 14-1).

In the model below the Mineral Reserves pit, the high-grade zone wireframes were modeled from lower limits of the deposit to the reserve pit design, and were extended to surface when it was possible. The high-grade zones were constructed to enclose material above a threshold grade of 0.7 g/t Au. Eleven low-grade zone wireframes were created surrounding the high-grade zones. Low-grade zones were modelled using a threshold grade of 0.2 g/t Au. These wireframes were used to flag blocks with a zone code.

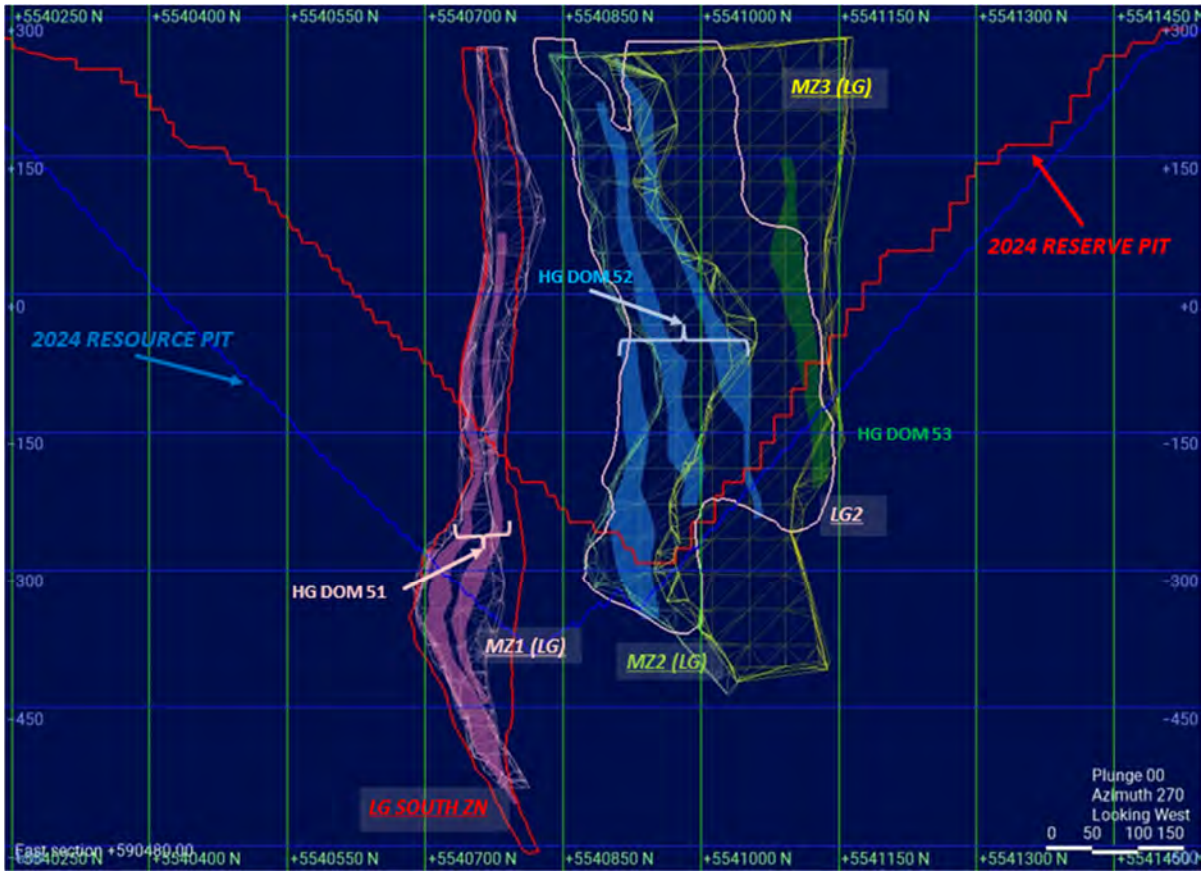
An additional zone was created to define the overburden material (zone code 0). The material outside these zones was assigned with the zone 100 (waste). The zone wireframes were subject to a Boolean analysis against the overburden to create an exact fit. These wireframes were renamed as “lode” wireframes and used for resource estimation.

Figure 14-2: Modelled Domains



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 14-3: Example Cross-Section High- and Low-Grade Domains



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Section looking west at 590,480E (±25 m).

Table 14-1: Below Reserve Pit Mineralized Domain Descriptions

Domain	Abbreviation	Zone Codes	Note
Mineralized HG Domain 51	DOM51	51-00, 51-01, 51-02, 51-03, 51-04, 51-05, 51-06	Spatially associated with the Chert Marker Horizon.
Mineralized HG Domain 52	DOM52	52-00, 52-01, 52-02, 52-03	Associated with the historical Quartz Hanging Wall mineralized zone and parallel westward extending zones.
Mineralized HG Domain 53	DOM53	53-03, 53-05, 53-06, 53-07, 53-08, 53-09, 53-10, 53-11, 53-12, 53-13, 53-14	Spatially associated with highly-strained corridors at the contacts between pillowed and massive mafic flows and in the hanging wall of the LG2 open pit domain. It encompasses high-grade mineralized zones to the north of DOM52.
Mineralized HG Domain 54	DOM54	54-00, 54-01, 54-02, 54-03	Includes high-grade areas at the very west end of LG2 open pit domain, mostly following the west extension of the chloritic greenstone unit

Domain	Abbreviation	Zone Codes	Note
Mineralized HG Domain 55	DOM55	55-00, 55-01, 55-02, 55-03, 55-04, 55-05, 55-06, 55-07	Includes high-grade mineralized zones within the LG1 open pit domain. Associated with parallel structures to the chloritic greenstone unit along the West Detour Pit
Mineralized Domain 56	DOM56	56-00, 56-01, 56-02, 56-03, 56-04, 56-05	Includes high-grade mineral zones located to the north and in the hanging wall of the deposit. Comprises narrow east–west subvertical to 65° N–NW dipping structures.
Mineralized HG Domain 57	DOM57	57-00, 57-01	Spatially associated with hanging wall, east–northeast–west–southwest-trending mineralized zones, extending west from the North Pit area
LG Zone 1		1	Low-grade mineralized zones surrounding high grades in Zone 1
LG Zone 2		2	Low-grade mineralized zones surrounding high grades in Zone 2
LG Zone 3		3	Low-grade mineralized zones surrounding high grades in Zone 3
LG Zone 4		4	Low-grade mineralized zones surrounding high grades in Zone 4
LG South Zone		5	Low-grade surrounding high grades in DOM51.
LG1		6	Broad low-grade surrounding high grades in DOM55.
LG2		7	Broad low-grade surrounding high grades in DOM52, DOM53, and DOM54.
LG NFW Zone 21		21	Low-grade mineralized zones surrounding high grades in Zone 21.
LG NC1 Zone 22		22	Low-grade mineralized zones surrounding high grades in Zone 22.
LG NHW Zone 23		23	Low-grade mineralized zone 23.
LG NSplay Zone 24		24	Low-grade mineralized zone 24.

14.1.5 Voids 3D Model

A 3D model of all prior mined areas in the Detour Lake Mine was created from available plans and sections. Individual models were created for underground access, stopes, and the Campbell open pit. The voids reconcile reasonably well with prior mining records. This void model was used to deplete the block model.

14.1.6 Overburden, Topographic, and Past Open Pit Mining Surfaces

Bedrock at Detour Lake Mine is overlain by overburden composed of layers of muskeg, till, gravel and sand. These overburden layers may be as thick as 40 m.

A LiDAR survey, with a resolution of 0.5 m, was completed as part of the 2020 exploration campaign.

A wireframe solid for the overburden was created using the overburden drill log code (OVBD) from the drill hole database and the LiDAR topo surface. This solid was filled with blocks for the block model estimation and given a block code of “0”.

An open pit mining depletion surface was prepared by the Survey Department as at 31 March, 2024, which was used to deplete mined areas.

14.1.7 Compositing

Sample intervals were split into 0.1 m intervals, coded with zone wireframes, and composited. Compositing was downhole, respecting the contacts defined by the zone wireframes.

Below the Mineral Reserves pit a 2 m downhole composite was selected because the 2 m interval is twice the most frequent sample interval length (about 80% of all samples are 1 m in length), and because at least two composites will fit in each parent block in the block model.

Above the Mineral Reserves pit the composite length of 5 m, used in previous estimates, was retained.

14.1.8 Grade Capping/Outlier Restriction

Capping was performed on a zone-by-zone basis using 2 m and 5 m downhole composites.

Outlier gold grades within the mineral zones were identified using a variety of statistical plots, including histograms, cumulative probability plots, and cumulative metal charts within Snowden Supervisor software.

Table 14-2, Table 14-3, and Table 14-4 summarize the mineral zone capping limits with descriptive statistics for the global dataset.

After applying capping the coefficient of variation was reduced from 3–10 to 1.6–3, with metal lost under 10% in most cases. This indicated that the database was appropriate for interpolation with ordinary kriging (OK) if care was taken to minimize the over smoothing of the estimates and judicious selection of the estimation parameters.

Table 14-2: Capping Limits by Mineralized Zone, Model Below Mineral Reserves Pit

Domain	Zone Code	# Records	Cut Value Au (g/t)	# Samples Cut	% Assays Capped	CV	Percentile	Metal Loss (%)
DOM 51 (HG)	5100	20,177	52	38	0.19	2.01	99.80	1.40
	5101	31,037	40	56	0.18	1.95	99.80	2.50
	5102	3,415	30	11	0.32	2.33	99.70	5.30
	5103	8,105	30	26	0.32	2.22	99.70	3.10
	5104	14,528	45	18	0.12	2.07	99.90	1.00
	5105	1,341	18	12	0.89	1.57	99.10	4.30
	5106	346	11	3	0.87	1.94	99.10	6.80
DOM 52 (HG)	5200	18,313	40	49	0.27	2.32	99.70	7.30
	5201	2,878	16	22	0.76	1.84	99.20	5.90
	5202	13,142	33	21	0.16	2.27	99.80	2.70
	5203	7,840	18	17	0.22	1.86	99.80	2.40
DOM 53 (HG)	5303	1,492	15	10	0.67	1.70	99.30	4.90
	5304	525	20	4	0.76	2.27	99.20	22.80
	5305	7,117	55	7	0.10	2.57	99.90	2.60
	5306	2,076	20	8	0.39	1.72	99.60	3.30
	5307	4,436	45	9	0.20	2.51	99.80	15.50
	5308	5,192	18	13	0.25	1.76	99.80	15.90
	5309	5,719	55	5	0.09	2.66	99.90	6.50
	5310	2,166	12	7	0.32	1.64	99.70	22.00
	5311	628	8	7	1.11	1.52	98.90	17.20
	5312	530	9	8	1.51	1.36	98.50	9.10
	5313	957	9	6	0.63	1.60	99.40	3.10
	5314	607	7	5	0.82	1.39	99.20	3.80
DOM 54 (HG)	5400	3,937	60	4	0.10	2.61	99.90	11.00
	5401	664	15	4	0.60	1.76	99.40	21.50
	5402	682	17	4	0.59	2.19	99.40	9.70
	5403	228	10	3	1.32	2.32	98.70	21.90
DOM 55 (HG)	5500	5,967	65	8	0.13	3.10	99.90	4.60
	5501	2,899	25	4	0.14	2.40	99.90	14.80
	5502	579	8	2	0.35	1.85	99.70	9.80
	5503	3,486	25	8	0.23	2.34	99.80	3.00
	5504	1,329	35	5	0.38	3.20	99.60	9.10
	5505	976	15	6	0.61	2.18	99.40	3.20
	5506	478	13	3	0.63	2.00	99.40	6.40

Domain	Zone Code	# Records	Cut Value Au (g/t)	# Samples Cut	% Assays Capped	CV	Percentile	Metal Loss (%)
	5507	906	10	7	0.77	1.78	99.20	7.60
DOM 56 (HG)	5600	2,337	18	3	0.13	2.17	99.90	2.70
	5601	2,572	10	7	0.27	1.90	99.70	7.20
	5602	2,802	18	9	0.32	2.63	99.70	4.90
	5603	1,221	18	5	0.41	2.92	99.60	18.50
	5604	247	4	4	1.62	1.58	98.40	5.80
	5605	473	10	2	0.42	2.76	99.60	14.30
DOM 57 (HG)	5700	1,451	15	3	0.21	2.21	99.80	5.60
	5701	1,338	18	5	0.37	2.02	99.60	2.50
Low-grade domains	Zone 1	3,471	9	10	0.29	2.75	99.70	10.50
	Zone 2	1,062	3	4	0.38	1.91	99.70	15.30
	Zone 3	3,322	9	9	0.27	3.72	99.70	13.70
	Zone 4	1,040	2.25	7	0.67	1.85	99.30	6.30
	South Zone 5	24,100	33	24	0.10	2.97	99.90	2.30
	LG1 Zone 6	24,779	15	14	0.06	3.10	99.90	4.50
	LG2 Zone 7	262,083	52	72	0.03	3.87	100.00	2.70
	NFW Zone 21	255	2	4	1.57	1.50	98.50	7.30
	NC1 Zone 22	653	4	5	0.77	2.05	99.20	29.90
	NHW Zone 23	744	10	4	0.54	1.99	99.50	22.20
	Nsplay Zone 24	437	7	5	1.14	1.76	98.90	14.70
	100	458,071	10	190	0.04	4.09	100.00	4.80

Table 14-3: Capping Limits by Mineralized Zone, West Model above Mineral Reserves Pit

Domain	Zone Code	# Records	Cut Value Au (g/t)	# Samples Cut	% Assays Capped	CV	Percentile	Metal Loss (%)
Overburden	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zn1	1	11,468	10	43	0.37	1.35	99.60	13.20
Zn2	2	6,592	11	24	0.36	1.28	99.60	7.70
Zn3	3	12,063	18	37	0.31	2.00	99.70	11.80
Zn4	4	4,051	6	27	0.67	1.35	99.30	22.90
Zn south	5	36,057	42	67	0.19	1.90	99.80	7.00
LG1	6	82,015	70	27	0.03	2.43	100.00	5.40
LG2	7	335,043	82	86	0.03	2.24	100.00	3.70
QK	8	21,374	28	41	0.19	1.85	99.80	4.20
NFW	21	3,030	11	19	0.63	1.26	99.40	11.30
NC1	22	3,997	12	16	0.40	1.40	99.60	10.90
NHW	23	1,495	14	5	0.33	1.21	99.70	37.40
North splay	24	887	9	7	0.79	1.25	99.20	16.60
Unmodeled space	100	741,658	15	146	0.02	2.61	100.00	3.20

Table 14-4: Capping Thresholds, East Model above Mineral Reserves Pit

Zone	Cap (g/t Au)
MZ1	50
MZ2	65
MZ3	35
MZ4	35

14.1.9 Density

The density for the models above and below the reserve pit was set according to the rock type. Overburden was assigned a density of 1.8 t/m^3, mineralized volcanic rocks were assigned a 2.95 t/m^3 value, and the sedimentary unit to the south was assigned a density of 2.85 t/m^3.

The density values were averaged by volume from the sub-cell block model to the parent cell model to provide a precise change along the contacts for the sediments and overburden. Density was assigned by rock type from 590,300E to the west. To the east the density was interpolated using inverse distance weighting to the third power (ID3) interpolation method with the same interpolation search ellipses as used for gold estimation.

14.1.10 Variography

Continuity analysis was completed by modelled zone using the capped 2 m and 5 m composites using Supervisor. The variograms were rotated into the plane of the modelled domains and modelled using a Normal Scores transformation. The nugget was determined from the downhole variogram, and two spherical structures were used to fit the variogram models. Variograms had a significant nugget with an average of 40%. The average variogram range from above and below reserve pit was 102–131 m.

An average well-defined anisotropy had the best continuity along an east–west strike, steeply dipping north, and gently plunging toward the west. The average anisotropy was 6:4:1 (major: semi-major: minor axis). Back transform model parameters by modelled mineralized zones are summarized in Table 14-5, Table 14-6, and Table 14-7.

14.1.11 Block Model Parameters

Below the Mineral Reserves pit a block size of 5 m x 5 m x 7.25 m was used. Above the Mineral Reserves pit, the model used blocks of 10 m x 10 m x 7.25 m. Sub-cells were allowed; these block sizes were selected as appropriate to model the volume of the wireframes of the zones with the block model.

Datamine was used to divide the parent blocks into sub-blocks defined by X/2, Y/2, and a variable block size in the Z direction, to best fit the volumes into the block model.

Density was assigned and gold grades were estimated into the parent cell.

Sub-celling was used to allow the splitting of the parent cell for an optimized filling of the 3D mineralization shapes. Mineable shape optimizers for underground mining consideration were built from the sub-blocked model. The grade was estimated on the sub-blocked model, then re-blocked to the parent block size.

Below the reserves pit, to add “dilution” to model, the grade was regularized to 10 m x10 m x 7.25 m for open pit consideration but the 5 m x 5 m x 7.25 m block size was retained. The new “diluted” grade was added as a separate column in the model attributes and used to report the Mineral Resources potentially amenable to open pit mining methods with a block size appropriated for the current selectivity of the mining operations.

14.1.12 Grade Interpolation

The interpolation approach used to estimate the mineral resource gold grades in the block models above and below the reserve pit for the Detour Lake Mine resource were completed using an OK algorithm. An inverse distance weighting to the second power (ID2) interpolation, and nearest neighbour (NN) estimates were completed concurrent to the OK estimate for validation purposes.

Table 14-5: Back Transform Model Parameters by Mineralized Domains and Zones, Model Below Mineral Reserves Pit

Zone	Angle				Structure 1				Structure 2			
	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis	Nugget	Major Range	Semi-Major Range	Minor Range	Variance	Major Range	Semi-Major Range	Minor Range	Variance
5100	-10	75	-170	0.316	15	10	7	0.459	120	80	18	0.225
5101	-10	75	-160	0.44	12	7	5	0.35	135	60	30	0.209
5102	-15	75	-160	0.177	11	10	5	0.554	64	35	17	0.269
5103	0	90	-165	0.457	30	12	9	0.281	190	65	30	0.262
5104	-10	80	-150	0.136	9	9	8	0.606	115	88	29	0.258
5105	-15	65	-150	0.157	5	6	5	0.524	73	12	16	0.319
5106	0	65	-155	0.165	35	33	7	0.557	91	35	14	0.278
5200	0	85	-170	0.583	35	10	9	0.279	121	79	44	0.138
5201	0	85	-170	0.366	35	19	7	0.39	109	50	14	0.244
5202	0	70	-170	0.588	24	25	8	0.226	160	110	12	0.186
5203	0	80	-170	0.377	10	7	6	0.304	120	70	37	0.319
5303	5	80	-170	0.48	88	40	3	0.359	120	50	14	0.161
5304	0	70	-170	0.332	18	42	5	0.411	59	75	12	0.257
5305	-5	70	-165	0.507	26	38	7	0.372	100	61	12	0.12
5306	0	70	-160	0.425	45	40	5	0.422	100	83	14	0.152
5307	0	70	-165	0.506	29	49	4	0.318	108	120	14	0.175
5308	0	70	-165	0.449	21	37	6	0.37	105	90	16	0.181
5309	0	70	-170	0.535	26	27	10	0.312	111	108	19	0.152
5310	0	70	-170	0.422	34	44	6	0.374	119	75	22	0.203
5311	5	65	-170	0.403	44	36	5	0.303	81	54	14	0.294
5312	0	65	-170	0.359	37	66	4	0.325	49	96	11	0.315
5313	10	75	-165	0.166	64	31	8	0.494	102	79	16	0.34
5314	5	70	-165	0.571	95	50	8	0.221	112	51	10	0.208
5400	10	65	-155	0.444	58	34	4	0.366	100	90	10	0.191
5401	5	70	-170	0.522	47	33	3	0.22	95	85	11	0.258

Zone	Angle				Structure 1				Structure 2			
	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis	Nugget	Major Range	Semi-Major Range	Minor Range	Variance	Major Range	Semi-Major Range	Minor Range	Variance
5402	5	70	-165	0.501	123	76	7	0.298	140	111	13	0.2
5403	5	70	-165	0.417	71	50	6	0.433	98	62	9	0.15
5500	0	65	-165	0.593	26	22	5	0.29	130	83	12	0.117
5501	5	60	-155	0.52	32	20	5	0.247	118	75	19	0.233
5502	5	65	-160	0.474	52	43	15	0.257	69	61	22	0.269
5503	0	65	-155	0.514	45	20	9	0.332	100	70	10	0.154
5504	10	70	-155	0.599	55	50	5	0.276	100	85	9	0.125
5505	5	60	-155	0.325	55	54	6	0.484	65	65	11	0.191
5506	0	65	-165	0.492	47	50	3	0.322	99	58	15	0.186
5507	-5	50	-135	0.355	42	40	5	0.376	120	84	22	0.269
5600	0	65	-170	0.46	50	30	6	0.336	105	94	25	0.204
5601	0	55	-170	0.482	50	33	3	0.241	114	79	17	0.277
5602	0	55	-170	0.6	65	50	8	0.257	145	110	14	0.143
5603	0	55	-170	0.474	46	15	5	0.362	80	35	10	0.164
5604	0	65	-170	0.413	80	50	15	0.312	150	100	20	0.275
5605	0	55	-170	0.59	75	65	4	0.283	94	99	6	0.127
5700	-10	65	-160	0.33	57	49	6	0.476	72	56	31	0.194
5701	-5	70	-170	0.329	25	20	4	0.366	132	50	16	0.305
LG Dom1	0	55	-160	0.424	65	38	4	0.416	110	40	34	0.159
LG Dom2	0	60	-170	0.25	63	29	3	0.443	96	82	12	0.307
LG Dom3	0	60	-170	0.417	30	5	5	0.449	45	30	23	0.134
LG Dom4	0	45	-160	0.304	65	18	5	0.304	105	70	19	0.392
LG Dom 5	175	95	-10	0.377	24	10	13	0.353	125	80	34	0.27
LG Dom 6	5	75	-175	0.475	11	6	3	0.42	50	15	5	0.106
LG Dom7	5	70	-170	0.443	7	7	5	0.344	61	58	47	0.212
LG Dom NFW (21)	-10	70	-155	0.151	97	70	10	0.42	130	97	24	0.428

Zone	Angle				Structure 1				Structure 2			
	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis	Nugget	Major Range	Semi-Major Range	Minor Range	Variance	Major Range	Semi-Major Range	Minor Range	Variance
LG Dom NC1 (22)	-10	60	-155	0.225	45	34	7	0.491	81	74	22	0.284
LG Dom NHW (23)	-10	60	-160	0.301	49	45	7	0.47	90	55	20	0.229
LG Dom Splay North (24)	0	55	-160	0.304	68	35	6	0.273	70	37	18	0.423

Table 14-6: Back Transform Model Parameters by Mineralized Domains and Zones, West Model above the Mineral Reserve Pit

Mineralized Domains (Rock Code)	Angle				Structure 1				Structure 2			
	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis	Nugget	Major Range	Semi-Major Range	Minor Range	Variance	Major Range	Semi-Major Range	Minor Range	Variance
Overburden (0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zone 1 (1)	0	55	-160	0.437	78	11	18	0.369	170	82	50	0.194
Zone 2 (2)	-5	60	-170	0.472	54	28	16	0.262	141	79	32	0.267
Zone 3 (3)	0	60	-165	0.54	73	25	20	0.233	111	56	25	0.227
Zone 4 (4)	0	45	-150	0.368	65	40	15	0.242	170	101	30	0.391
South Zone (5)	0	85	-170	0.467	11	10	6	0.297	51	25	25	0.236
LG1 (6)	5	75	-175	0.428	29	24	11	0.32	155	48	12	0.252
LG2 (7)	5	70	-170	0.546	53	12	20	0.379	120	55	29	0.075
NFW (21)	-10	70	-155	0.421	57	21	15	0.132	180	49	41	0.447
NC1 (22)	-10	60	-155	0.323	45	15	14	0.388	114	36	30	0.289
NHW (23)	-10	60	-160	0.246	43	38	13	0.338	118	60	35	0.417
North splay (24)	0	55	-160	0.342	59	33	22	0.261	115	50	34	0.397
Unmodeled space (100)	5	70	-170	0.546	53	12	20	0.379	120	55	29	0.075

Table 14-7: Variogram Parameters, East Model Above the Mineral Reserves Pit

Azimuth/ Inclination	Domain VG Type	Rotation Z/X/Z	Axis	Nugget	Structure C1/C2/C3	Range a1/a2/a3
90/0	Au	0/0/0	X	0.25	0.29/0.02/0.18	13/21/76
0/0	MZ1		Y			8/12/34
0/-90	PW relative		Z			9/18/46
90/0	Au	0/0/0	X	0.35	0.28/0.1/0.14	10/21/98
0/0	MZ2		Y			7/20/47
0/-90	PW relative		Z			7/14/77
90/0	Au	0/0/0	X	0.25	0.38/0.17/0.09	8/22/100
0/0	MZ3		Y			10/18/47
0/-90	PW relative		Z			7/17/60
90/0	Au	0/0/0	X	0.25	0.38/0.17/0.09	8/22/100
0/0	MZ4		Y			10/18/47
0/-90	PW relative		Z			7/17/60

To attempt to honour the distribution of local mineralization trends, a dynamic anisotropy process was implemented for the Detour Lake Mine estimate.

All mineralized zones were estimated using hard boundaries, a decision that was supported by examination of boundary analysis plots.

The mineralized domains incorporated a search ellipse controlled by a dynamic anisotropy. Dynamic anisotropy points were estimated based on the surface of the mineralized zone wireframes. Each point was assigned a dip value and dip direction (azimuth) based on the attitude of the surface at that point. The points were used to interpolate the dip and dip direction into the block model. The search ellipse in the estimate then followed the block model orientation.

For the low-grade domains below the pit and above the pit, west of 590,300E, the interpolation approach was similar. It was estimated with six passes of contracting volumes (Table 14-8). Passes six and five used a minimum of five composites and maximum of 10 composites to estimate the grade in a block. The passes four to one used a minimum of three composites and maximum of 10 composites. The maximum number of composites per drillhole was two in all cases. Estimated blocks could be re-estimated in subsequent passes.

The interpolation strategy for the model above the Mineral Reserve pit to the east of 590,300E is summarized in Table 14-9.

Table 14-8Below the Mineral Reserves pit, gold for the high grade domains was estimated in six passes of contracting volumes (Table 14-10).

Table 14-8: Grade Estimation Search Parameters For the Low-Grade Domains, Models Above (West of 590,300E) And Below The Mineral Reserves Pit

Pass	Major Axis	Semi Major Axis	Minor Axis	Min Samp	Max Samp	Max Samples per Drill Hole
Pass 6	50	30	10	5	10	2
Pass 5	100	60	20	5	10	2
Pass 4	150	90	30	3	10	2
Pass 3	200	120	40	3	10	2
Pass 2	250	150	50	3	10	2
Pass 1	300	180	60	3	10	2

Table 14-9: Interpolation Parameters, East Model above Mineral Reserves Pit

Pass	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis	Domain	Min Samp	Max Samp	Max Samples per Drill Hole
Pass 1	30	30	15	**MZ1**	8	24	7
Pass 2	45	45	22.5	**MZ2**	4	12	3
Pass 3	90	90	45	**MZ3**	6	20	5
				MZ4	6	20	5

Table 14-10: Grade Estimation Search Parameters, High-Grade Domains Model Below Mineral Reserves Pit

Pass	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis	Min Samp	Max Samp	Max Samples per Drill Hole
Pass 6	25	25	10	5	10	2
Pass 5	50	50	20	3	10	2
Pass 4	100	100	40	3	10	2
Pass 3	150	150	60	3	10	2
Pass 2	200	200	80	3	10	2
Pass 1	250	250	100	3	10	2

The last pass used a minimum of five composites and a maximum of 10 composites to estimate a block. The earlier passes used a minimum of three composites and maximum of 10 composites. All passes limited the number of composites to a maximum of two per drill hole. In the multiple pass process, once a block was estimated, it could be re-estimated in subsequent passes.

14.1.13 Estimation Validation

The OK gold grade was validated using:

- Visual inspection: OK grade estimated was compared against the 2 m and 5m composites along the drillhole traces in plan view and cross section. Visually, there was good agreement between the composite grades of all the estimates (above and below the Mineral Reserves pit). The modelled blocks displayed continuity of grades along strike, down dip, and plunge directions. Visual inspection of the estimates for DOM51 to DOM57 of the model below the reserve pit showed that they honoured the dynamic anisotropy points/surfaces;
- Statistical evaluation: NN and ID2 interpolations were completed to compare estimated gold grades to the OK estimate. The mean gold grade for the NN and OK models was generally within 6%. Estimates for all mineral domains compared well and the estimate was considered acceptable;
- Swath plots: Three gold grade swath plots were generated and reviewed for each mineralized zone. Oriented swath plots generally showed good agreement between composites, NN declustered mean and OK–ID2 block grades estimates. Where there were fewer data, the swath plots showed lower agreement between the 2 m and 5 m composites and the OK–ID2 gold grade estimated, which was expected;
- Reconciliation: The models above and below the Mineral Reserves pit were validated with reconciliation with past mining results. The model below the Mineral Reserves pit was extended to the surface and reconciled with past mining done during 2022–2023. Grades reconciled well;
- Comparison with past mining and RC drill data: a comparison was completed between the model below the Mineral Reserves pit and the 20 x 10 m grade control model that includes RC and core drilling. The comparison showed that globally, the unified model appropriately reproduced the high-grade mineralization. Some local differences were noted.

14.1.14 Confidence Classifications

Open Pit

Blocks considered potentially amenable to open pit mining methods were pre-classified as Measured, Indicated, or Inferred using the number of drill holes used to estimate a block, the estimation pass, and the minimum distance from the nearest composite, as follows:

- Measured: blocks informed by a minimum of three drillholes, with a maximum drillhole space of 20 m;
- Indicated: blocks were assigned a classification of Indicated if the block was informed by a minimum of three drill holes, was estimated by the two shortest passes (100 m x 60 m x 20 m),and informed by at least one drill hole with a composite within 50 m of the block;
- Inferred: Blocks were classified as Inferred if the block was informed by a minimum of two drill holes, was estimated within the first four estimation passes (200 m x

120 m x 40 m), and informed by at least one drill hole with a composite within 100 m of the block.

Examples of the resulting classification are provided in Figure 14-4 and Figure 14-5.

These classification criteria were based on an analysis of the continuity of the mineralization at different drill hole spacings, using well-drilled zones, RC drilling, and production results (mined-out polygons).

A visual check was completed to re-classify isolated blocks of one confidence classification where these were surrounded by blocks of a different confidence classification. Strings created on 40 m sections were used to create a wireframe boundary for pre-classification.

Underground

Mineral Resources considered potentially amenable to underground mining methods were estimated below the reserves pit and were constrained within optimized mineable shapes. The shapes were assigned based on the majority class in the block model. The classification was reviewed and manually updated on some of the shapes when the automatic classification was considered inappropriate.

Some shapes fall within the area between the resource pit and the reserves pit. Where these occurred, the blocks were classified as underground but were reported with the Mineral Resources potentially amenable to open pit mining methods. As a result, some blocks could be reclassified from Indicated to Inferred.

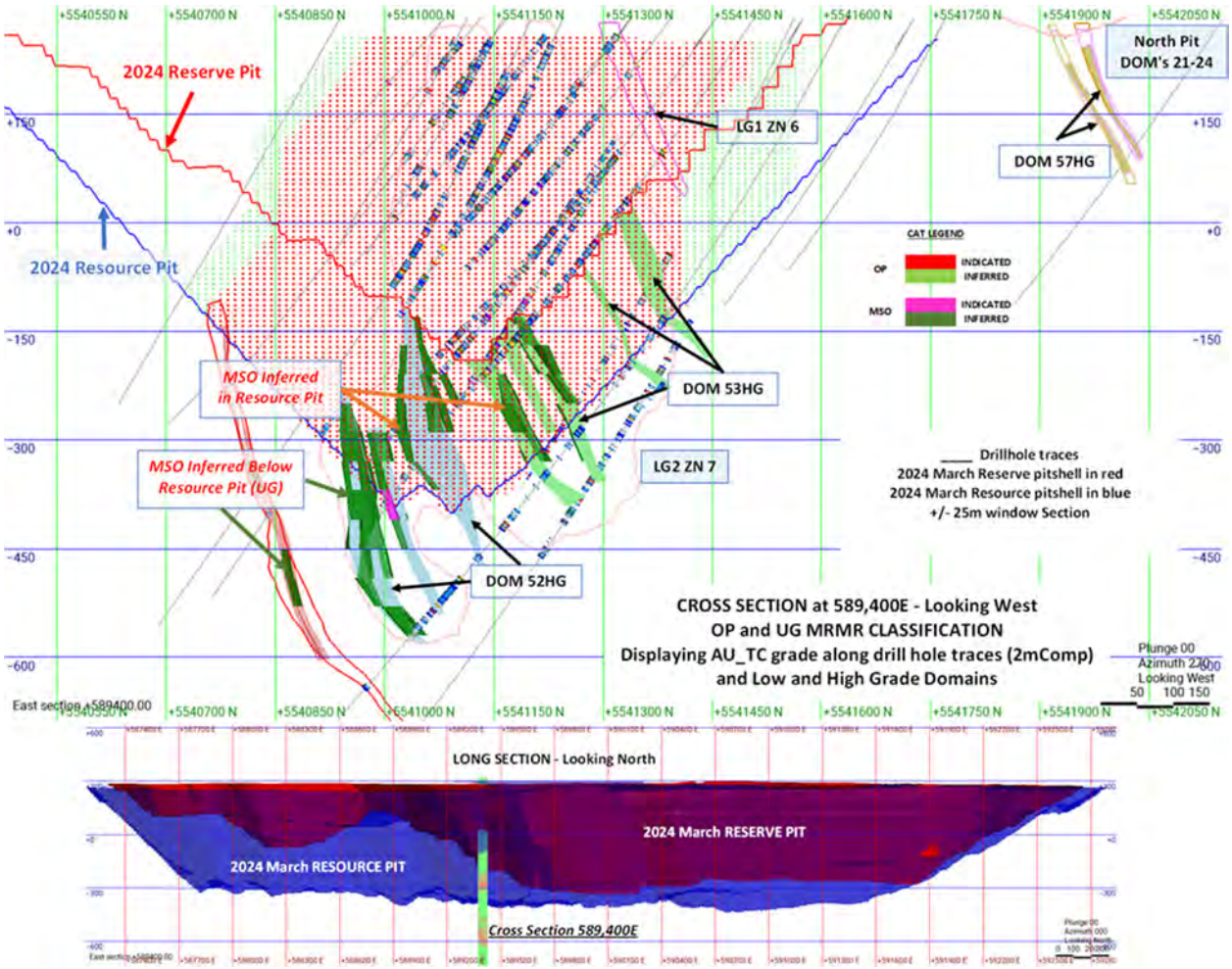
The pre-classification was based on the number of drill holes used to estimate a block, the estimation pass, and a minimum drill hole spacing, as follows:

- Measured: no blocks were classified as Measured;
- Indicated: blocks were assigned a classification of Indicated if the block was informed by a minimum of three drill holes, was estimated within the shortest estimation pass (25 m x 25 m x 10 m search ellipse), and informed by all the drilling within a maximum of 50 m drill spacing to the block;
- Inferred: blocks were classified as Inferred if the block was informed by a minimum of two drill holes, was estimated within the two shortest estimation passes (50 m x 50 m x 20 m search ellipse), and informed by the drilling within a 100 m drill spacing to the block.

Examples of the resulting classification were included in Figure 14-4 and Figure 14-5.

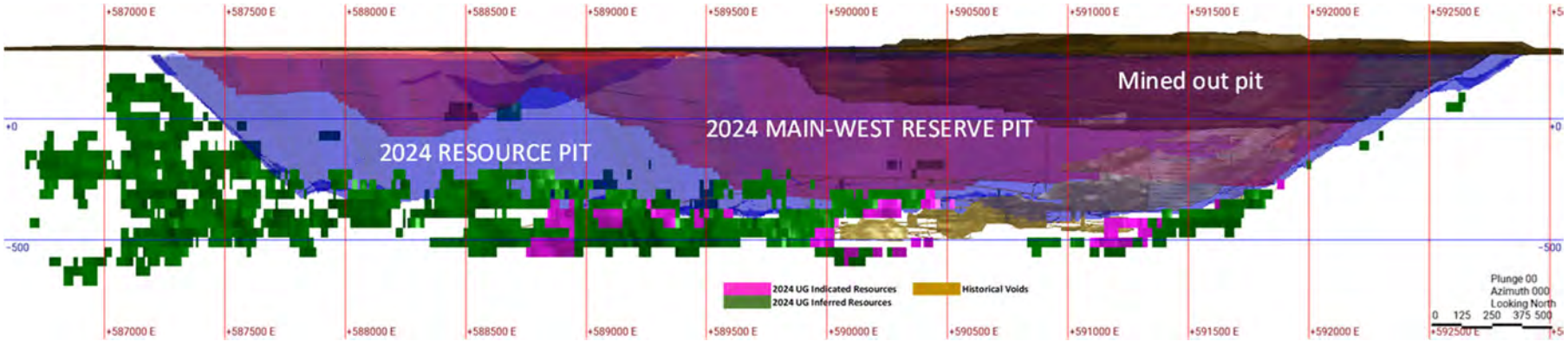
The criteria used to classify Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining methods is more restrictive than the classification used for the Mineral Resources potentially amenable to open pit mining methods because the mineralization continuity is lower when using the cut-off grade for the underground estimate.

Figure 14-4: Example Confidence Classification Open Pit and Underground, Detour Lake Mine (Section 589,400E)



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 14-5: Example Confidence Classification Open Pit and Underground, Detour Lake Mine



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. 2024 reserve pit shell (pink), 2024 resource pit shell (blue), Indicated conceptual stopes (pink shapes) potentially amenable to underground mining methods, Inferred conceptual stopes (green) potentially amenable to underground mining methods, and historical voids (brown).

14.1.15 Considerations of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

Open Pit

Both models above the reserve pit were merged into a single model. Selecting blocks classified as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred, a pit optimization exercise was completed using the parameters listed in Table 14-11. Maptek Vulcan pit optimizer platform was used to run this process.

For the model below the Mineral Reserves pit, a pit constraining exercise was conducted based on the parameters listed in Table 14-12 using blocks classified as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred.

A revenue factor of 1 was used to guide the pit design. The conceptual pit layouts are shown in Figure 14-6 in relation to the optimized Mineral Reserve pit outlines.

The conceptual pit encompassed both the Main-West and North pits within a single pit. The combined model was adjusted for mining depletions as at 31 March, 2024. The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au.

Underground

A cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t Au was calculated to identify optimal mine stope optimizer shapes assuming a transverse longhole open stoping mining method. The method was evaluated as appropriate to the sub-vertical mineralization orientation. Stope optimizer shapes were set to a maximum height of 40 m, length of 20 m, and variable thickness with an average of 14.7 m dilution included.

This cut-off grade was calculated using the parameters listed in Table 14-13.

14.2 Zone 58N

14.2.1 Introduction

Mineral Resources for Zone 58N are covered by a stand alone model. The outlines of the estimated areas are shown in Figure 14-7. The drill hole database supporting the Mineral Resource for the Zone 58N was closed for estimation as at 3 September, 2018.

The geological model and the estimation domains were built in Leapfrog Geo 2023.2.1, the Mineral Resource estimates were completed using Datamine Studio RM ver. 1.13.202.0, and Supervisor V. 8.15.1 was used to complete the geostatistical analysis, variography and top-cut studies.

14.2.2 Drill Hole Database

Drilling supporting estimation is discussed in Section 10.

Table 14-11: Conceptual Resource Pit Optimization Parameters, Models above Mineral Reserves Pit

Parameters	Unit	Value
Gold price	(US$/oz)	1,650
Exchange rate	(C/US)	1.30
Royalty	%	2%
First Nations payments	%	0.80
Silver credits	%	0.21
Refining & marketing charge	%	0.28
Net gold prices	(C$/oz)	2,090
Metallurgical recovery	(%)	formulae
Process cost	(C$/t milled)	10.74
G&A cost without reclamation	(C$/t milled)	2.97
Reclamation & closure spend (ARO)	(C$/t milled)	0.36
Non-mining capital cost (sustaining + development)	(C$/t milled)	4.07
Mining capital cost (sustaining + development)	(C$/t mined)	0.55
Mining cost (including vertical incremental costs)	(C$/t mined)	4.33
Incremental haulage cost, Detour Lake Pit	C$/7.25 m bench	0.0197
Break even cut-off	g/t	0.385
Marginal cut-off	g/t	0.229
Pit slope angles	º	22–58

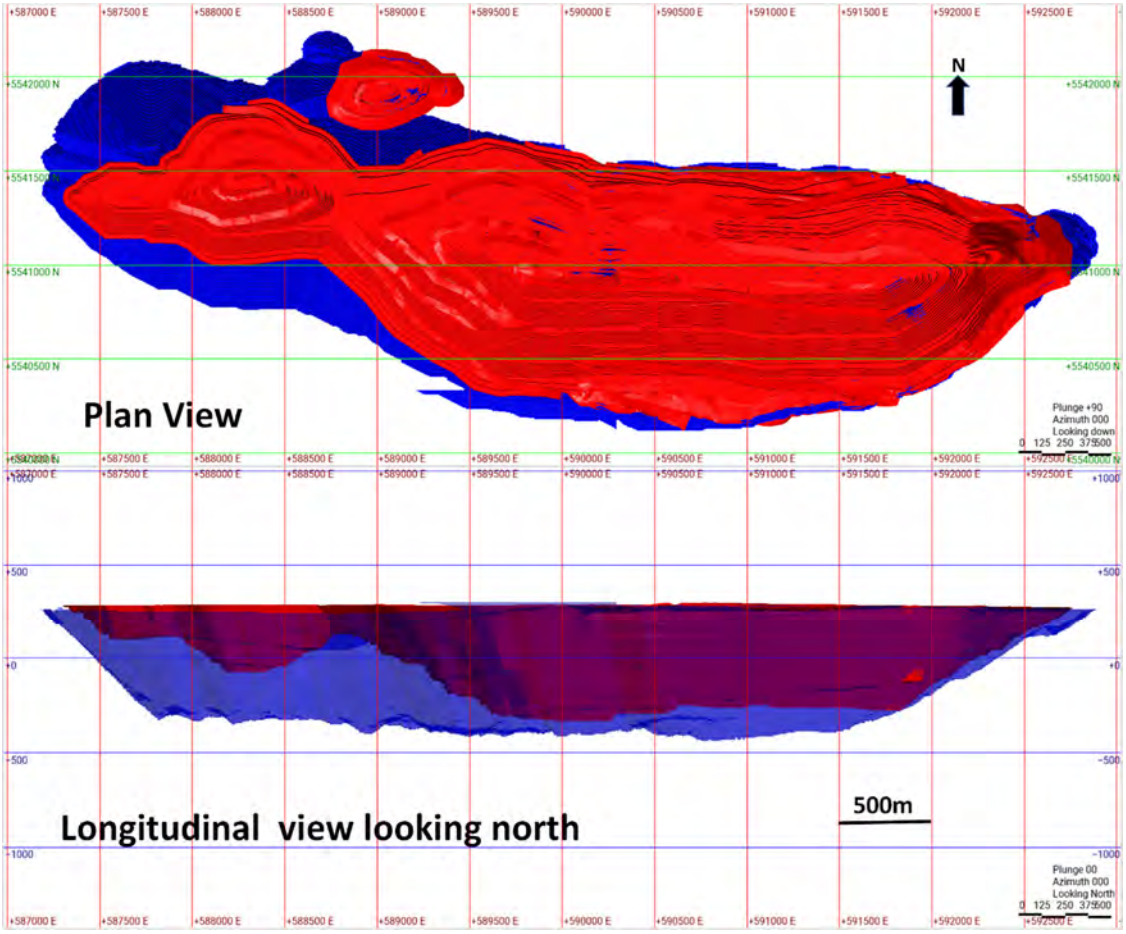
Note: G&A = general and administrative

Table 14-12: Conceptual Resource Pit Optimization Parameters, Model Below Mineral Reserves Pit

Parameters	Unit	Value
Gold price	(US$/oz)	1,650
Exchange rate	(C/US)	1.30
Royalty	%	2%
First Nations payments	%	0.80
Silver credits	%	0.21
Refining & marketing charge	%	0.28
Net gold prices	(C$/oz)	2,090
Metallurgical recovery	(%)	formulae
Process cost	(C$/t milled)	10.74
G&A cost without reclamation	(C$/t milled)	2.97
Reclamation & closure spend (ARO)	(C$/t milled)	0.36
Non-mining capital cost (sustaining + development)	(C$/t milled)	4.07
Mining capital cost (sustaining + development)	(C$/t mined)	0.55
Mining cost (Including vertical incr. costs)	(C$/t mined)	4.33
Incremental haulage cost, Detour Lake Pit	C$/7.25 m bench	0.0197
Break even cut-off	g/t	0.385
Marginal cutoff	g/t	0.229
Pit slope angles	º	22–58

Note: G&A = general and administrative

Figure 14-6: Isometric View of the Mineral Reserve Pits (red) in Relation to the Mineral Resource Pits (blue)



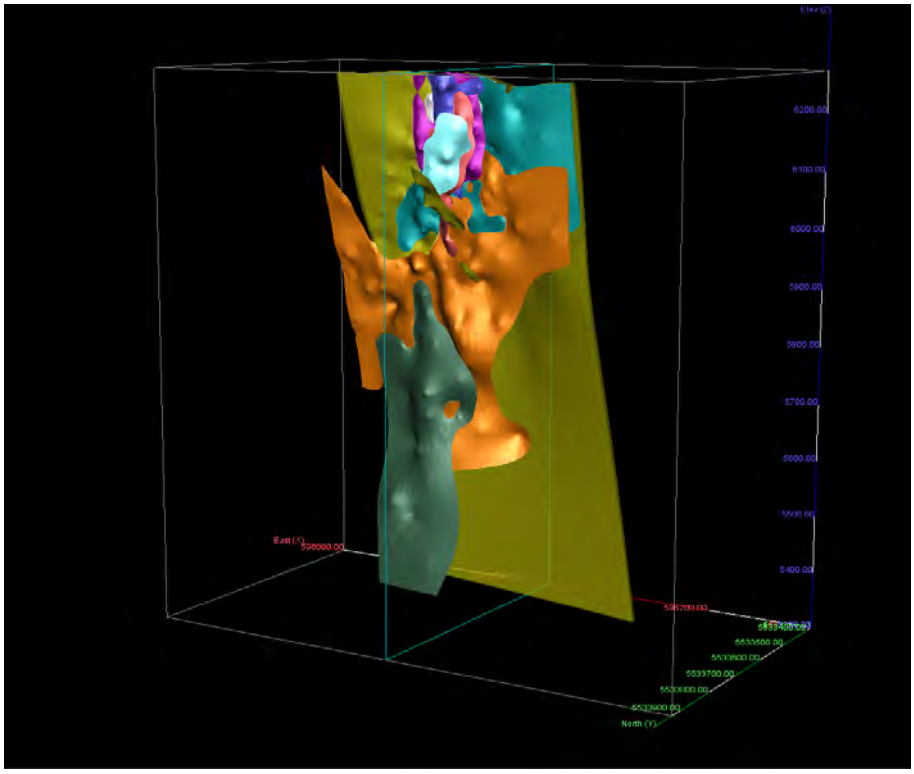
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Table 14-13: Input Parameters, Stope Optimizer Shapes

Parameters	Unit	Values
Gold price	(US$/oz)	1,650
Exchange rate	(CA$/US$)	1.3
Royalty and First Nations payments	(%)	2.8
Refiner charge	($CAD/oz)	5.82
Net gold price	($CA/oz.)	2,101
Mill recovery	(%)	91.9
Mining cost (excluding vertical cost increment)	(CA$/t mined)	53.01
Process cost	(CA$/t mined)	10.15
G&A	(CA$/t mined)	12.83
Sustaining capital (non-mining)	(CA$/t mined)	0
Sustaining capital (mining)	(CA$/t mined)	0
Value per gram	($CA/g Au)	63.50
Cut off mining	(g Au/t mined)	1.22

Note: All values based on 40 m maximum height stope optimizer shapes.

Figure 14-7: Zone 58N Deposit Isometric View of the Mineralized Domains (looking southeast)



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2018.

14.2.3 Estimation Domains

The mineralized domains for Zone 58N consist of 3D wireframes built in 2018 by G Mining.

Nine principal sub-vertical mineralized conduits were identified in Zone 58N, based on alteration intensities described as moderate or stronger, plus an additional zone of mineralization present in the hanging wall, Zone 75.

The mineralized domains show a strong sub-vertical continuity and limited strike extent to the east and west. Within the two largest domains (1 and 7), high-grade sub-parallel shoots were interpreted to plunge shallowly to the east (refer to Figure 14-7).

14.2.4 Composites

A composite length of 2 m was selected for Zone 58N, which resulted in a minimum of two composites per drill hole (applying a 4 m minimum downhole thickness rule) per domain.

14.2.5 Capping/Outlier Restriction

For Zone 58N, to accurately compare anomalous high-grade gold assay values that had differing sample lengths, the grade distribution multiplied by the sample interval length was evaluated. Grades were capped prior to compositing at Zone 58N.

Capping limits for Zone 58N are presented in Table 14-14.

14.2.6 Density

An assigned density of 2.7 t/m^3 was used.

14.2.7 Variography

Conventional variographical analysis was attempted on the 2 m composites from Zone 58N for the grouped mineralized domains but it was not possible to extract variogram models as the experimental variograms were too erratic.

Composites within a 0.05 g/t Au grade shell were selected and used to generate indicator variograms at various thresholds to identify directions of anisotropy. The range of the indicator variogram models was reduced to the drill spacing (25 x 25 m) above an indicator threshold of 1.0 g/t Au.

The orientation of the major axis is an 85° plunge (downwards) towards 10° azimuth, highlighting the deposit vertical continuity.

14.2.8 Block Model Parameters

The Zone 58N model was created to encompass all the known mineralization drilled, and block sizes were decided based on a typical underground mining scenario with 3 m minimum width.

Table 14-14: Grade Capping, Zone 58N

Domain	No. Assays	Metal Content	Capping (g/t Au)	No. Capped	% Assays Capped	Metal Content Capped	% Metal Removed
1	2,682	6,856	100	9	0.33	6,069	11
2	639	1,890	50	6	0.93	1,405	26
3	832	2,191	50	5	0.60	1,968	10
4	417	956	30	5	1.20	703	26
5	339	787	20	6	1.77	504	36
6	146	311	20	3	2.05	258	17
7	1,777	5,405	120	6	0.33	5,080	6
8	510	661	20	6	1.18	548	17
9	116	647	20	3	7.76	209	68
75	1,785	3,259	60	8	0.17	2,398	26
Subtotal	*9,243*	*22,961*		*57*	*0.62*	*19,143*	*17*
0	83,664	8,369	50	10	0.01	8,038	4

Due to the often narrow nature of the mineralization, a percentage block model was adopted in Geovia GEMS, and subsequently converted to a sub-blocked model for mine planning purposes.

A block size of 5 m x 3 m x 5 m was used.

14.2.9 Grade Interpolation

Due to the highly erratic distribution of gold grades at Zone 58N, a five-pass interpolation strategy was adopted:

- Pass 1: NN pass within a search ellipse of 10 x 5 x 5 m;
- Pass 2: inverse distance weighting to the third power (ID3) within a search ellipse of 40 (X) x 30 (Y) x 15 m (Z), with a minimum of seven composites and a maximum of 12 composites;
- Pass 3: ID3 within a search ellipse of 60 (X) x 50 (Y) x 25 m (Z), with a minimum of four composites and a maximum of 12 composites;
- Pass 4: ID3 within a search ellipse of 80 (X) x 70 (Y) x 45 m (Z), with a minimum of two composites and a maximum of 12 composites;
- Pass 5: ID3 within a search ellipse of 120 (X) x 100 (Y) x 60 m (Z), with a minimum of one composite and a maximum of 12 composites.

14.2.10 Estimation Validation

Validation completed included:

- Visual checks on plan and section;
- Global statistical checks using descriptive statistics;
- Swath plots;
- Quantile–quantile checks on smoothing.

For the 2 m composites estimate, no significant issues were identified and the representation of gold grades in the block model from the 2 m composites was considered to be acceptable.

Sensitivity estimations for the top 500 m of the deposit using full-domain and 1 m composites investigated the impact of capping and high grade restraining within the mineralized domains. A multiple indicator krige (MIK) model was developed using a broad 50 ppb Au envelope as an estimate comparison. Only blocks estimated in the first three passes were considered (up to and including the Pass 3 search ellipse). The sensitivity estimations show similar contained ounces for the four principal methods of interpolation with grades varying according to the level of smoothing observed.

The MIK model reported more tonnage due to the lack of geological constraint at a grade similar to the full-domain composites. The 2 m composite model was used for tabulating the Mineral Resource estimate.

14.2.11 Confidence Classification

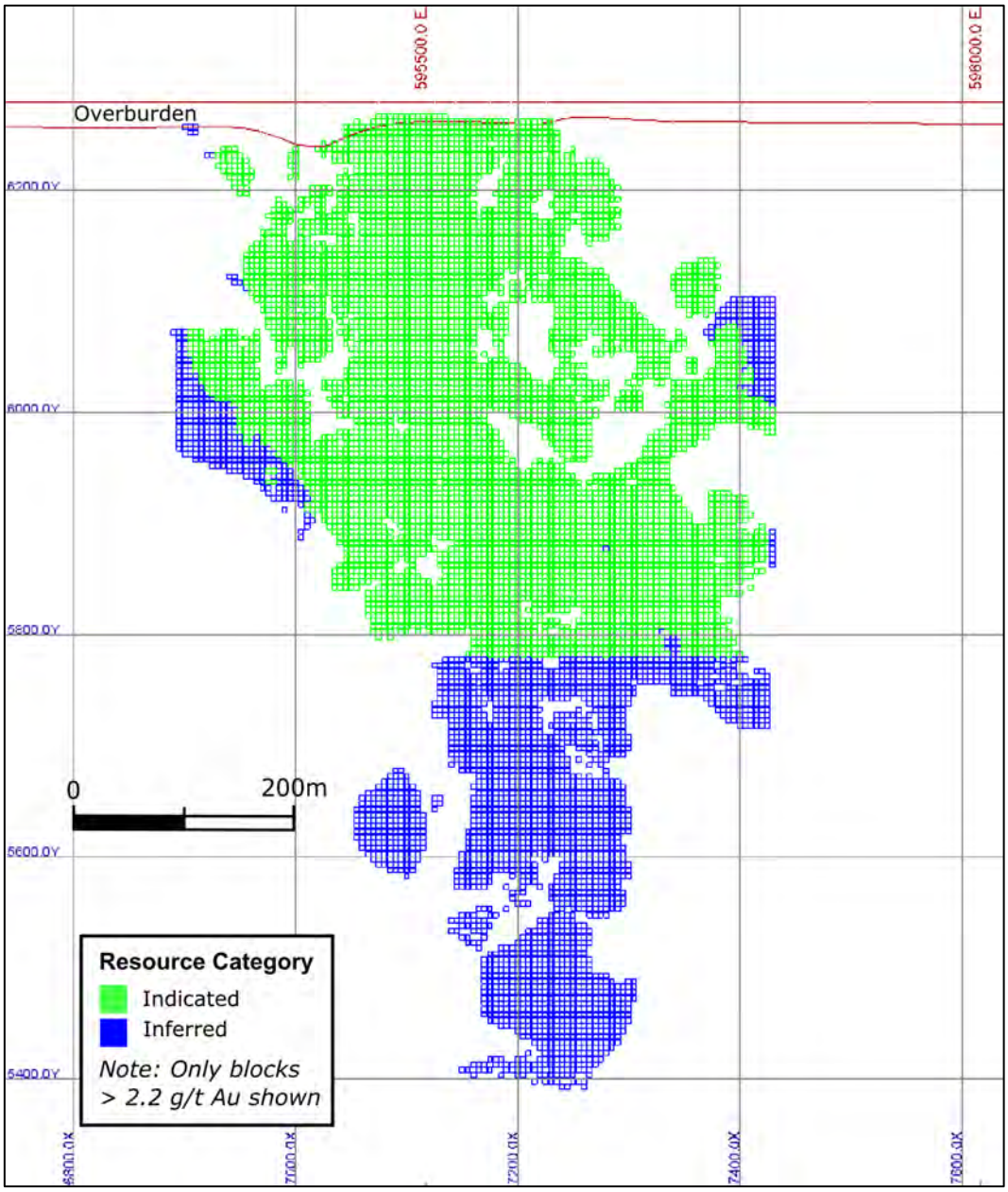
Mineral Resource confidence categories for the Zone 58N deposit were based on the estimation passes, which in turn were a function of drill hole spacing and minimum composites to estimate a block. The drill hole spacing at Zone 58N is about 25 x 25 m in the upper 500 m of the deposit. with a sparser drill hole spacing of approximately 40 x 40 m deeper than 500 m.

The following parameters were used to determine the Mineral Resource classification for Zone 58N:

- Measured: There are no blocks classified as Measured;
- Indicated: blocks estimated in passes 1, 2 and 3 above elevation 5780 mRL;
- Inferred: blocks estimated in pass 4, in addition to estimation passes 1, 2 and 3 below elevation 5780 mRL;
- All material below elevation 5780 mRL is classified as Inferred due to the wider drill hole spacing.

The Mineral Resource classification in section view for the Zone 58N deposit is shown in Figure 14-8.

Figure 14-8: Zone 58N Block Classification Composite Longitudinal Section (5,533,700 N)



Note: Figure prepared by Detour Gold, 2018. Figure looks north.

14.2.12 Considerations of Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

The Zone 58N deposit assumes that it will be mined using underground mining methods, based on the use of transverse and longitudinal long-hole stopes. The stoping geometry and stope heights are based on geological interpretation with dilution assumptions considered. The mineralized domains were modelled with a minimum thickness of 4 m downhole (approximately 3 m true thickness), to ensure that minimum underground mining widths were addressed.

The estimate is reported above a cut-off grade of 2.2 g/t using the parameters listed in Table 14-15.

14.3 Mineral Resource Statement

Mineral Resources are reported in situ, using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and are reported exclusive of those Mineral Resources converted to Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mineral Resources are reported in Table 14-16 and Table 14-17. The Mineral Resources have an effective date of 31 March, 2024.

The Qualified Person for the estimates is Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., an Agnico Eagle employee.

14.4 Factors that May Affect the Resource Estimate

Factors that may affect the Mineral Resource estimates include changes to:

- Metal price and exchange rate assumptions;
- Assumptions used to generate the estimation domains;
- Local interpretations of mineralization geometry and continuity of mineralized zones;
- Geological and mineralization shape and geological and grade continuity assumptions;
- Treatment of high-grade gold values;
- Density assignments;
- Geotechnical, including locations of historically mined-out voids, mining, and metallurgical recovery assumptions;

Table 14-15: Cut-off Grade Input Parameters, Zone 58N

Parameters	Units	Value
Gold price	US$/oz	1,300
Exchange rate	US$/C$	1.25
Mill recovery	%	97
Refining costs	C$/oz	5.00
Mining cost (average cost)	C$/t	75
Processing & tailings costs	C$/t	9.00
G&A costs	C$/t	11.50
Mining dilution	% at zero grade	12
Calculated cut-off grade	g/t Au	2.2

Table 14-16: Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource Statement

Zone	Assumed Mining Method	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated		
			Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)
Detour Lake	Open pit	0.25	35,586	1.08	1,235	620,524	0.57	11,412	656,110	0.60	12,647
Detour Lake	Underground	1.22	—	—	—	10,008	2.02	652	10,008	2.02	652
Zone 58N	Underground	2.2	—	—	—	2,868	5.80	534	2,868	5.80	534
Detour Lake Total			***35,586***	***1.08***	***1,235***	***633,400***	***0.62***	***12,598***	***668,985***	***0.64***	***13,833***

Table 14-17: Inferred Mineral Resource Statement

Zone	Assumed Mining Method	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Inferred		
			Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)
Detour Lake	Open pit	0.25	78,647	1.52	3,850
Detour Lake	Underground	1.22	56,809	2.04	3,718
Zone 58N	Underground	2.2	973	4.35	136
Detour Lake Total Inferred			***136,430***	***1.76***	***7,704***

Notes to accompany Mineral Resource tables:

1. The Mineral Resources have an effective date of 31 March, 2024. The Qualified Person for the estimates is Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., an Agnico Eagle employee.
2. Mineral Resources are reported in situ, exclusive of those Mineral Resources converted to Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
3. Mineral Resources considered amenable to open pit mining methods at the Detour Lake Mine were estimated a gold price of US$1,650/oz, an assumed exchange rate of C$/US$1.30, variable metallurgical recovery assumptions based on formulae, 2% royalty, 0.5% First Nations royalty, mining costs of C$4.33/t mined and an incremental bench cost of $0.0197/t/bench, process costs of C$10.74/t milled, general and administrative costs of C$3.33/t milled, non-mining sustaining capital costs of C$4.07/t milled, mining sustaining capital costs of C$0.55/t mined, and variable pit slope angles that range from 22–58º. The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t Au.

4. Mineral Resources considered amenable to underground mining methods at the Detour Lake Mine were estimated assuming long-hole and transverse stoping methods. The estimates used a gold price of US$1,650/oz, an assumed exchange rate of C$/US$1.30, 91.9% mill recovery, 2.0% royalty, 0.8% First Nations royalty, mining costs of C$53.01/t mined (40-m high stopes), process costs of C$10.15/t mined, general and administrative costs of C$12.83/t mined. The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t Au. Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are reported within mineable shapes including mining dilution and Inferred Resources are reported excluding mining dilution.
5. Mineral Resources considered amenable to underground pit mining methods at Zone 58N were estimated assuming long-hole and transverse stoping methods. The estimates used a gold price of US1,300/oz, metallurgical recovery assumption of 97%, refining and transport costs of C$5/oz Au, average mining cost of C$75/t mined, process and tailings costs of C$9/t milled, general and administrative costs of C$11.50/t, assumed dilution average of 12%. The estimate is reported using a cut-off grade of 2.2 g/t Au.
6. Estimates have been rounded in accordance with reporting guidelines. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

- Input and design parameter assumptions that pertain to the assumptions for open pit and underground mining constraining the estimates;
- Assumptions as to the continued ability to access the site, retain mineral and surface rights titles, maintain environment and other regulatory permits, and maintain the social license to operate.

14.5 Comments on Mineral Resource Estimates

Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.

There are no other environmental, legal, title, taxation, socioeconomic, marketing, political or other relevant factors known to the QP that would materially affect the estimation of Mineral Resources that are not discussed in this Report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

15.1 Introduction

Mineral Reserves were estimated using a merged Mineral Resources model completed in December 2023 to the west of 590,300E and 2020 to the east of this limit. Mineral Reserves were reported accounting for depletion as at 31 March, 2024.

Mineral Reserves are reported as the diluted ore tonnage and grade scheduled to be fed to the mill over the life of the operation, based on open pit mining methods. The associated production schedule considers an optimized mill and stockpile strategy to maximize discounted cash flows. Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources within the Detour Lake Mineral Reserve pits were converted to Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves, respectively.

15.2 Pit Optimization

15.2.1 Basis of Optimization

The pit optimization exercise was completed using Maptek Vulcan pit optimizer.

The gold grade of each block was adjusted for any overburden, till, or partial backfill from prior mining activities. The gold grades were also adjusted to account for mine dilution and ore losses. The dilution process was calibrated using production reconciliation results for the past four years.

The geotechnical parameters used in the optimization respect the prescribed inter-ramp angles for the pit as established by third-party consultants, Golder Associates (see discussion in Section 16.2). The overall angles used in the optimization process account for final ramps and geotechnical catch berms requirements.

Gold recovery is calculated as a function of the diluted block grade and based on a recovery formula calibrated using past production results.

The parameters and respective values assumed in the pit optimization process are presented in Table 15-1. Based on the costs and price assumptions presented in the table, a set of pit shells associated with a range of revenue factors was generated for each of the deposits. The final pit selection was based on conventional best-worst case analysis of discounted cash-flows.

15.2.2 Engineered Pit Designs

The engineered pit designs were completed using the pit optimization shells as a guide in order to maximize the value and gold recovered inside the ultimate pits. The resulting pit designs include practical geometry that is required in an operational mine, such as the haul road to access all the benches, recommended pit slopes with geotechnical berms, proper benching configuration and smoothed pit walls.

Table 15-1: Pit Optimization Parameters

Item	Unit	Value
Gold price	(US$/oz)	1,400
Exchange rate	(C/US)	1.30
Royalty	%	2
First Nations payments	%	0.50
Silver credits	%	0.21
Refining & marketing charge	%	0.28
Net gold prices	(C$/oz)	1,773
Metallurgical recovery	(%)	formulae
Process cost	(C$/t milled)	10.74
G&A cost without reclamation	(C$/t milled)	2.97
Reclamation & closure spend (ARO)	(C$/t milled)	0.36
Non-mining capital cost (sustaining + development)	(C$/t milled)	4.07
Mining capital cost (sustaining + development)	(C$/t mined)	0.55
Mining cost (including vertical incremental costs)	(C$/t mined)	4.33
Incremental haulage cost, Detour Lake Pit	C$/7.25m bench	0.0197
Break even cut-off	g/t	0.453
Marginal cut-off	g/t	0.270

Note: G&A = general and administrative

Details of the designs are provided in Section 16 of this Report.

15.3 Cut-off Grade

The cut-off grade strategy adopted by Agnico Eagle maximizes the discounted cashflows. The process was completed using Maptek Evolution Strategy software.

The cut-off evaluation incorporated considerations of mill and stockpile capacities, mine constraints and economic parameters when defining mill and stockpile cut-off grades over time in a yearly basis. Table 15-2 summarizes the average annual cut-off grades for the mill feed over the LOM. A minimum cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au is used. Mining will use a variable cut-off grade strategy because it moves forward ounce production and delays stripping as much as possible as it aims to maximize discounted cash flows.

Table 15-2: LOM Mill Cut-off Grades by Year

Year	Mill Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)
2024	0.50
2025	0.42
2026	0.43
2027	0.40
2028	0.53
2029	0.48
2030	0.63
2031	0.61
2032	0.62
2033	0.55
2034	0.48
2035	0.42
2036	0.45
2037	0.40
2038	0.39
2039	0.38
2040	0.49
2041	0.36
2042	0.32
2043	0.32
2044–2052	0.30

15.4 Dilution and Ore Loss

Mine dilution is accounted for by the use of mine panels that emulate variable degrees of dilution as a function of the continuity of the mineralization at different cut-off grades.

The process uses Maptek Vulcan implementation of a mine shape optimizer with different panels sizes and dimensions tested against production reconciliation results at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. The average dilution factored in over the LOM represents an 8% increase in tonnage and 7% lower grade.

15.5 Mineral Reserves Statement

Mineral Reserves are reported at the point of deliver to the process plant, or in stockpiles, using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. The Qualified Person for the estimate is Mr. Andre Leite, P.Eng., an Agnico Eagle employee.

Mineral Reserves have an effective date of 31 March, 2024, and are summarized in Table 15-3.

Mineral Reserves are reported based the on optimized and variable yearly cut-off grades summarized in Table 15-2 and considering a minimum cut-off of 0.30 g/t Au.

15.6 Factors that May Affect the Mineral Reserves Estimate

Factors that may affect the Mineral Reserve estimates include:

- Changes to the gold price and exchange rate assumptions;
- Changes to pit slope and geotechnical assumptions;
- Changes to operating cost assumptions used in the constraining pit shell;
- Changes to pit designs from those currently envisaged;
- Unforeseen dilution;
- Changes to hydrogeological and pit dewatering assumptions;
- Changes to inputs to capital and operating cost estimates;
- Ability to permit West Detour and North Pit pits and western extent of the ultimate Detour Lake pit;
- Changes to modifying factor assumptions, including environmental, permitting, and social licence to operate.

15.7 Comment on Mineral Reserves Estimates

Mineral Reserves are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.

There are no other environmental, legal, title, taxation, socioeconomic, marketing, political or other relevant factors known to the QP that would materially affect the estimation of Mineral Reserves that are not discussed in this Report.

Table 15-3: Mineral Reserves Statement

Zone	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Proven			Probable			Combined Proven and Probable		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (koz Au)
Detour Lake Pit and stockpiles	Ore ≥0.50 g/t Au	71.5	1.13	2,592.7	461.5	0.90	13,412.7	533.0	0.96	16,005.4
	Ore <0.50 g/t Au	50.2	0.42	684.2	227.9	0.38	2,808.2	278.1	0.39	3,492.4
	Total Ore	*121.7*	*0.84*	*3,276.8*	*689.4*	*0.73*	*16,221.0*	*811.1*	*0.77*	*19,497.8*
North Pit	Ore ≥0.50 g/t Au	—	—	—	5.6	0.83	150.4	5.6	0.83	150.4
	Ore <0.50 g/t Au	—	—	—	1.9	0.39	23.9	1.9	0.39	23.9
	Total Ore	—	—	—	*7.5*	*0.72*	*174.3*	*7.5*	*0.72*	*174.3*
Total all pits and stockpiles	*Ore ≥0.50 g/t Au*	*71.5*	*1.13*	*2,592.7*	*467.2*	*0.90*	*13,563.1*	*538.6*	*0.93*	*16,155.8*
	Ore <0.50 g/t Au	*50.2*	*0.42*	*684.2*	*229.8*	*0.38*	*2,832.1*	*280.0*	*0.39*	*3,516.2*
	Total Ore	*121.7*	*0.84*	*3,276.8*	*697.0*	*0.73*	*16,395.2*	*818.6*	*0.75*	*19,672.0*

Notes to accompany Mineral Reserves table:

1. The Mineral Reserves have an effective date of 31 March, 2024. The Qualified Person for the estimate is Mr. Andre Leite, P.Eng., an Agnico Eagle employee.
2. Mineral Resources are reported at the point of delivery to the process plant. Mineral Reserves are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
3. Mineral Reserves amenable to open pit mining methods were estimated using a gold price assumption of US$1,400/oz, an exchange rate of 1.30 C$/US$, a 2% net smelter return royalty, 0.5% First Nations royalty, refining charge of 0.28%, variable metallurgical recoveries based on a formula, inter-ramp pit slope angles that range from 22.0–58.0º, mining cost (inc. vertical incremental cost) of C$4.33/t mined, process costs of C$10.74/t milled, general and administrative costs of C$2.97/t milled, non-mining capital costs of C$4.07/t milled, and mining capital costs of C$0.55/t mined. The estimate is reported above a minimum cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au.
4. Estimates were rounded in accordance with reporting guidelines. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

16.0 MINING METHODS

16.1 Overview

The Detour Lake Mine uses conventional truck-shovel open pit mining. The mine is operated using an Owner-operator mining equipment and labour strategy. Excluding the muskeg, overburden/till top layer, all material must be blasted. Pioneering drilling and blasting is required in the overburden/rock contact. Additionally, during winter months, blasting of overburden material may occasionally be required due to frost.

The mine operation also requires the management of old underground workings; in general, historical records of underground workings are very reliable. Standard operational procedures regulate the mining activity in these affected areas to ensure a safe operation and risk management.

Given the smaller dimensions of the North Pit, a smaller equipment fleet size will be used.

The mine production schedule forecasts a total 2,088 Mt to be mined over a period of 20 years (2024–2044). A total of 818 Mt of ore is planned to be milled over a period of 30 years (2024–2053); with the last nine years of production supported by long-term stockpile reclaim.

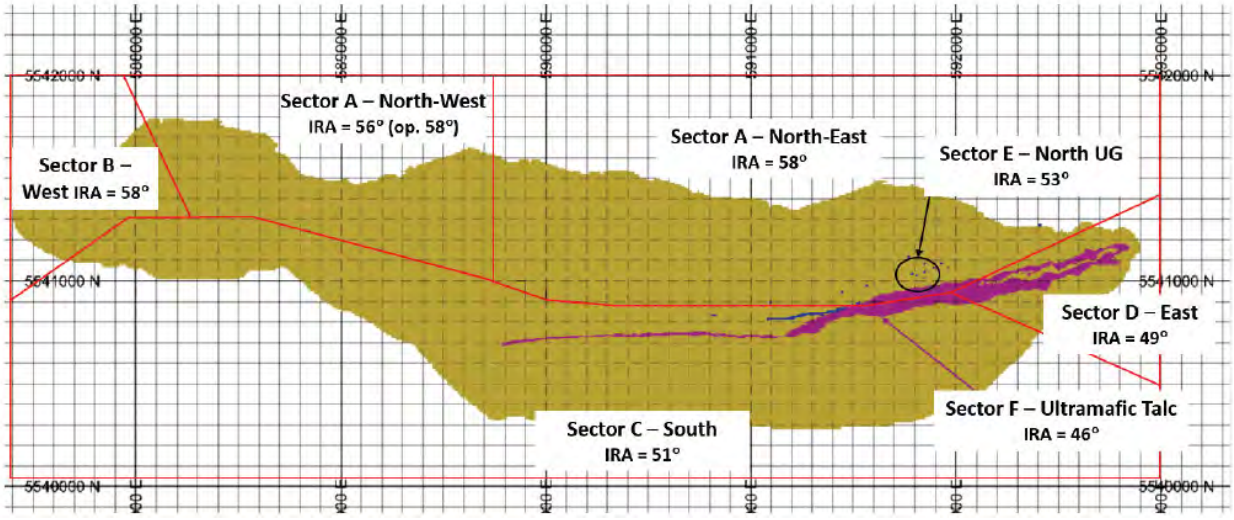
The optimized and variable cut-off strategy combined with 248 Mt of stockpile capacity, results in an average LOM stripping ratio of 1.76.

16.2 Geotechnical Considerations

The geotechnical design parameters for Detour Lake Pit were reviewed by Golder in 2021 (Golder, 2021a). The assessment accounts for an expanded pit that incorporates the previous pit designs of the West Detour Pit and Main Pit (Grey et al., 2021) into a single Detour Lake Pit design. The assessment also accounts for a revised bench height of 14.5 m for the Detour Lake Pit, implemented in 2020, and incorporates information from geotechnical drilling and mapping obtained as temporary and final walls are exposed. The geotechnical sectors are shown in Figure 16-1, and the pit slope assumptions are provided in Table 16-1.

Sector A of the northeast wall was increased to an inter-ramp angle (IRA) of 58º from the 56º IRA presented in previous pit slope parameters (Golder, 2011). This increase in IRA was implemented in 2021 and is supported by a slope stability evaluation and recommendations from Zostrich Geotechnical (Zostrich, 2021) and Golder (Golder, 2021b) based on a geotechnical drilling investigation and photogrammetric discontinuity mapping. There is opportunity to increase the IRA in Sector A-Northwest to 58º if similar geotechnical investigations for this sector are conducted.

Figure 16-1: Detour Lake Pit Geotechnical Sectors



Note: Figure prepared by Golder, 2021.

Table 16-1: Detour Lake Pit Geotechnical Design Parameters

New Sector Label	Sector Azimuth (°) from Bench Dip-Direction	Berm Width (m)	Bench Height (m)	Bench Face Angle (°)	Inter-Ramp Angle (°)
Overburden	All Sectors	20	12	65	25
Weathered Zone	All Sectors	8	14.5	70	47.5
Fresh Bedrock Zone					
A – North – East of 589750 E	145 – 245	18	29	90	58
A – North – West of 589750 E	145 – 245	19.5 (18)	29	90	56 (58)
B - West	045 – 145	18	29	90	58
C – South	295 – 045	7.8	14.5	75	51
D - East	245 – 295	7.2	14.5	70	49
E – North – UG	As per DXF Solid	21.8	29	90	53
F – Ultramafic Talc	As per DXF Solid	8.6	14.5	70	46

Weathered Zone – Located near surface, it is recommended that at least the first bench developed in bedrock be excavated with a single bench configuration.

Sector A North – West of 589750 E has the potential to steepen to IRA = 58° (shown between brackets in Table 1), once the occurrence and orientation of the major structures are investigated and confirmed to not be adversely oriented.

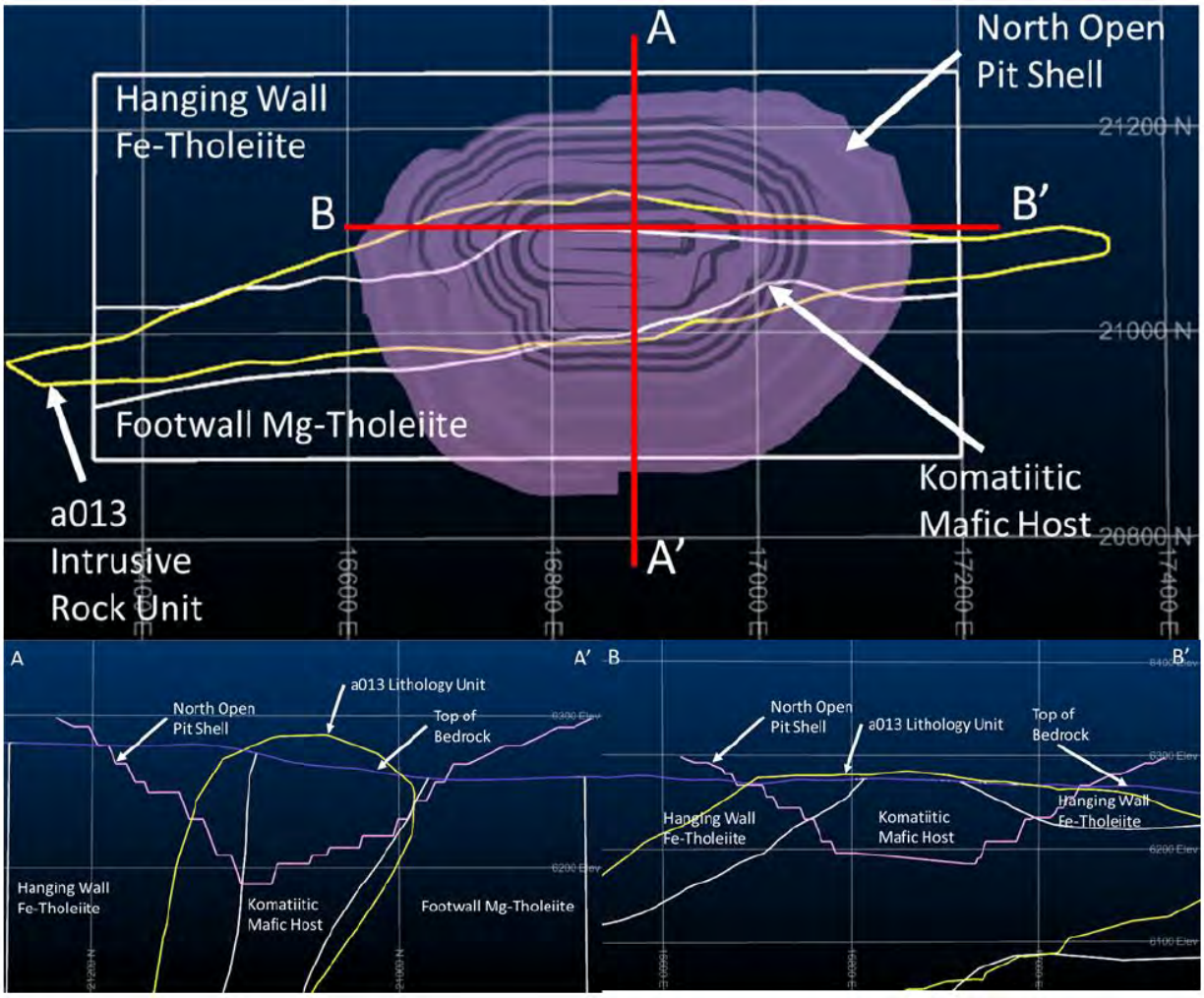
Sector E – This sector provides a reduced IRA for an approximate outline of the area on the north wall in which several small drifts and an UG stope become exposed. KLG should delineate these underground openings and increase local berm catchment widths depending upon the size and frequency of drifts that are encountered. These local berm catchment increases will be at the discretion of KLG to reduce the risk of employees working near and beneath underground workings. However, proximity to and exposure of the UG stope should be evaluated more carefully, including the requirement to install cable bolts on the bench face above the stope back and upper side walls.

Sector F – This design must be applied for the areas where the Ultramafic 'Talc' (Talc Chlorite & Sunday Lake Deformation Zone) is estimated to intersect the pit walls. In addition, it should also be applied when intersecting any historic stopes encountered within the South wall. Identification of stope areas is to be complete prior to blasting benches.

The bench face angles varied from 27–90° and the inter ramp angles varied between 22–56°. The North pit geotechnical parameters implemented in the ultimate pit design are schematically represented in Figure 16-2.

A process of ongoing geotechnical monitoring and documentation was implemented at the mine and additional risk mitigation techniques continue to be evaluated and employed as needed.

Figure 16-2: North Pit Slope Recommendations



Note: Figure prepared by Golder, 2021. North is to top of figure.

16.3 Hydrological Considerations

The mine water management plan is matched to the mine development strategy. It accounts for a pit dewatering system consisting of pump stations, pit sumps, pit perimeter wells, and old underground workings (used as additional water storage capacity to manage water inflows).

Water management infrastructure includes non-contact water diversion structures and water retention ponds, appropriately sized based on hydrological/hydrogeological modelling and the changes in mining activity and stockpiling over the LOM.

16.4 Open Pit Designs

16.4.1 Design Constraints

The design of the final pits (Detour Lake and North Pit) is guided by the respective optimized shells. The final pit design incorporates the geotechnical parameters prescribed by Golder (Golder, 2021).

The Detour Lake pit design incorporates a double ramp access for most of the LOM. The final ramp and principal access will be in the north wall.

All ramps are designed to accommodate the safe operation of 795/798 CAT super class trucks. Typical road width is 33 m with a total length of 40 m to allow for safety berm and drainage. Ramp widths are adjusted at the bottom of the pit to a one-way lane. Other design parameters include a ramp slope (10%), minimum curve radius (39 m) and construction constraints (super elevation, crowning).

16.4.2 Pit Phases

The phase design process accounted for the deposit geometry and spatial value/grade/quality distribution, operational conditions, haulage access/congestion over time, equipment dimensions and geotechnical considerations. The nested shells obtained during the pit optimization exercise were also used during the design process to prioritize higher-value ore and lower stripping ratio areas. Equipment operational dimensions defined the minimum widths for phase design. In general, a minimum of 150 m width was targeted during the design process.

There are a total of eight phases designed for the Detour Main pit and one for North Pit. These are shown in Figure 16-3.

16.4.3 Pit Sizes

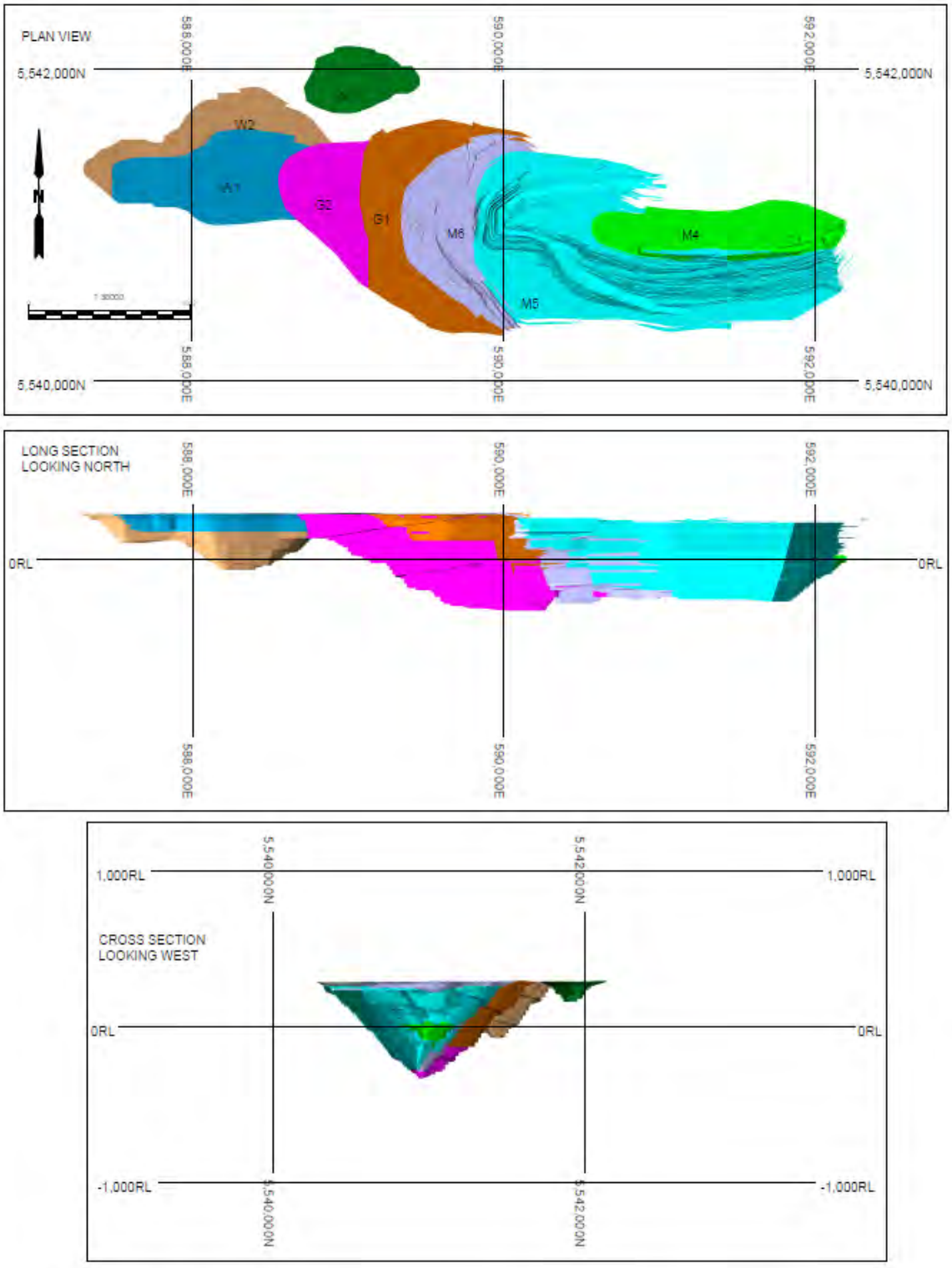
The final pit dimensions for the Detour Lake Pit and North Pit are provided in Table 16-2.

A plan view of the North Pit design is displayed in Figure 16-4. A plan view of the Detour Pit and North Pit designs is displayed in Figure 16-5.

16.5 Overburden and Pre-Stripping

Bedrock at the Detour Lake Mine is overlain by overburden composed of layers of muskeg, till, gravel, and sand. These overburden layers may be as thick as 40 m. At the start of each mining phase, this material must be stripped prior to the drilling and blasting of rock material. Depending on the material quality, weather and moisture content, this overburden material is typically ‘free-digging’ and does not require drilling and blasting.

Figure 16-3: LOM Pit Phases

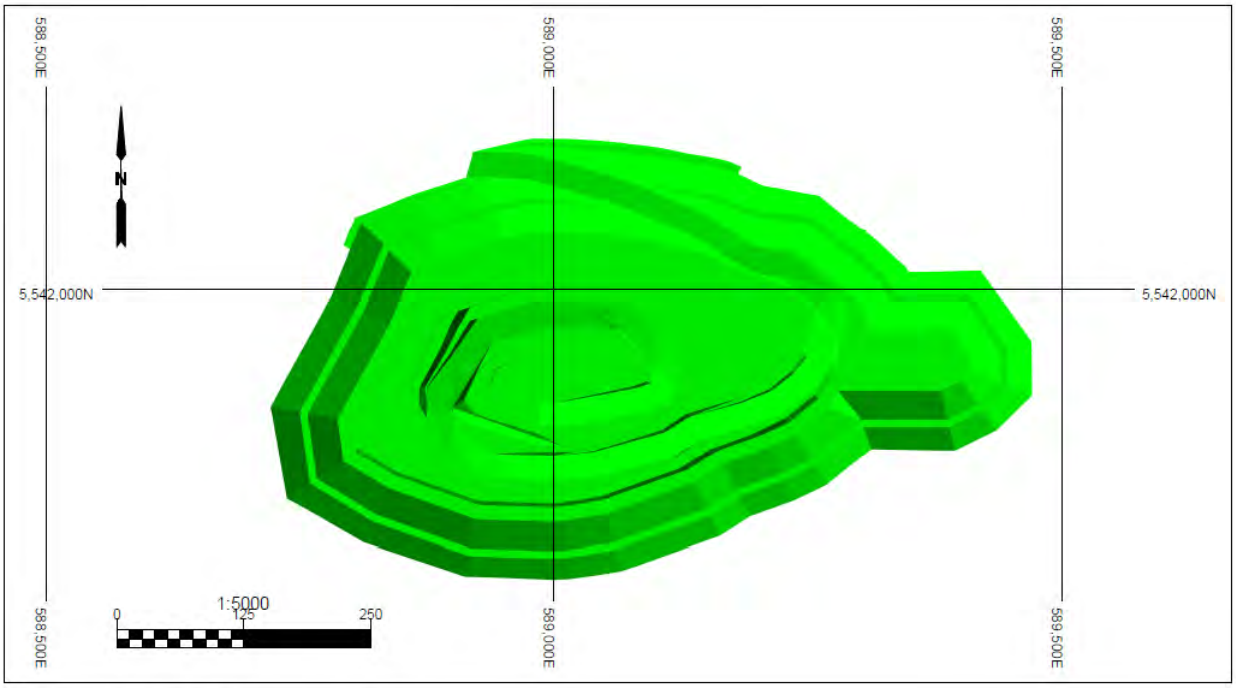


Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Table 16-2: Pit Final Dimensions

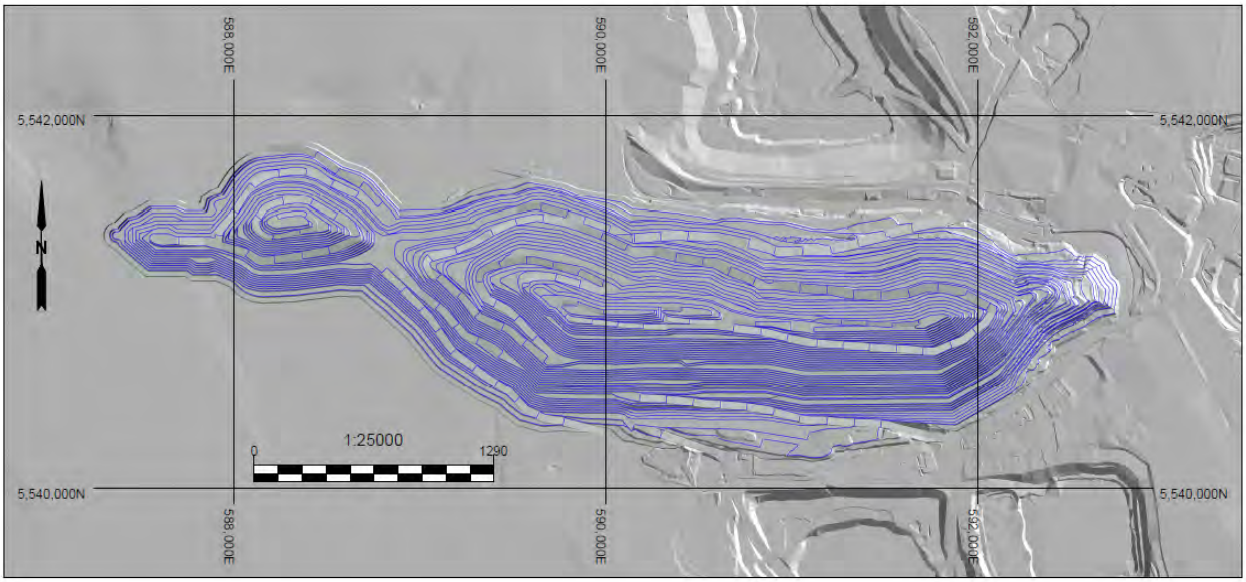
	Unit	Detour Lake Pit	North Pit
Width	m	1,345	429
Length	m	5,500	636
Depth	m	638	131

Figure 16-4: North Pit Ultimate Pit Design – Plan View



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 16-5: North Pit Ultimate Pit Design – Plan View



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

A portion of the till material (subject to quality control specifications) is stockpiled and used for TMA construction purposes. The remaining overburden is stockpiled either in the main overburden stockpile or within designated areas of the WRSFs. A portion of this material will be rehandled for the reclamation of various waste rock stockpiles and/or TMA cells. Whenever possible, this overburden is directly placed for the progressive reclamation of ultimate WRSF slopes.

16.6 Stockpile and Waste Rock Storage Facilities

16.6.1 Strategy

Both WRSF and stockpile strategies comply with the permitting strategy for the West Detour pit; and respect related environmental constraints.

Currently the mine has two WRSFs (MRS1 and MRS2), two ore stockpiles (ROMPAD and MRS2_Stockpile, a stockpile within the MRS2 WRSF footprint) and one overburden/topsoil stockpile for mine reclamation purposes (OVB1). The LOM plan includes two additional ore stockpiles (MRS4 and MRS5), three new WRSFs (MRS3, MRS2-extension and in-pit) and one new overburden/topsoil stockpile (West Detour Overburden stock).

Figure 16-6 shows the ex-pit WRSF locations. The in-pit WRSF is shown in Figure 16-7.

The waste material is classified as non-acid-generating (NAG), potentially acid-generating (PAG), overburden or topsoil. All PAG waste is routed to MRS1, MRS3 or to the in-pit

dump. NAG and overburden material not suitable for reclamation is routed to either the MRS2, or MRS2-extension, or is used as construction material for the tailings cells.

The stockpile strategy has the objective of maximizing discounted cash flow by the adoption of an optimized cut-off grade strategy constrained by the available stockpile capacity. MRS4 and MRS5 are long-term stockpiles that will only be reclaimed at the end of the LOM, after active mining has ceased. The ore routed to the long-term stockpiles represents material that has to be mined (within final pit limits) and that generates positive cashflow at the end of the mine operation.

16.6.2 Design Criteria

WRSFs are designed accounting for geotechnical considerations, reclamation requirements, environmental and operational constraints and the tonnage and sequence of deposition. Table 16-3 summarizes the WRSF design parameters.

Stockpiles are designed accounting for geotechnical considerations, environmental and operational constraints and the tonnage and sequence of deposition. Table 16-4 summarizes the stockpile design parameters.

16.7 Mining Operations

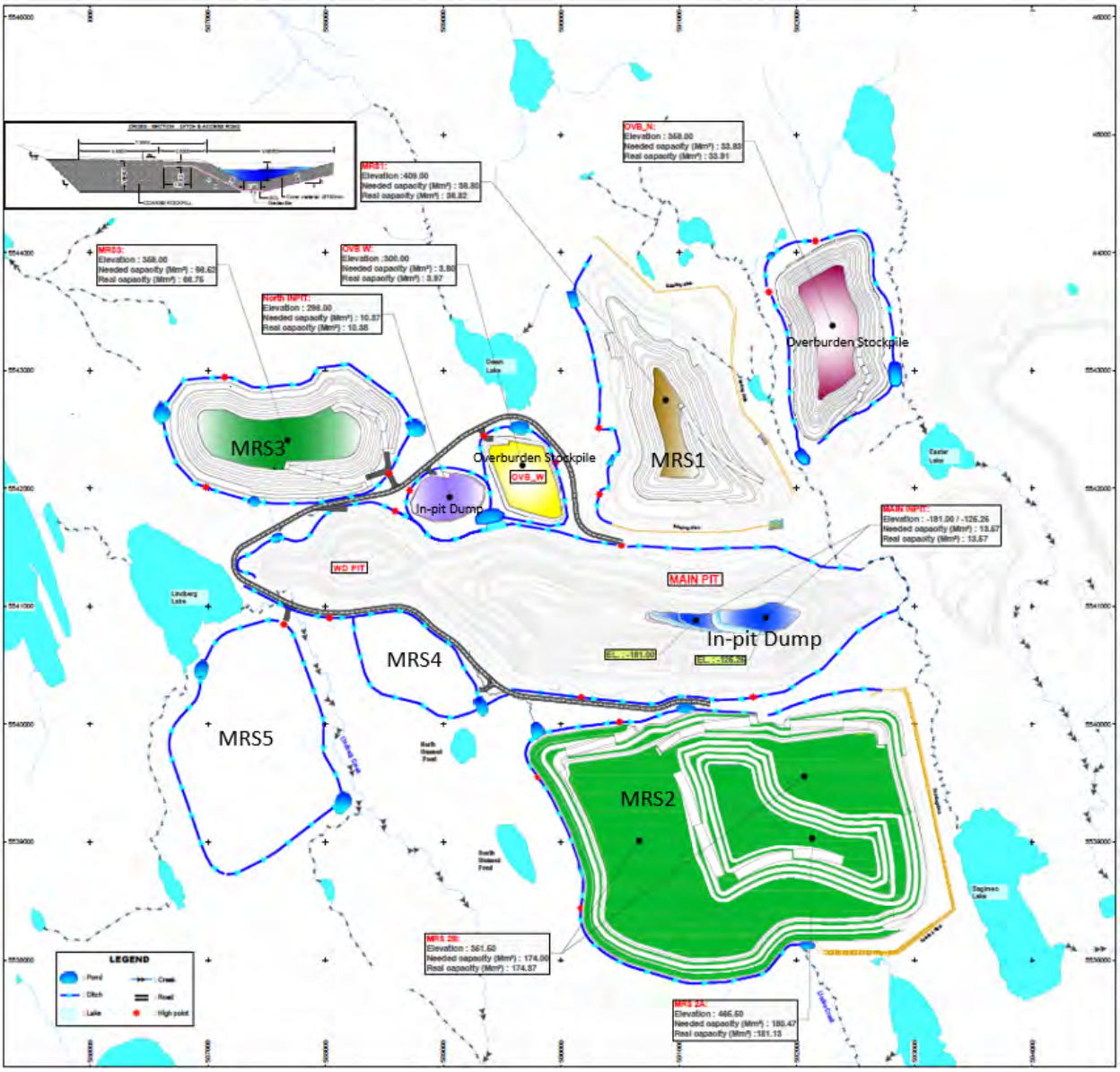
The Detour Lake Mine uses conventional truck-shovel open pit mining. Excluding the muskeg, overburden/till top layer, all material must be blasted. Pioneering drilling and blasting is required in the overburden/rock contact. During winter months, blasting of overburden material may occasionally be required due to frost. The mine operation also requires the management of old underground workings.

Underground workings records are considered of good quality. The mine has been operating in historical underground working areas for the past years; the reconciliation of historical recordings and field observation of these workings is very good. The assumption that stopes were backfilled using sand/rock filled has also been confirmed. There are procedures in place to ensure safe operations in these areas. The procedures define zones classified by the risk of ground instability.

The Detour Lake Mine has used a 12 m bench-height since operations commenced. A 6 m sub-bench was used to mine the areas requiring pioneering to improve operational conditions related to boulders and pinnacles of bedrock.

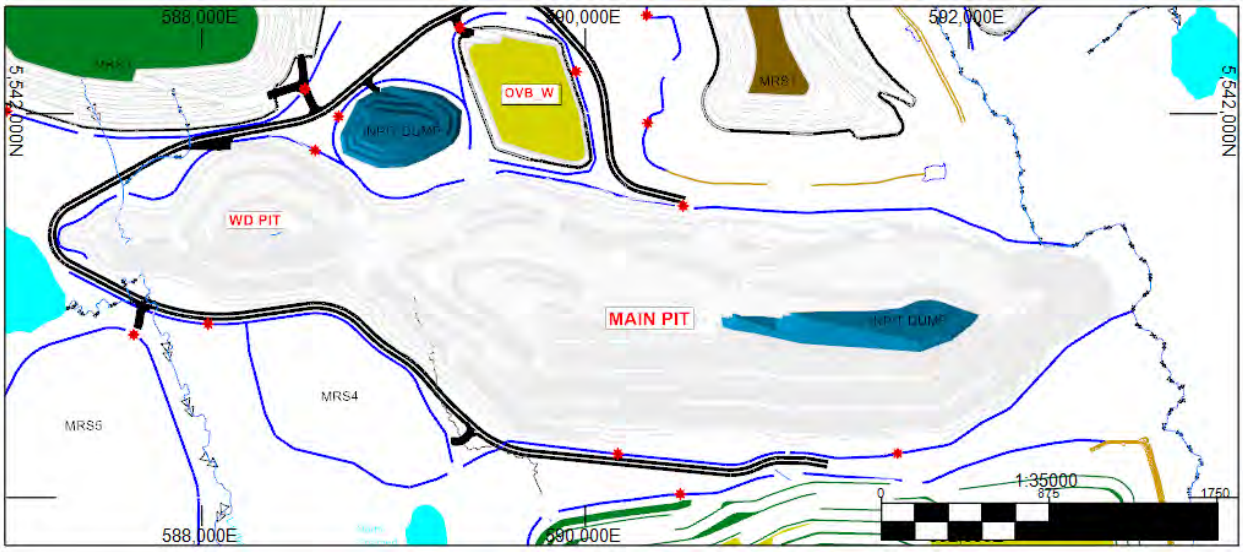
Starting in mid-2020 the mine transited to a 14.5 m bench height for areas to be primarily mined by rope shovels. The revised mine design has led to improvements in shovel productivities.

Figure 16-6: Site and WRSF Layout



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. North is to the top of the figure.

Figure 16-7: In-pit WRSF Layout



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. North is to the top of the figure.

Table 16-3: WRSF Design Parameters

Parameter	Units	MRS1	MRS2	MRS3	Inpit, Main
Capacity needed	Mm^3	31.7	274.9	58.0	13.6
Elevation	M	420	500	430	-103
Maximum height	M	130	215	125	139.5
Footprint	Ha	263	611	145	16.7
Lift face angle	º	37	37	37	37
Lift height	M	15	30	15	14.5
Berm width	M	26	20	26	26
Overall slope angle	º	18	27	18	18

Table 16-4: Stockpile Design Parameters

Parameter	Units	Temporary MRS2	MRS4	MRS5
Capacity needed	Mm^3	11.5	16.3	107.7
Maximum height	m	80	60	142
Footprint	ha	63.4	49.7	188
Lift face angle	°	37	37	37
Lift height	m	8	15	15
Berm width	m	14	26	26
Overall slope angle	°	18	18	18

The mine operates 24-hr per day year-round on 12 hr shifts for all operational crews. Operational teams work on either a seven-day in/seven-day out or a 14-day in/14-day out rotation. The mine has implemented a successful hot-seating process for its main production equipment (shovel, trucks, and drills). Management/supervisory and support personnel work at site on different schedules.

16.7.1 Ore Mining and Stockpiles

Mineralized zones previously delineated by core drilling are infilled using RC drilling, which is typically performed well ahead of production to decouple this step from the mining phase. The additional information is used to generate a short-term grade control model. Ore polygons based on different grade bins and material types are generated based on the grade control model. Blast movement technology is used to incorporate and adjust ore polygons for horizontal movement during blasting. The moved polygons limits are marked in the field to guide the excavation.

Whenever possible, mined ore is delivered directly to the primary crusher to minimize rehandling. When the mined ore tonnage exceeds the operating capacity of the crusher, the ore is placed on one of the ROM stockpiles for later mill feed.

The ROM stockpiles are located in close proximity to the primary crusher to allow for efficient feeding into the plant. Ore in ROM stockpiles is segregated into piles consisting of similar grade material to allow for controlled feeding as required. The ROM stockpiles provide additional buffering capacity to ensure that crusher feed is maximized while also limiting excessive tramming of loading equipment between ore and waste areas in the pit.

Additional stockpiling of low-grade ore exists on MRS4 and MRS5. This material is intended for reclaim after ex-pit mining has concluded.

16.7.2 Waste Mining

Waste mining is generally allocated to the rope shovel fleet. The grade control process also delineates waste into PAG or NAG material. PAG material must be routed to the MRS3 or MRS1 WRSFs.

Overburden material is generally mined by the hydraulic shovels.

16.8 Mine Production Plan

The vertical advancement rates assumed in the mine plan consider the spatial distribution of the mineralization, proposed development strategy, presence of underground workings and bench mining. The plan assumes a general limit of 6–8 benches per year in large development areas (waste and ore bulk mining) and 3–4 bench per year when mining areas that are primarily ore.

Shovel area requirements are also analyzed; ensuring the plan allows for the required space to operate the shovels efficiently. Ramp material flow limits and congestion analysis are also incorporated into designs. A maximum of a 95 Mt per ramp limit is assumed.

A maximum North Pit mining rate of 5.5 Mt per year is envisaged, due to pit and equipment size.

The annual mine production plan is based on the current Mineral Reserve estimates and the forecast is presented in Table 16-5, inclusive of dilution and ore losses.

The forecast average annual gold production and tonnes mined per pit are illustrated in Figure 16-8 and Figure 16-9, respectively.

16.9 Drilling and Blasting

Drilling and blasting activities are performed by Agnico Eagle personnel. Dyno Nobel is the explosives supplier.

Different objectives and geological/fractural information are considered when design the patterns and loading plans. Yields vary with the different objectives (wall control, fragmentation, higher fragmentation, reduction of overcasting material) and with areas in the pit.

16.10 Equipment

The primary drill fleet at the Detour Lake Mine consists of electric and diesel Epiroc PV 271s, SmartROC D65s and DM45s drill rigs. Production drilling is performed primarily, but not exclusively, by PV271 drill rigs. The D65 and DM45 drills are mostly used for trim, pre-split, and secondary drilling.

The primary loading fleet consists of 28 m^3 CAT 6060 hydraulic shovels (operating primarily in ore) and 48 m^3 CAT 7495 rope shovels (operating primarily in waste zones). The shovel size was matched with a fleet of 300-t CAT 795 AC trucks and 360-t CAT 798 trucks. This fleet combination requires 5.5 passes for a hydraulic shovel and three to four passes for a rope shovel to fill a truck. In 2024 the loading fleet will be expanded to include a 55 m^3 Komatsu 4100 rope shovel to facilitate the increase in production. The primary loading fleet is supplemented by CAT 6030 excavators and CAT 992 and CAT 993 front-end wheel loaders that are used for pit clean-up, ROM stockpile rehandle, TMA material rehandle and overburden stripping.

Overburden mining is primarily allocated to CAT 6060s fleet for the Detour Lake Pit. The North Pit will primarily use the CAT 6030 fleet. The CAT 6030s will be used for mining in the North Pit due to the better selectivity offered by the smaller bucket size and ability to mine in smaller benches. Phases in the Main Pit have been sized to ensure adequate space for both rope shovels and CAT 6060 shovels, until the lower ore benches are reached, which will be mined by the CAT 6060 shovels.

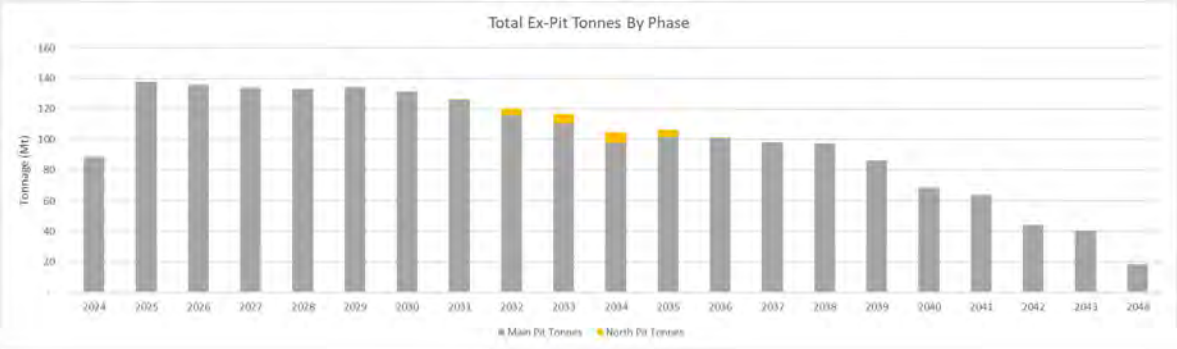
Table 16-5: Forecast Mine Production Plan

Year	Ore Mined (Mt)	Waste Mined (Mt)	Strip Ratio (Waste:Ore)	Ore Processed (Mt)	Head Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Recovery (%)	Gold Production (kOz)
2024*	33.4	55.2	1.7	21.5	0.89	91.9	563.5
2025	30.1	107.9	3.6	28.0	0.87	92.3	725.0
2026	31.8	104.2	3.3	28.0	0.91	92.2	754.1
2027	25.6	108.4	4.2	28.0	0.77	91.7	636.7
2028	37.4	95.5	2.6	28.0	0.77	91.4	634.8
2029	43.2	91.1	2.1	28.0	0.89	91.8	734.3
2030	53.2	78.5	1.5	28.0	1.10	92.8	919.0
2031	44.6	81.1	1.8	28.0	1.08	92.7	904.6
2032	46.5	73.8	1.6	28.0	1.10	92.7	914.3
2033	45.3	71.4	1.6	28.0	1.06	92.8	882.2
2034	41.9	62.9	1.5	28.0	1.02	92.6	853.8
2035	42.7	63.7	1.5	28.0	0.93	92.1	774.5
2036	38.3	63.0	1.6	28.0	0.90	92.0	744.0
2037	36.8	61.3	1.7	28.0	0.84	92.0	694.6
2038	36.9	60.4	1.6	28.0	0.81	91.7	667.6
2039	38.9	47.5	1.2	28.0	0.82	91.6	676.0
2040	31.0	37.7	1.2	28.0	0.76	91.4	628.4
2041	34.1	29.9	0.9	28.0	0.82	91.7	673.5
2042	25.2	18.8	0.7	28.0	0.79	91.8	656.0
2043	25.9	14.4	0.6	28.0	0.90	92.3	750.5
2044	14.9	3.2	0.2	28.0	0.72	91.6	596.0
2045	—	—	—	28.0	0.44	90.0	353.2
2046	—	—	—	28.0	0.44	90.0	353.2
2047	—	—	—	28.0	0.40	88.0	318.0

Year	Ore Mined (Mt)	Waste Mined (Mt)	Strip Ratio (Waste:Ore)	Ore Processed (Mt)	Head Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Recovery (%)	Gold Production (kOz)
2048	—	—	—	28.0	0.37	88.0	291.1
2049	—	—	—	28.0	0.37	88.0	290.1
2050	—	—	—	28.0	0.37	88.0	290.1
2051	—	—	—	28.0	0.37	88.0	290.1
2052	—	—	—	28.0	0.37	88.0	290.1
2053	—	—	—	13.1	0.37	88.0	133.0
Total	**757.6**	**1,329.9**	**1.8**	**818.6**	**0.75**	**91.5**	**17,992**

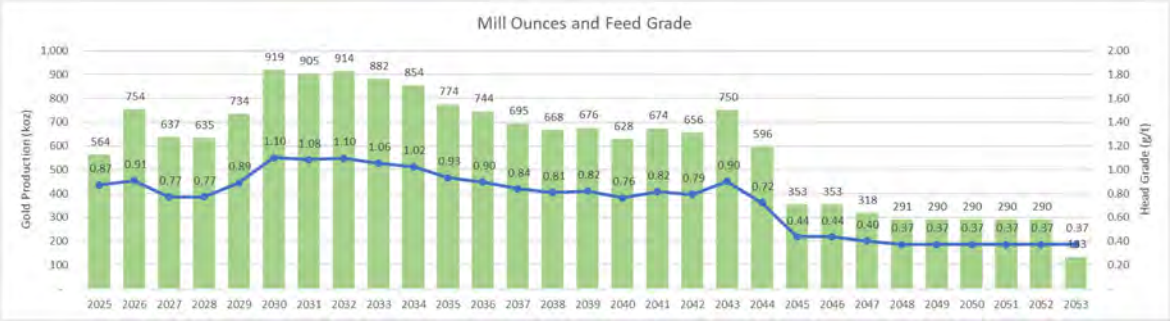
Note: * Based on actual end of 31 March, 2024 mine face position and stockpile balance.

Figure 16-8: Tonnes Mined per Pit



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 16-9: LOM Gold Production Profile



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

The number of haul trucks required was calculated based on the rated payload of the trucks and the productivities computed from the cycle times. The appropriate mechanical availability, utilization and operating delays were applied to determine the number of trucks required for production. Average annual haul profiles were created based on the mine production plan. In that plan, CAT 795, CAT 798, and CAT 777 units are used.

The quantity of support equipment required was based on operational factors, such as the quantity of loading units to service and number of WRSFs, stockpiles and roads to maintain. The overall equipment requirements over the LOM are summarized in Table 16-6.

16.11 Maintenance and Repair Contract

Agnico Eagle currently has a maintenance and repair contract (MARC) agreement with CAT dealer Toromont for the CAT 795 truck fleet. The MARC consists of a variable sliding-scale hourly cost and a fixed overhead fee.

The CAT 798 fleet will be maintained by Agnico Eagle personnel.

Table 16-6: LOM Mining Equipment Fleet (maximum per period)

Item	Purpose	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030–2034	2035–2039	2040–2044	2045–2049	2050–2053
Atlas Copco D65	Drills	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	0	0
Atlas Copco D-PV271		4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	0	0
Atlas Copco E-PV271		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	0	0
Atlas Copco DM45		2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT 6030	Primary loading unit	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0
CAT 6060FSD		3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
CAT 6060FSE		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Komatsu 4100		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
CAT 7495		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
CAT 777*	Trucks	13	13	13	13	13	13	17	14	11	3	3
CAT 798		6	9	12	19	19	19	20	27	27	7	7
CAT 795		36	35	33	30	36	36	36	22	2	0	0
CAT 349*	Excavators	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CAT 390*		7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	3	1	1
CAT 16M*	Graders	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	0
CAT 24M		2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1
CAT D10*	Dozer	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	5	1	1
CAT D11		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	0	0
CAT 844K		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
CAT 980K	Loaders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
CAT 930		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0
CAT 992*		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
CAT 993		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
740 Truck	Support	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0

Note: * Fleets shared between both operations and TMA construction teams.

16.12 Comments on Mining Methods

The QP notes the following.

- The mining operations use conventional open pit mining methods and equipment;
- Mining is conducted by the Owner at Detour Lake. Mining of North Pit is also planned to be Owner operated;
- The 2024 LOM Detour Lake Pit design is an expanded pit that incorporates the previous pit designs of the West Detour Pit and Main Pit (Grey et al., 2021) into a single Main Pit;
- Eight pit phases are planned over a 20-year mine life in the Detour Lake pit;
- One pit phase is planned over a six-year mine life in the North Pit.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

17.1 Overview

The process plant is based on a robust metallurgical flowsheet designed for optimum recovery with minimum operating costs. The flowsheet is based upon unit operations that are well proven in industry.

The process plant was designed to process ore at an average throughput of 55,000 t/d or 20 Mt/a, equivalent to milling rates of 2,500 tonnes per operating hour (t/oh) with operating time of 92% in a 24 hour day. While operating time has lagged at around 90%, the milling rate has far exceeded the design rate averaging 3,325 t/hr in 2023 for 25.4 Mt milled. A record throughput day of 88,370 t was achieved in July 2023. Table 17-1 shows the production rates from 2016–2023.

With the upturn of current performance of the process plant, ongoing optimization efforts and some new capital initiatives, the LOM plan assumes that the plant throughput will increase from 25.4 Mt/a in 2023 to 28.0 Mt/a in 2025 and thereafter. The annual plant throughput of 28.0 Mt/a is planned to be achieved by increasing the milling rate to 3,474 t/hr and improving operating time to 92%.

Various initiatives have been developed to bring the plant to the 28 Mt/a throughput rate. Those initiatives are:

- Improved fragmentation and blending based on machine learning/geochemistry;
- Primary crusher Hi-Fines concaves and mantles;
- Secondary and Pebble crushers variable speed drives;
- Increasing the size of the secondary crusher motors from 1000 HP to 1200 HP;
- Improve secondary crusher liners life above three weeks;
- Advanced control automation on the grinding circuit;
- Increase plant operating time to 92%.

Additional initiatives have been identified to further improve the process plant's operating flexibility, and to mitigate risks associated with tonnage increases.

17.2 Flowsheet

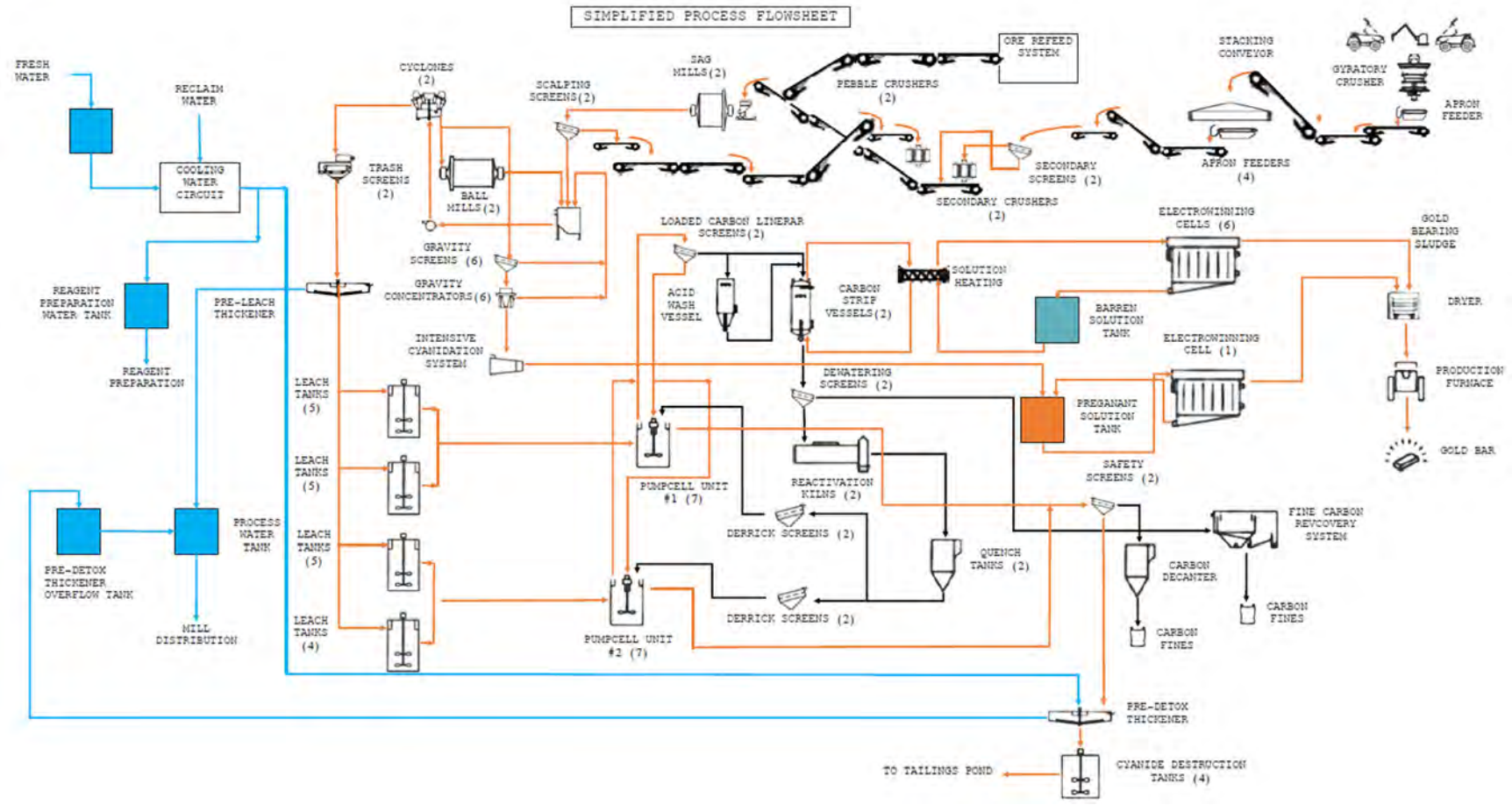
A simplified process flowsheet is presented in Figure 17-1.

Table 17-1: Production Rates, 2016–2023

Item	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Operating time	%	86	86	84	87	89	90	90	87
Hourly production	t/oh	2,740	2,844	2,796	2,880	2,952	3,054	3,218	3,325
Daily production	t/d	56,792	58,514	56,594	60,370	62,857	65,987	69,756	69,685
Annual production	Mt	20.7	21.4	20.7	22.0	23.0	24.1	25.5	25.4

Note: 2023 had a 1 month transformer failure on line#1. “t/oh” = tonnes per operating hour.

Figure 17-1: Process Flowsheet



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2023.

17.3 Plant Design

The process plant was designed to process ore at an average throughput of 55,000 t/d or 20 Mt/a, equivalent to milling rates of 2,500 t/hr with operating time of 92% in a 24-hour day. Key equipment is summarized in Table 17-2.

17.3.1 Crushing and Grinding

Crushing Circuit

The primary crushing system is a single stage, open circuit, primary gyratory crusher (60 x 113 inches). The crusher selection was based on a feed top size of 1,200 mm and a product P_{80} of 165 mm. The primary crushing system comprises a single-stage gyratory crusher in open circuit with an apron feeder underneath. At a 125 mm closed side setting, its production rate ranges from 4,200 to 4,500 t/oh. Assuming an 80% availability, the primary crusher has a capacity of 81–86 kt/d; enough for 28 Mt/year. The live capacity of the feed and discharge hoppers of the gyratory crusher was designed for two truck loads each, assuming a nominal payload of 300 t. The crushed ore storage pile has a live capacity corresponding to approximately 44,000 t and an overall capacity (live plus dead) of 176,000 t.

Ore is reclaimed from the storage pile through two reclaim tunnels, one for each grinding line. Four apron feeders, two in each reclaim tunnel, discharge the crushed ore onto a belt conveyor that feeds a new scalping screen above the secondary crushers. The undersize of the screen goes to the SAG mill feed conveyor, while the oversize feeds the secondary cone crusher operated and then discharged onto the SAG mill feed conveyor. The crushed pebbles are also discharged on the SAG mill feed conveyor as well.

The secondary crusher is equipped with a bypass chute to maintain high process plant availability. During maintenance of the secondary crusher, the bypass is put into place to feed the SAG mill directly from the stockpile. A re-feed conveyor was installed to minimize the impact on production of having the secondary crushers down. Material of -1” is fed to the SAG mill feed conveyor with this system. This system has a capacity of 1,600 t/h.

Crusher Improvement Initiatives

Scalping screens have been added ahead of the secondary crushers. The first consideration for efficient secondary crushing begins with the appropriate feed preparation. Cone crushers achieve their best work when particles smaller than the desired crusher product are already removed. A more efficient head movement can be achieved as the coarse particles are easily broken into smaller particles due to the voids created in the crushing chamber. Fines, on the other hand, consume power, can induce vibrations, and reduce the crusher availability and capacity.

Table 17-2: Key Design Parameters

Area	Item	Units	Note
Crushing and grinding	*Primary crusher*	*number*	*1*
	Crusher type		Gyratory
	Crusher size	inches	60 × 113
	Motor installed	kW	1,000
	Crusher capacity (instantaneous)	t/oh	5,485 @ OSS = 178; 6,160 @ OSS = 203
	Design throughput rate	t/oh	3,900
	Stockpile		
	Live capacity	hours	12
	Live capacity (design)	t	30,000
	Live capacity (live + dead)	t	100,000
	Secondary crushers	*number*	*2*
	Pre-crusher model		XL1100
	Motor installed	kW	745
	Design throughput rate	t/oh	1,550
	Pre-crusher final product size	mm	50
	SAG mills	*number*	*2*
	Mill size	m	10.70 x 5.33 EGL
	Type of drive train		Twin pinions
	Design recirculating load	%	35
	Transfer size – passing (P_{80})	µm	1,606
	Estimated power consumption (@ pinion)	kWh/t	9.4
	Selected motor (per mill)	kW	2 x 7,500
	Pebble crushers	*number*	*2*
	Pebble crusher model		XL1100
	Motor installed	kW	746
	Design throughput rate	t/oh	450
	Pre-crusher final product size	mm	13
	Ball mills	*number*	*2*
	Mill size	m	7.73 x 12.19 EGL
	Type of drive train		Twin pinions
	Recirculating load	%	250
	Product size – passing (P_{80})	µm	95
	Estimated power consumption (@ pinion)	kWh/t	10.0
	Selected motor (per mill)	kW	2 × 7,500

Area	Item	Units	Note
	Hydrocyclone clusters	*number*	*2*
	Hydrocyclones per cluster	number	7 operating + 2 spares
	Hydrocyclone diameter	m	0.84 (33 inches)
	Hydrocyclone underflow density	%	70
	Operating pressure	kPa	83
Gravity	*Number of gravity concentrators*	*number*	*6*
	Concentrator model		Falcon SB Concentrator Model SB5200-BSE
	Concentrator maximum capacity (each)	t/h	400
	Intensive cyanidation reactor model		Gekko - ILR4000BA
Leaching and carbon-in-pulp circuit	*Leaching circuit*		
	Average leach time	h	29
	Leach density	% solid	50
	Number of leach tanks		20
	Average volume per tank	m^3	4,988
	CIP circuit		
	Type		Carousel
	Number of carousel lines		2
	Number of tanks per lines		7
	Volume per tank	m^3	330
	Design gold feed solution grade	mg/L	1.2
	Design carbon adsorption	g/t	3,550
	Carbon content per CIP tank	t	20
Stripping, electrowinning, and refining	*Acid wash vessels*	*number*	*1*
	Acid wash vessel capacity	t	10
	Acid type used		Hydrochloric acid
	Elution circuit type		Zadra high pressure
	Carbon stripping vessels	*number*	*2*
	Carbon stripping vessel capacity (each)	t	10
	Barren solution tank capacity	m^3	120
	ILR pregnant solution tank capacity	m^3	13
	Carbon reactivation kilns	*number*	*2*
	Reactivation kiln capacity	t/d	10
	Kiln type/heat source		Gas fired/propane
	Quench tanks	*number*	*2*

Area	Item	Units	Note
	Quench tank capacity (each)	t	12
	Carbon attrition tanks	*number*	*1*
	Carbon attrition tank capacity	t	1
	Electrowinning cells	*number*	*6 + 1*
	Electrowinning cell volume (each)	m^3	3.54
	Induction furnaces	*number*	*1*
Thickening	Pre-leach thickener solids feed rate (design)	t/oh	2,569
	Pre-leach thickener slurry feed rate (design)	m^3/h	7,218
	Pre-leach thickener sizing criteria	$t/oh/m^2$	1.18
	Pre-leach thickener selected diameter	m	55
	Pre-detox thickener solids feed rate (design)	t/oh	2,569
	Pre-detox thickener slurry feed rate (design)	m^3/h	5,283
	Pre-detox thickener sizing criteria	$t/oh/m^2$	1.16
	Pre-detox thickener selected diameter	m	55
Tailings	Type of cyanide destruction (CND) system		SO_2/air
	CND tanks	*number*	*3*
	CND tank size (each)	m	14.4 m diameter by 17.0 m high
	CND tank volume (each)	m^3	2,775

Removal of fines has unlocked secondary crusher capacity but has also significantly reduced the volumetric feed rate to the crusher. As a result, choke feed conditions are not steadily achieved, which causes uneven mantle wear and lower power utilization. These elements impact size reduction and the availability of the secondary crushers. Improvements can be made to resolve these issues such as the addition of a variable frequency drive (VFD) to the crusher's motor. This modification aims to regulate the crusher rotation speed in order to maintain power draw and choke feed conditions.

The 1,000 hp motors installed on the secondary crushers are smaller than the theorical 1,200 hp motor that could be installed on the Raptor XL1100. By increasing the power draw, a finer product could potentially be produced with same crushers. The impact of

secondary crusher power draw on throughput rates is very well documented from historical data where each kWh = 1.4 t/oh (Figure 17-2).

The primary crusher is a key area where initiatives are planned to generate a finer product that will translate into a higher plant throughput. The impact of fragmentation on throughput has been well documented and has a very high impact on throughput. The relationship shown in Figure 17-3 was derived from operating data.

It has been established that each 50 mm reduction in the P_{80} equals about a 300 t/hr increase in plant throughput. In 2019, the mine started a drill-and-blast optimization project that has resulted in higher throughput rates and better operational conditions. The initiative is ongoing as the mine aims to further optimize the process.

The choke feeding of the primary crusher is another key element to increase the plant throughput milling rates. It has been well established that the longer a crusher stays full, the finer the product will be (choke feeding). A unit of measure was created to measure choke feeding which is the Tons/#Empty events. For example, if 50,000 t was crushed and the crusher went empty 100 times, the Ton/#Empty event would be 500. An example for the operations is provided in Figure 17-4.

The primary crusher choke feeding still can be improved. The avenues to do this are to improve dispatching of trucks, better fragmentation to avoid bridging of the crusher, an excavator dedicated to the primary crusher re-feed, and improved rock breaker availability and performance.

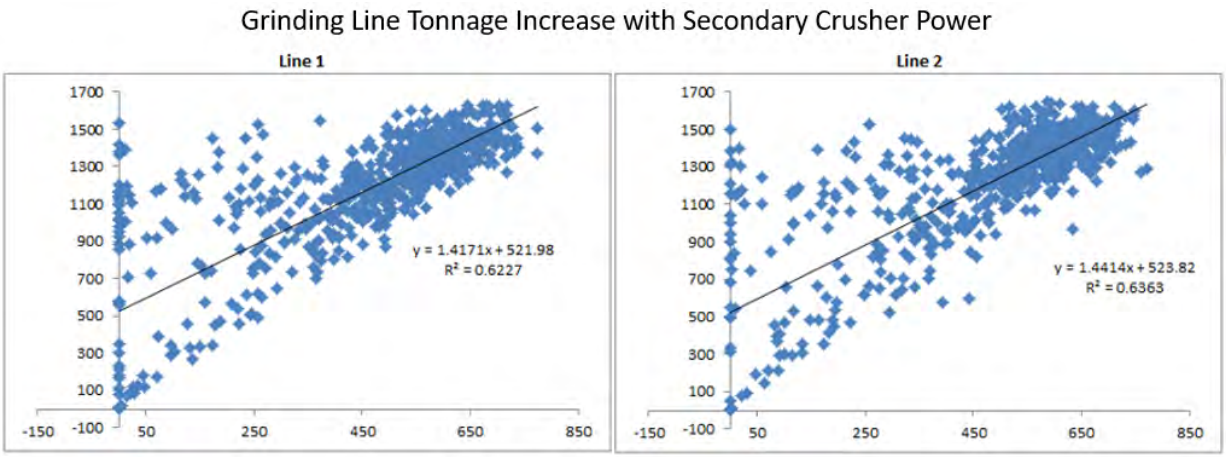
The increased fineness coming from the open pit ore due to improved blasting techniques, caused some issues with the primary crusher as the fines would not flow well and cause power and hydraulic pressure spikes tripping the crusher. Using a Hi-Fines mantle/concave design for the crusher, together with High-Fines mantle liners, will raise the choke zone and fill up more the crushing chamber, which will distribute wear more evenly and generate a finer particle size, and result in reduced power draw and hydraulic pressure reduction. It is planned to install these items once the SAG mill grates are converted to 60 mm (from 70 mm) and the SAG discharge screen to 8 mm. These modifications are needed to handle the finer product generated by the Hi-Fines mantle/concaves.

Grinding Circuit

The SAG mill operates in closed circuit with a pebble crusher while the ball mill operates in closed circuit with hydrocyclones.

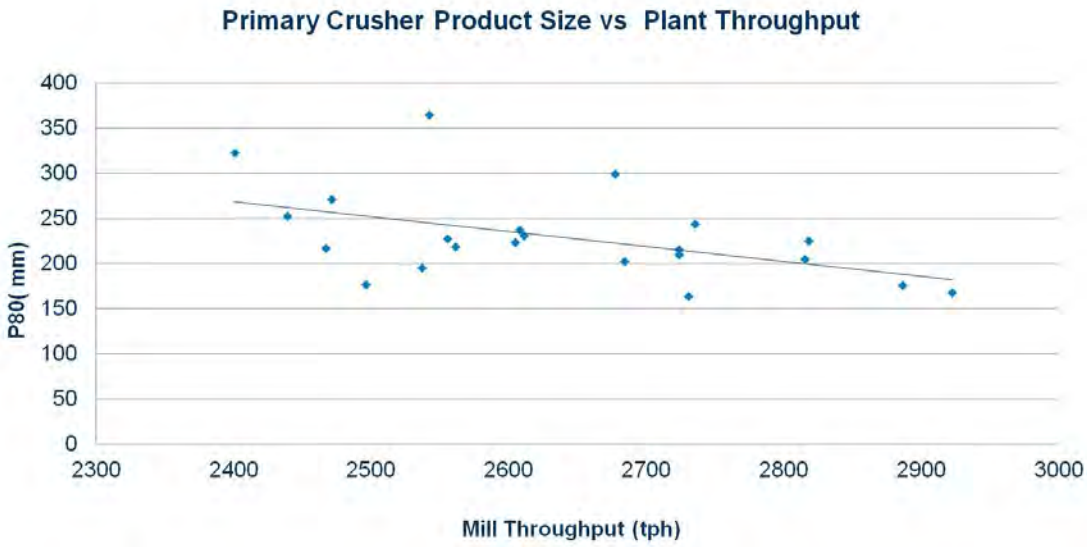
The design circulating load from the cyclones to the ball mill is 250% of the SAG mill new feed. The pebble crushing circuit with a design discharge P_{80} of 13 mm processes the equivalent of up to 25% of the fresh feed.

Figure 17-2: Impact of Secondary Crusher Power On Plant Throughput



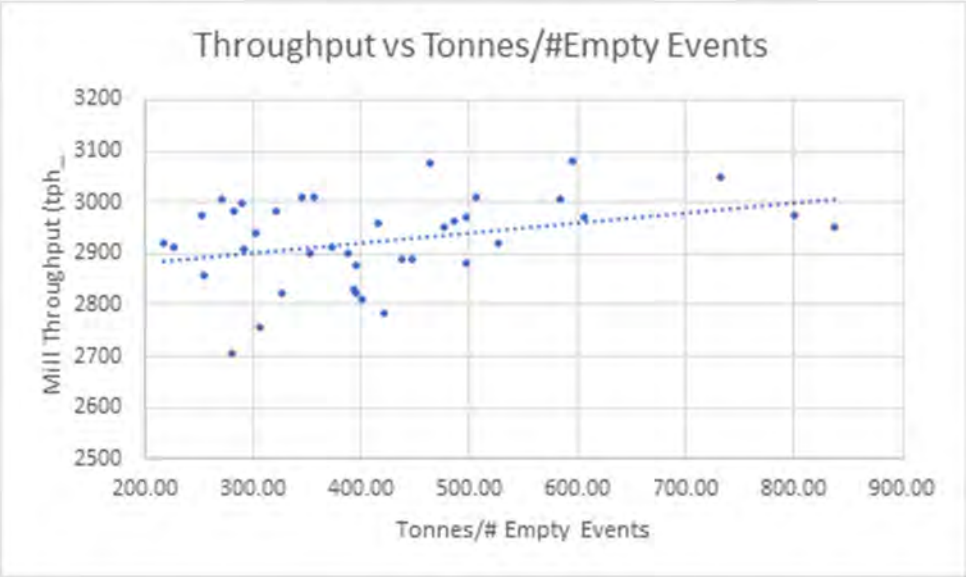
Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 17-3: Primary Crusher Product Size versus Plant Throughput



Note: Figure prepared by Kirkland Lake Gold, 2020.

Figure 17-4: Throughput versus Choke Feed Events



Around 15% of the cyclone feed material is sent to the gravity recovery circuit. Six gravity concentrators with 48 inch bowls were selected (three per grinding line supporting a strategy of two units in operation at all time). A batch-intensive cyanidation system is used to process the gravity concentrate. The extraction performance of gold from the gravity concentrate by the intensive cyanidation system is 90%. The pregnant solution is pumped to a tank in the gold room followed by electrowinning in a dedicated cell. Modifications are planned to convert the gravity circuit feed from cyclone feed to cyclone underflow. The higher concentration of gold in the cyclone underflow should lead to a higher gravity recovery.

The target P_{80} at the cyclone overflow is 130 µm, representing the historical value at which the plant has been running. It has been observed that over this value, recovery is impacted. To maintain the ore fineness of the cyclone overflow, the transfer size between the SAG and the ball-mill will have to be reduced. To do so, two modifications are planned to the circuit. First, the installation of smaller SAG discharge grates to keep more material inside the SAG mill and secondly, the reduction of the aperture of the SAG discharge screen panels from 9.5 mm to 8.0 mm. The advanced process control to be installed will also have some features that will control the final grind size.

In 2023, a grinding circuit survey was performed and from this the circuit was modelled using a software called JKSimmet. The simulations using this software have confirmed that at 28 Mt throughput rates and by doing such modifications to the grinding circuit, the 130 µm grind size can be maintained.

Other avenues such as increasing ball-mill power draw, reducing ball-mill density and optimum ball-size will also be explored. The reduced ball-mill hardness from the West and

Saddle Zone will also greatly help to maintain the 130 µm P_{80} target when the plant will start processing these zones.

Advanced Process Control Improvements

Many improvements have been made over the last few years in regard to in-house expert control loops. Several loops are currently used in silos and cannot provide full benefits. Future work will focus on interconnecting the silos to achieve more effective process control. Woodgrove Technologies performed an audit and provided recommendations to this end.

Pebble Crusher Variable Speed Drives

By nature, a SAG mill generates pebbles at an uneven rate. The rate is influenced by ore feed size, mill speed and the load inside the mill. As a result, the pebble crusher's power cannot be maximized given the variations in its feed. The crusher is gapped so that it can receive any surges in pebbles. The average power is therefore maintained around 450 kW while the motor is rated for 750 kW. The pebble crusher is rarely choke fed. By installing a VFD on the pebble crusher motors, the speed can be increased and decreased to maintain a set-point of 550 kW for power draw. This will enable the crusher to be choke fed and reduce the particle size discharged from the crusher. With a reduced particle size, the SAG mill throughput will increase. For each kW of pebble crusher power, the SAG milling rate increases by about 0.4 t/h from the current historical data.

Ore Blending

Ore blending is an avenue that the process plant has used successfully to optimize milling rates. About 30% of the plant feed is blasted with high intensity and some of it is stockpiled so the daily blend is even at 30%. However, there are still room to do better and the new avenue that will be explored is machine learning to blend the ore. The machine learning will compare historical plant throughput performance to where the ore is coming from in the pit and make correlations with spatial location and geochemistry. It will predict the zones or area on a bench-like area near walls that will give lower throughput. These can either be blasted differently or blended with more high intensity blasted ore. Stabilizing the feed is key to minimize fluctuation in the feed going to the secondary crushers.

Also, to improve blending, new ore sizing cameras will be installed at each apron feeders feeding the secondary crushers. Each aprons feeders have different particle size due to the segregation of the ore in the stockpile. On each line, one feeder is usually coarse and the other one fine. These cameras, along with an advanced process control algorithm, will minimize the feed size perturbances to the secondary crushers which will result in improved performance and reduced fineness of the crushed product.

Increase Plant Operating Time to 92%

The operating time for the process plant is calculated when the ore is on the belt feeding the SAG mills. Although the plant operating time has improved since start-up, the design rate of 92% has not yet been achieved over an annual basis, instead averaging around

90%. This is the result of the constant plant throughput ramp-up, which constantly changes wear patterns. Once the milling rates have stabilized, it is expected that the 92% operating time will be achieved.

17.3.2 Leach and Carbon-in-Pulp

The gold recovery circuit selected was a “leach circuit followed by a CIP” circuit. The designed retention time for leaching is 29 hours. The leach feed size was designed at a P_{80} of 95 µm.

The CIP design selected uses a carousel-type system with an average design retention time of 80 minutes in this circuit.

Upgrades to the CIP pumpcells have been done to support the 28 Mt/a throughput rate. The variable speed drive and motors for the CIP tails pumps were also upgraded to 500 hp from 350 hp.

The current adsorption profile and modelling support the planned increase in throughput rate in conjunction with the planned increased elution frequency to maintain carbon grades below 2,500 g/t Au. This will also be supported by the modifications to the gravity recovery to increase gravity recovery from 25% to 35%.

17.3.3 Acid Wash, Stripping, Electrowinning, and Refining

The stripping system uses a modified version (i.e. ,on-line electrowinning and no pregnant solution tank) of the high-pressure Zadra process to recover the gold from the loaded carbon.

The circuit incorporates an acid wash stage and is designed to handle up to 10 t of carbon per day. The acid wash stage is not currently used and will be converted into a plastic removal vessel. The build up of calcium is not sufficient to warrant the use of the acid wash vessel.

The stripping circuit is designed to handle up to 10 t of carbon per stripping cycle (approximately 8–10 hours); 100% of the carbon is regenerated in two regeneration kilns designed to handle up to 20 t of carbon per day.

The electrowinning process is done “in-line” with the stripping circuit. The flow of pregnant solution is split between three rows of two electrowinning cells. One dedicated electrowinning cell handles the pregnant solution from the ILR tank.

The refining equipment is designed to handle the gold from the stripping circuit and from the gravity recovery system. The electrowinning sludge is filtered, dried, and mixed with fluxes, before being smelted using induction furnaces.

The current elution capacity is estimated to be 2.5 strips of 10 t per day. In 2021, 1.75 strips per day were completed. There is sufficient capacity to cover the increased throughput for the LOM.

17.3.4 Thickening

The feed to the leach circuit is maintained at a density of 50–55% solids by weight using one high rate thickener. The overflow of the pre-leach thickener is recycled to the process water tank. The pre-detox thickener is used to thicken the leach tails slurry to 55–60% solids and the overflow is recycled to the process water circuit.

The thickener capacity is over 90 kt/d and can support the increase throughput without any modifications. Current flocculent consumption is low at 12 g/t.

17.3.5 Tailings

The underflow of the pre-detox thickener is diluted using reclaim water prior to cyanide destruction. The tailings slurry coming out of the cyanide destruction unit and is pumped into the tailings storage area via two parallel pipelines, each with a maximum flow of 2,500 m^3/hr each; sufficient to support the increase in throughput to 28 Mt/a. Some minor upgrades to motors and VFD may be needed when going to cell #3 of the TMA.

The selected cyanide destruction process is the Inco SO_2/air process. Liquid SO_2 is used with sodium metasulphite as a back up.

A fourth detox tank was installed in 2022 to support the increase in plant throughput.

17.4 Energy, Water, and Process Materials Requirements

17.4.1 Power

Energy consumption is not expected to significantly increase as a result of the increased throughput rate. A lot of the initiatives to increase plant throughput are related to increases in grinding efficiency with the same power. The increase in energy consumption is mostly related to the increase in run time.

The historical plant power consumption for the plant from 2018–2023 as:

- 2018: 680,198 MWh for 20.7 Mt, 0.033 MWh/t;
- 2019: 713,723 MWh for 22.0 Mt, 0.032 MWh/t;
- 2020: 710,252 MWh for 23.0 Mt, 0.031 MWh/t;
- 2021: 711,048 MWh for 24.1 Mt, 0.030 MWh/t;
- 2022: 737,388 MWh for 25.5 Mt, 0.029 MWh/t;
- 2023: 735,160 MWh for 25.4 Mt, 0.029 MWh/t.

The LOM assumes that the 28 Mt/a throughput rate will use 751,000 MWh per year, which the plant electrical system is adequately designed to supply.

17.4.2 Water

A barge reclaim water system is used to reclaim and pump water from the TMA back to the process plant to satisfy process water requirements. Depending on the water balance in the TMA, water from the open pit and various collection ditches around the WRSFs can also be directed to the plant.

Make-up water for the reagent mixing is sourced from East Lake when required.

17.4.3 Consumables

Several reagent systems were incorporated into the plant design to provide the requirements for the different process areas, which include grinding, leaching, intensive cyanidation, CIP, stripping and refining, thickening, and cyanide destruction. Reagents are listed as follows:

- Steel balls for grinding media;
- Quicklime (CaO) for pH control;
- Sodium cyanide (NaCN) for gold dissolution and desorption;
- SO_2 and sodium metabisulfite for cyanide destruction;
- Anti-scalant for process water and strip solution;
- Caustic for pH adjustment for the strip solution, cyanide mixing and ILR solution;
- Copper sulphate to start cyanide destruction reaction;
- Activated carbon for gold adsorption;
- Lead nitrate for maximizing gold extraction and reducing cyanide consumption during leaching;
- Oxygen (VPSA and liquid as back-up) for gold leaching;
- Flocculant polymers for efficient settling in thickeners;
- Ore anti-freeze conditioner; added in winter.

18.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

18.1 Overview

Surface infrastructure to support operations is primarily in place, and includes:

- Two open pits: Detour Lake (in operation) and North Pit (to be constructed);
- Processing facilities: grinding and leaching facilities, along with management and engineering offices, change house, workshop, warehouse, and assay laboratory (currently under construction) facilities;
- Mine facilities: management and engineering offices, change house, heavy mining vehicle and light vehicle workshops (currently undergoing expansion), wash bay, warehouse, explosives magazine, crusher, mine access gate house, return water pump house;
- Administration buildings: facilities for overall site management, safety inductions, and general and administrative functions;
- Accommodation camp;
- Four stockpiles: ROM pad, MRS4 (under construction), MRS5 (planned construction) and MRS2;
- Four WRFs: MRS1, MRS2, MRS3 (planned construction) and in-pit (planned construction);
- Four tailings storage facilities: Cells 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Cell 3 and Cell 4 are currently in the design stage);
- Water management facilities: stormwater and water storage dams, diversions, culverts;
- Landfill facility;
- Airfield and aerodrome facility.

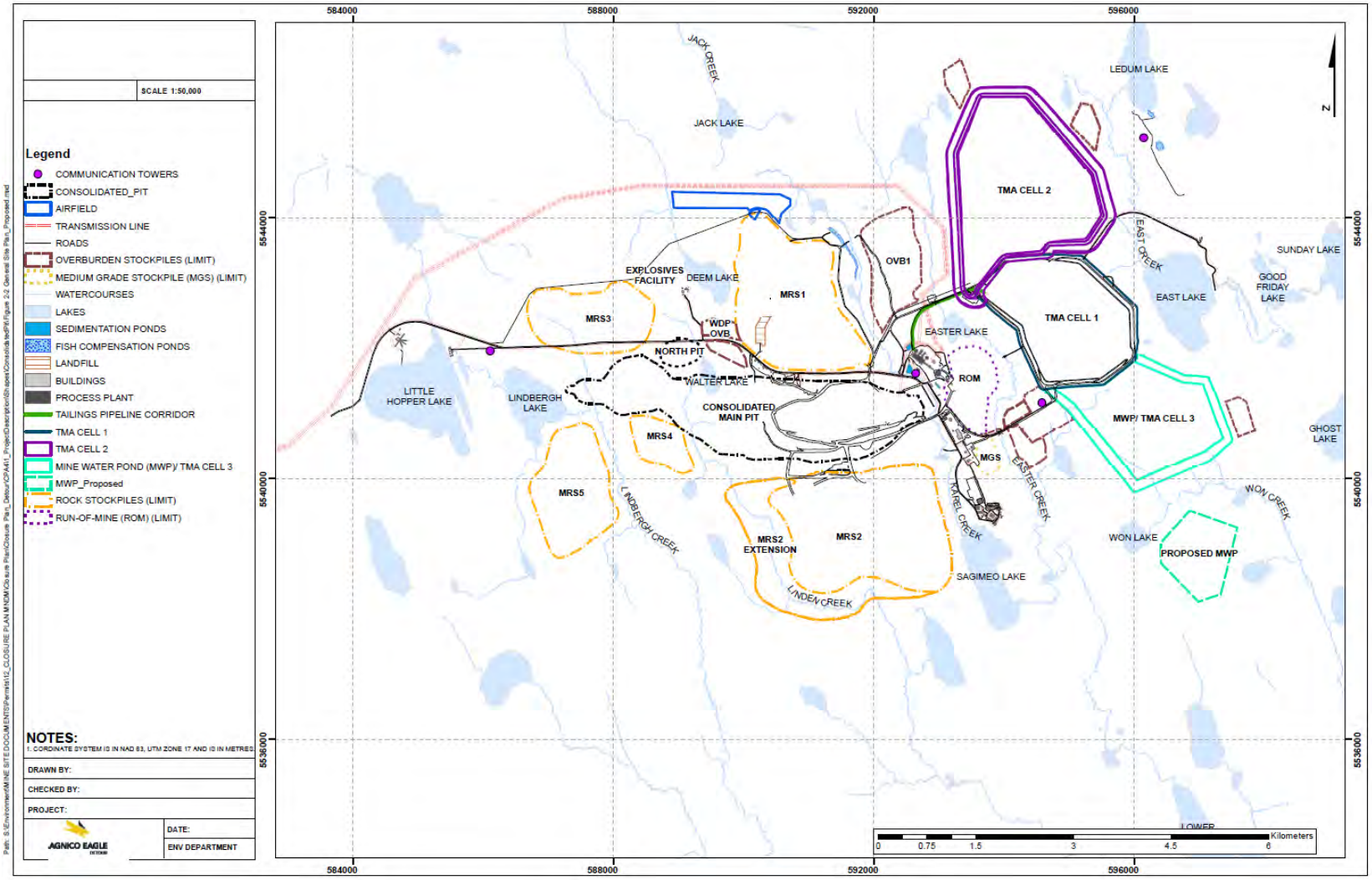
A layout plan showing the facilities constructed to support mining operations is provided in Figure 18-1.

18.2 Road and Logistics

A discussion of the access routes was provided in Section 5.1.

Site access is provided through a guard/security house located at the entrance to the site on the main access road. Visitor car and truck parking bays are provided adjacent to the guard house. The guard house is equipped with radio and telephone communication and is continuously manned.

Figure 18-1: Infrastructure Layout Plan



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2022.

18.3 Stockpiles

Stockpiles are discussed in Section 16.6.

18.4 Tailings Management Area

TMA Cell 1 and Cell 2 are located approximately 2 km east–northeast of the Detour Lake open pit. TMA Cell 1 contains approximately 153 Mt of tailings. The facilities are discussed in Section 20.3.

18.5 Mine Site Built Infrastructure

18.5.1 Mine Service Facilities

The mine service facilities are sufficient to support maintenance of the current mining operations fleet. It is located approximately 1.2 km south of the process plant. The largest floor space allocation is for the workshop and work-bays. The workshop is currently undergoing an expansion of four additional work-bays, two for haul trucks, and two for welding.

An appropriately-sized truck wash facility was constructed adjacent to the mine service facilities building to allow for washing and cleaning of heavy equipment prior to maintenance taking place.

In proximity to the mine service facilities and truck wash buildings are a diesel and gasoline fuel storage and re-fueling station.

18.5.2 Process Plant

The process plant comprises three main buildings (the primary crushing building, the secondary and pebble crushing building and the main process plant building). Additional process facilities are located adjacent to these buildings.

The primary crushing building is located approximately 450 m to the northeast of the eastern Detour Lake Pit limit. Adjacent to the primary crusher, a ROM stockpile with an approximate 12 Mt capacity was established to help manage the crusher downtime. The crusher building houses the gyratory crusher and the tail end of the stockpile feed conveyor. The crushed ore stockpile has a capacity of approximately 176,000 t. Under the stockpile, two reclaim tunnels were installed for the conveyors to recover the crushed material.

Each conveyor reclaims crushed ore from the stockpile to a secondary crusher located in the secondary and pebble crusher building. In this building, a conveyor collects both secondary and pebble secondary crusher undersize to convey the ore to the SAG mill. Both secondary crushers and pebble crushers are equipped with shuttle chutes and bypass chutes to enable maintenance of crushers without stopping a grinding line.

There is a separate “re-feed” system that enables ore to bypass the primary crusher. Crushed ore is fed into a feeder that is deposited onto the conveyor belt between the dome and secondary crusher. This system allows material to be fed into the mill while the primary crusher is unavailable.

The main process plant building houses the grinding, CIP, gravity and intensive cyanidation, reagents, stripping, electrowinning, refining areas, compressors as well as tailings pumps. The leach tanks are located north of the main process building between the thickeners. The tanks are arranged in two sets of 10 tanks (four rows of five tanks) on a large containment concrete pad.

The process staff offices are located within the main process plant. This office complex also houses a conference room, lunch room, change rooms, washrooms, documentation room and a metallurgical laboratory. The plant maintenance shops are located on the first and second floors of the main process plant building on the south side of the grinding area.

18.5.3 Administration

Site administration facilities are incorporated within the mine service facilities, and include offices, warehouse, change rooms, and showers. In addition, the building also includes the emergency services area (an examination room, a treatment room, and a covered garage houses the ambulance).

18.5.4 Explosives Plant

Dyno Nobel operates a bulk explosives plant approximately 3.5 km west of the process plant. The designed manufacturing capacity is sufficient to meet the operation’s requirements.

18.6 Off-Site Built Infrastructure

Facilities in Cochrane include administration offices, a bus terminal with employee parking lot and security check-ins, four houses and an eight-unit apartment block. Agnico Eagle has a shared services centre in Timmins, Sudbury, and North Bay that service the Detour Lake Mine.

SGS Minerals operates a full-service analytical laboratory in Cochrane in support of the Detour Lake Mine.

18.7 Camp and Accommodations

Workers are accommodated in two camps. The Little Hopper Lodge (previously referred to as the Permanent Camp) has a capacity of 611 rooms and is located 7 km west of the mining operations near Little Hopper Lake.

The Sagimeo Lodge is located just south of the mine services building and has a capacity of 824 rooms.

There is also an overflow camp with 275 additional rooms available.

18.8 Communications

A fibre optic link provides internet access and VoIP phone connectivity to the Detour Lake Mine and connects all facilities to the Agnico Eagle offices in Cochrane and Toronto. Voice and data at site are connected via 5G LTE private network. This network has fully-redundant fibre optic backbones and microware link backup. Satellite phones and copper-lines are used as emergency backup communication methods in the event of fibre optic service disruptions.

18.9 Water Management

The existing water management system was designed to minimize the amount of fresh water (non-contact water) required to operate the mine and process plant and to minimize discharge of treated contact water to the environment. Currently water management infrastructure is also designed to segregate and recycle water that has been in contact with process reagents (process water), this water is fully contained within the TMA in a closed loop and never discharged to the receiving environment.

Contact water from the open pit is captured in a collection of sumps and pumped through a network of piping to one of two sediment collection ponds on the surface. Water from old underground workings is dewatered using a borehole and pumped into one of the pit sumps before being transferred to the surface collection ponds. There are seven perimeter dewatering wells that are drilled and awaiting permits for pumping. Water in the sediment collection ponds is then either used to supplement water for the mill or transferred to the mine water pond.

Stockpile runoff is managed using a series of collection ditches and ponds. Stockpiles are encompassed by ditches that gravity feed to ponds located at topographic lows. Runoff collected in these ponds is then pumped through a network of piping to one of the sediment ponds where it is either used to supplement water for the mill or transferred to the mine water pond.

The mine water pond serves as a central water management facility (e.g., for open pit water and local runoff), and provides additional contingencies for storage and treatment, if needed. Additional details on water management and discharge considerations can be found in Section 20.4.

18.10 Water Supply

Potable water for the Little Hopper Lodge is obtained from Little Hopper Lake, adjacent to the lodge, and processed through a water purification plant. This is adequate for the mine's current and future needs.

Potable water for the Sagimeo Lodge, mine services facilities, site administration facility, and the process plant is obtained from borehole wells close to the camp, and processed through a water purification plant.

Fresh water is pumped from East Lake. This water is primarily used in the process plant for reagent mixing but is also used as wash water in the truck wash facility and water make-up for the fire water tank.

18.11 Power Supply

The existing 180 km long powerline runs from the processing facility to a tie in at Island Falls, and thence to the Pinard substation. The 230 kV transmission line currently allows for the distribution of up to 165 MW of power, suitable to service the entire Detour Lake mining operation. In the event of a power failure, there is sufficient emergency power generation for the provision of basic services.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

19.1 Market Studies

No market studies are currently relevant as the Detour Lake Mine is an operating mine producing a readily-saleable commodity in the form of doré. Doré is sent via secure transportation to a refinery for further refining.

Agnico Eagle sells its gold production into the market at spot prices.

The estimated bullion transport costs, liability charges and refining costs used for the financial analysis are based on contract prices agreed with third parties.

19.2 Commodity Prices

Commodity prices used in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates are set by Agnico Eagle at the corporate level. The current gold price provided for Mineral Reserve estimation is US$1,400/oz, and US$1,650/oz for Mineral Resource estimation.

Both Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates use an exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$.

19.3 Material Contracts

Agnico Eagle has a number of contracts, agreement, and/or purchase orders in place for supply and services that are material to the operation (Table 19-1). All contracts or agreements are negotiated with vendors and have a contractual scope, terms, and conditions. Contracts are negotiated and renewed as needed. Contract terms are considered to be within industry norms, and typical of similar contracts in Canada with which Agnico Eagle is familiar.

19.4 Comments on Market Studies and Contracts

The QP notes the following.

- The doré produced by the mine is readily marketable. Metal prices are set corporately for Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation;
- The QP has reviewed commodity pricing assumptions, marketing assumptions and the current major contract areas, and considers the information acceptable for use in estimating Mineral Reserves and in the economic analysis that supports the Mineral Reserves.

Table 19-1: Material Contracts Currently in Place

Product	Supplier	Status of Contract
Heavy equipment (CAT) parts and maintenance	Toromont Industries Ltd.	MARC contract, support agreement, stock, and parts inventory management
Diesel	Imperial Oil	Supply agreement
Plant reagents	Covoro Mining Solutions Canada (cyanide) Univar Canada Ltd. (sulphur dioxide and other reagents)	Supply agreement
Power	IESO (Independent Electrical System Operator)	Power supply agreement
Grinding media	Molycop Inc.	Supply agreement
Mill liners and other wear material	Bradken Limited, FL Smidth, Weir	Supply agreement
Open pit explosives	Dyno Nobel	Supply, services and explosive manufacture agreement
TMA construction	Morgan Construction, Takwata Builders	Construction services
Camp and catering	Aramark Remote Workplace	Service agreement
Heavy fabrication	The Bucket Shop	Fabrication and labour agreement
Heavy equipment (drills) parts and maintenance	Epiroc	Supply and service agreement
Tire supply	Bridgestone, Goodyear,	Supply contract
Labour supply	Levert Personnel Resources Inc.	Labour supply agreement
Core and reverse circulation drilling	NPLH	Service agreements
Lubricants	Imperial Oil	Supply agreement
Assay	SGS Canada Inc.	Service agreement
Refining services	Royal Canadian Mint	Service agreement

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

20.1 Environmental and Supporting Studies

The Detour Lake Mine area has been subject to extensive baseline, environmental monitoring, and technical studies, as per provincial and federal regulatory requirements. Studies and monitoring included:

- Climate;
- Air quality and noise;
- Topography, physiography, and geology;
- Geochemical characterization;
- Hydrology and hydrogeology;
- Surface water and groundwater quality;
- Aquatic life (fish and benthic invertebrates);
- Terrestrial vegetation;
- Wildlife;
- Archeological assessment.

Monitoring of various environmental factors has continued throughout the operating period, generating an extensive environmental dataset that supports site management.

20.2 Site Monitoring

20.2.1 Air Quality and Noise

The Detour Lake Mine site is remote from off-property human receptors (permanent and seasonal residences and commercial establishments); hence there are no restrictions on air and noise emissions relative to human receptors. The mine is required to comply with air quality standards, point of impingement guidelines, and ambient air quality criteria specified in Ontario Reg. 419/05. The installed operating monitoring systems assess compliance with these standards, which confirms the predictions of no significant air quality or noise impacts. Air quality and noise modelling undertaken for the Detour Lake pit (former West Detour Project), consolidated pit and underground operations predicted that the project would comply with the required provincial standards and criteria. Updates to the modelling is currently ongoing for the addition of the consolidated pit.

20.2.2 Geochemistry

Due to historical mining in the region, the geological materials (i.e., ore, waste rock, tailings, and overburden) relevant to Detour Lake Mine have undergone multiple metal leaching and acid rock drainage (MLARD) assessments by various investigators. Sampling, analysis, and interpretation have followed best-practice, industry-standard methods. In general, MLARD potential at Detour Lake Mine was predicted to be low. Mine waste materials (i.e., waste rock and tailings) continue to undergo regular geochemical monitoring to allow for comparison to predictions and to inform adaptive management, if required.

20.2.3 Ground Water, Surface Water and Aquatic Resources

Detour Lake Mine has several programs designed to be protective of environmental water quality. The monitoring network includes approximately 87 surface water stations and 152 groundwater stations. Regular data collection, analysis, and interpretation allow for risk identification and adaptive management.

Parameters associated with waste rock weathering have been observed in surface waters in the Karel Creek, Linden Creek, Easter Creek, Deem Creek, and East Creek watersheds. Parameter levels were not deemed to be of concern because they were either below water quality guidelines, within or similar to baseline range, and/or engineered controls have shown to be effective following implementation. There have been no significant changes to surface water quality related to current mining operations in the Sunday Lake and Lower Detour watersheds, indicating that any significant trends were localized to the mine site and do not extend beyond the site watershed boundaries.

Development of the Detour Lake Mine site affected some fisheries and other aquatic resources through the displacement or alteration of fish habitat. Mitigation measures are implemented to limit potential effects related to mining on aquatic resources. For the existing Detour Lake Mine, a fish compensation plan was approved by the federal and provincial regulatory agencies, following full consultation with Indigenous communities, to address impacts related to the development of the Tailings Management Area (TMA) and mine rock stockpiles. Additional mitigation measures and compensations plans are being evaluated and proposed to address potential impacts to fisheries and other aquatic resources related to continued development of Detour Lake Mine (e.g., the West Detour Project). These are in the final stages of regulatory review. Required regulatory approvals will be obtained prior to proposed development.

Concentrations of groundwater quality parameters in the Karel Creek, Linden Creek, Easter Creek, East Creek, Sunday Lake, Deem Lake, and Lower Detour watersheds have generally been below environmental monitoring screening criteria where applicable. Based on sampling results to date and comparison to previous data, there have been no significant changes to the groundwater quality, except for potential seepage to groundwater in the vicinity of TMA Cell 1, which is being addressed through a detailed investigation. There are no local groundwater users in the immediate area that could potentially be affected by mining activities.

The Detour Lake Mine is committed to continuous improvement through monitoring and the identification and mitigation of risks to the receiving environment.

20.2.4 Vegetation and Wildlife

Potential impacts to vegetation and wildlife are linked as the principal mine-related impacts to wildlife typically involve habitat alterations. Measures to minimize adverse effects to area plants and wildlife include but are not limited to: minimizing the project footprint; maintaining a minimum 120 m buffer around watercourses where possible; avoidance of unnecessary disturbance to wetlands; and avoidance of tree clearing during the bird nesting period.

In addition, there are a number of habitat and wildlife considerations linked to Woodland Caribou, which has been identified as a species at risk. Recommendations for the protection of Woodland Caribou include, as reasonable:

- Minimizing the overall project footprint;
- Avoidance of critical over-wintering habitat;
- Minimizing disturbance to mature upland black spruce–jack pine forests that support a high abundance of terrestrial and arboreal lichens (a preferred food source);
- Minimizing the potential for caribou/vehicular traffic interaction.

A caribou tracking and monitoring program has also been implemented by Detour Lake Mine. In 2023, Agnico Eagle was issued a permit under the *Ontario Endangered Species Act* for the development of the West Detour Project. This permit outlines mitigation and compensation requirements related to further development of the mine within caribou habitat.

20.2.5 Cultural and Heritage Resources

Archaeological investigations were historically carried out for the mine access road associated with the previous operation, and more recently as part of baseline investigations. These studies included Indigenous participation. None of the initial baseline studies identified archaeological sites proximal to Detour Lake Mine that are likely to be affected by the mine in any foreseeable manner.

An additional study conducted in late 2023 identified an archaeological site on the south shore of East Lake, which remains outside of any planned development for the mine.

The overall potential for encountering unforeseen cultural heritage or archaeological sites that would conflict with the proposed development plan for the site is considered to be low.

20.3 Tailings Management Area

20.3.1 Tailings Management Area

Tailings are stored at surface in an engineered TMA that is presently located east of the process plant. The TMA consists of four cells being developed in a planned, progressive manner:

- Cell 1 was built over a historic tailings storage facility from a previous mining operation and deposition is fundamentally complete. Progressive reclamation of the facility has commenced;
- Cell 2 was developed to the north of Cell 1 and is the active facility for tailings deposition;
- The Cell 3 area is proposed to be south of the existing mine water pond, and is currently in permitting and detailed design stage;
- Cell 4 is proposed south of the existing Cell 1 and is the current area of the mine water pond.

The TMA is designed to function as four independent cells for tailings and water management. Tailings deposition will generally occur in only one cell at any time with staged deposition to the next cell in transition years. Tailings water recycled and reclaimed for the process plant use will mainly occur from the active cell. Water from the inactive cells is transferred to active cells until final closure of each facility.

The initial design of the TMA was optimized during ongoing operations, as additional information became available through ongoing construction and in response to a requirement for additional capacity. In Q4 2020, tailings deposition was transitioned from Cell 1 to Cell 2. Transition from Cell 2 to Cell 3 is planned for 2029 followed by Cell 4 in 2037.

Starting in 2044, tailings are to be deposited in the Detour Main Pit (mining operations in the Detour Main Pit are forecast to be complete in 2044). The TMA Cell 2, Cell 3 and Cell 4, and former open pit will provide for storage of approximately 893 Mt of tailings solids. Capital investment is reflected in the cash flow model.

The general design and operating practices are as follows:

- The tailings produced will be approximately 28 Mt/a from 2024 for the remainder of the mine life. Tailings will be pre-treated for cyanide destruction at the process plant and pumped from there through a surface pipeline to the TMA;
- Tailings will be pumped as slurry and deposited in the active cell primarily by end-dumping to form smooth tailings beaches while progressively sloping the tailings surface to direct drainage towards the spillway. A total of 661 Mt will be stored in Cell 2,3 and 4 up to 2044 when in-pit tailings deposition is expected in the Detour

Main Pit. A total of 232 Mt of tailings is expected to be deposited in the Detour Main Pit;

- The design maximizes the tailings storage volume while minimizing the dam height, with dams being raised in stages to support use of waste rock produced during operations (and thereby reducing stockpiling requirements);
- The dams are designed for the most severe flood and earthquake criteria, being the probable maximum flood and the maximum credible earthquake in accordance with the Canadian Dam Association Guidelines;
- An emergency spillway that meets the probable maximum flood is maintained for each dam lift and for each tailings cell. This ensures water can be discharged in an emergency situation without overtopping and eroding the dam;
- The TMA dams have a low permeability element(s) to provide for efficient water management and to minimize seepage rates;
- Detailed design documents are provided to applicable regulatory authorities for review and approval in advance of each lift of the dam.

The TMA currently serves as the central water management facility for local runoff, tailings slurry water, mine water, and water reclaimed for operation of the process plant. The regulatory approval applications, submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks for amended environmental compliance approval #4914-CDY826 and Ministry of Mines for dam approval, provide the approved detailed design and should be referred to for design details. On an annual basis, the regulatory authorities receive operational information on water quality and receiving environment monitoring (annual environmental compliance approval report submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks), annual Operation, Maintenance, and Surveillance Manual updates, and geotechnical information on the dams (annual as-built report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Mines).

20.3.2 Cell 1

Deposition of tailings in TMA Cell 1 began in 2013 and continued into Q4 2020. Ultimate dam crest elevation ranges from 320 to 322 masl and storage of 153.1 Mt. TMA Cell 1 was constructed in a series of annual raises intended to provide capacity for tailings as needed and to maintain sufficient freeboard on the dams. The final raise, Stage 8, was completed in 2019.

20.3.3 Cell 2

Cell 2 is the second cell for tailings storage. The construction for the starter dam (Stage 1) was completed in 2020. The Stage 5 raise will be ongoing throughout 2024. The dam comprises a silty sand to sandy silt till core with graded granular chimney and blanket filters downstream of the core. The upstream and downstream shells of the Cell 2 starter dam consist of mine run rockfill with upstream and downstream slopes of 2H:1V. The total length of the Cell 2 starter dam is 8.5 km and abuts the existing Cell 1 Dam. At full capacity, Cell

2 will provide containment for 245 Mt of dry tailings and an operating pond volume of 5 Mm^3, corresponding to an ultimate dam crest elevation of 324 masl. Deposition of tailings in TMA Cell 2 began in Q4 2020.

Subsequent raises beyond the Cell 2 starter dam crest elevation of 290 m will be accomplished by means of a downstream raised rockfill shell with a geomembrane liner on the upstream face of the dam, with the final lift subject to ongoing optimization. Table 20-1 summarizes the proposed raise schedule.

20.3.1 Cell 3

Cell 3 is presently in the conceptual design and permitting stage. Construction, design, and capacity estimates have been completed based on the Cell 2 for inclusion in both the mine plan and cost model. Construction of Cell 3 is scheduled to start in 2027 with a similar design and raising methodology as Cell 2. Cell 3 will provide containment for 208 Mt of dry tailings.

20.3.2 Cell 4

Cell 4 is presently in the conceptual design stage and is being studied and sited in the TMA. Construction, design, and capacity estimates have been completed based on the Cell 2 for inclusion in both the mine plan and cost model. Cell 4 construction will commence in 2034 with similar design and raising methodology as both Cell 2 and 3. Cell 4 will provide a minimum of 208 Mt of dry tailings storage.

20.3.3 Open Pit

Open pit tailings storage is presently being studied and sited based on the proposed mine plan and geotechnical constraints of in-pit tailings storage. Open pit tailings storage is expected to commence in 2044. The former open pit provides adequate storage capacity for the remaining LOM and is currently projected to store a minimum of 232 Mt of dry tailings.

20.3.4 Performance Monitoring

Inspection and monitoring activities are performed during construction and operation of the tailings dams to assess their performance and safety; and to verify that actual conditions are consistent with the design assumptions and intentions. Inspection and monitoring also optimizes maintenance and repair costs, provides warning of potential impending risks, and provides sufficient time to implement remedial measures, if required. A dam safety review completed in 2020 confirmed that the TMA Cell 1 is performing as designed. An updated dam safety review is scheduled for Cell 1, Cell 2, and the mine water pond in 2025. Dam safety inspections are completed on an annual basis by external geotechnical consultants.

In addition, various dam safety inspections are conducted on a monthly, weekly, and daily basis by operational staff at the mine.

Table 20-1: Cell 2 TMA Raise Schedule

Raising Sequence (Calendar Year)	Crest Elevation (m)	Cumulative Tailings Tonnage (Mt)	Operating Pond Allowance (Mm^3)	EDF Storage Allowance (Mm^3)
Stage 5 raise (2024)	305	132.6	5.0	2.4
Stage 6 raise (2025)	310	161.6	5.0	2.4
Stage 7 raise (2026)	314	190.6	5.0	2.4
Stage 8 raise (2027)	318	219.6	5.0	2.4
Stage 9 raise (2028)	Varies, 320 to 324	245	5.0	2.4

20.4 Water Management

Operational water management, risk assessment, and mitigation planning are informed by:

- The integrated surface water-groundwater model, which captures hydrological and hydrogeological information to characterize and predict flows (e.g., pit draw down, water level fluctuations in the local watershed);
- The water balance/water quality model captures water quantity and quality for both the operating and post-closure periods, under average, wet and dry conditions. The model considers sources from the TMA, open pit, and mine rock stockpiles, and other sources. This information is used to ensure sufficient water is available to operate the process plant, manage the volume of water in the TMA and mine water pond, and identify effluent discharge requirements.

Environmental protection is ensured through the water management network, which collects seepage and runoff from all mine waste facilities through a system of ditching, pumping, and pipeline infrastructure. The modular design allows for the addition of treatment facilities if required. In 2020, a mine water pond with a capacity of 3.5 Mm^3 was completed. The mine water pond serves as a central water management facility (e.g., for open pit water and local runoff), and provides additional contingencies for storage and treatment, if needed.

Tailings, tailings slurry water, and water reclaimed for the operation of the process plant are managed through the TMA. The water management objectives for the TMA are as follows:

- Provide adequate retention time for control of total suspended solids prior to reclaiming water for process plant use;
- Optimize reclaim water volume for process plant operations;
- Allow for settling of suspended solids and natural degradation of ammonia in a separate mine water pond if and when effluent discharge to the environment is required;

- Handle upset conditions and/or runoff generated from major storm events.

Water is continuously reclaimed back to the plant site for processing needs using two barges with pumping facilities located on the tailings pond. Make-up water for the operation of the process plant is sourced from the mine water pond, mine dewatering and the East Lake when required.

The TMA is designed to contain runoff resulting from an environmental design flood. As a minimum, the environmental design flood was selected as the 1:100 year 15-day spring maximum runoff with no discharge to the environment. The TMA was designed for 'no-discharge' under this condition.

The TMA cells have sufficient freeboard to safely pass the runoff resulting from the inflow design flood through the emergency spillway. The inflow design flood is the 24-hour probable maximum flood event. The discharge from the spillway is directed towards the watershed of East Lake which flows into the Detour River system and north to Hudson Bay.

The proactive management of water issues included incorporating prevention measures into the design of the TMA. The following strategies have been adopted to reduce the risk of contaminants entering the local groundwater or surface water regimes:

- The milling includes a final process step to destroy cyanide to very low levels in the tailings before it is pumped to the TMA;
- TMA seepage collection ditches and ponds have been constructed at the base of Cell 1 & Cell 2 with pumps installed to recycle the water back to the TMA.

When required, water collected from the mine site (that has not been in contact with processed reagents) is collected in the mine water pond for discharge to the Sunday Creek to prevent the accumulation of water above target operating levels. In 2023, the discharge location was transferred from East Creek to Sunday Creek following regulatory approval.

The mine water pond will continue to operate in the current location until the Cell 4 is constructed. Following the Cell 4 construction, the mine water pond will be located to the North Pit. The mine water pond will incorporate water treatment facilities to allow discharge of excess water to Sunday Creek.

20.5 Permitting Considerations

Mining projects in Canada may be subject to federal and/or provincial environmental assessment (EA) processes, governed Provincially or Federally. The federal environmental assessment process for Canadian mines is administered through the *Impact Assessment Act*, which replaced the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*. The federal environmental assessment process was triggered for the Detour Lake project due to:

- The requirement for an Explosives Factory License under the *Explosives Act* for a project-dedicated explosives manufacturing factory;

- The need for one or more Authorization(s) for Harmful Alteration Disruption or Destruction of Fish Habitat according to the *Fisheries Act.*

These licences/authorizations were granted prior to development. Agnico Eagle has engaged with the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada to confirm whether an additional federal Impact Assessment may be required for future expansions of the operating area, to date no additional development has triggered the federal *Impact Assessment Act* process.

Five provincial EAs were approved for the Detour Lake project:

- July 2010: Ontario Ministry of Environment Class EA for Electricity Projects, for the diesel power generation required to support the construction phase (AMEC, 2010a);
- November 2010: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Class EA for Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects, for the construction of facilities off-lease, and for such aspects as on-lease aggregate operations or in-water works (AMEC, 2010c);
- December 2010: Ontario Individual EA for Electricity Projects, for construction of a 230 kV transmission line (AMEC, 2010b);
- March 2012: Ontario Ministry of Environment Individual EA for Electricity Projects of 10 MW, for allowing a diesel-generated contingency power supply to service the construction needs should the powerline not be operable by the third quarter of 2011. With the successful energizing of the powerline in October 2011, these facilities were not installed.
- March 2021: Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mine, Natural Resources, and Forestry Class C Environmental Assessment pursuant to the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* for the West Detour Project.

In accordance with Section 143(2) of the *Mining Act*, R.S.O. 1990, a Closure Plan for Detour Lake Mine was submitted to the Ontario government in 2010, followed by updated Closure Plan Amendments in 2014, 2019, and 2021. The most recent amendment, Closure Plan Amendment 3 (CPA3), which captures the proposed development related to the West Detour Project, was filed with the Ontario Ministry of Mines in November 2022. Subsequent amendments will be required to capture material changes associated with any future mine development not captured in the project description presented in CPA3 (i.e., underground production, new facilities and disturbances associated with the updated LOM plan, such as the addition of a fourth tailings cell). A subsequent closure amendment to capture these changes is currently in the development phase, with anticipated filing in early 2026.

Other permits, such as Permits to Take Water and Environmental Compliance Approvals, have been approved, renewed, and/or amended as needed. Table 20-2 lists additional environmental approvals, or amendments to existing approvals, which may be required in order to support ongoing development and operations of Detour Lake Mine. If applicable, any additional permitting requirements subject to approval for future mine development will be obtained prior to commencement of construction.

Table 20-2: List of Main Environmental Approvals Potentially Required

Permit/Approval	Agency Responsible	Description
Provincial		
Permit to Take Water *Ontario Water Resources Act*	MECP	Taking of water of > 50,000 L/d (mine dewatering and development)
Environmental Compliance Amendment *Environmental Protection Act*	MECP	Amendment to the existing DLM approvals (air and noise; industrial sewage works)
Work Permit *Public Lands Act / Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*	MNRF	Work/construction on Crown land, including work below the high-water mark of local watercourses and construction of dams if needed
Land Use Permit *Public Lands Act*	MNRF	Establish of tenure for facilities constructed on Crown land (pipeline and associated infrastructure/facilities)
Forest Resource License (Cutting Permit) *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*	MNRF	Clearing of Crown merchantable timber (if any)
Endangered Species Act Permit *Endangered Species Act*	MECP	Management of activities related to species-at-risk for Woodland Caribou
Closure Plan Amendment *Mining Act*	MINES	For mine development, production, and eventual decommissioning of the West Detour project
Provincial Class Environmental Assessment (Class A, B, or C) *Mining Act*	MNRF	For mine development
Provincial Environmental Assessment Act (Waste Management Projects)	MECP	For landfill expansion to support on-site domestic waste disposal
Federal		
Impact Assessment *Impact Assessment Act*	ECCC	For mine development
Authorization(s) for Serious Harm to Fish *Fisheries Act*	DFO	For the establishment of the: mine rock stockpile(s); watercourse diversions / rerouting; and/or mine dewatering groundwater effects that would cause disruption to watercourses supporting fisheries
Listing on Schedule 2 of Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER) to authorize deposition of a deleterious substance in a water frequented by fish *Fisheries Act*	ECCC	For the establishment of mine rock stockpile(s) over waters frequented by fish
Approval for Work in Navigable Water *Navigable Waters Act*	TC	For development over certain watercourses

Notes: ECCC = Environment and Climate Change Canada; MNRF = Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry; MECP = Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks; MINES = Ontario Ministry of Mines; DFO = Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans; TC = Transport Canada.

20.6 Social and Community Impact Considerations

Detour Lake Mine continues to have a positive socio-economic impact on local communities. As of 2024, the permanent workforce totaled approximately 1,443 employees. Detour Lake Mine also creates local and provincial business opportunities.

20.6.1 Consultation Principles

Agnico Eagle has undertaken ongoing consultation with the public, government regulators and its Indigenous partners regarding the operations, environmental commitments, and planned activities. Agnico Eagle has established the following consultation principles:

- Early notification: information about the project will be provided to stakeholders in a timely manner to facilitate the stakeholder engagement process;
- Open communication: all pertinent information about the project will be shared with stakeholders. Stakeholder input will be sought, documented, and will be addressed in the project. If input is not addressed, a reason will be provided;
- Accessible information: a variety of stakeholder engagement methods will be used that are written in plain language to distribute information about the project and to gather stakeholder feedback;
- Flexible process: feedback on the stakeholder engagement process will be sought from interested individuals and stakeholders to ensure that meaningful opportunities for input are provided. Changes will be made to the public and stakeholder participation program as necessary to reflect stakeholder needs;
- Capacity building: where acceptable and appropriate to all parties involved, community liaisons and working committees will be worked with to facilitate information exchange;
- Mutual respect: respect will be given to the differing values and constraints of each party and to project timelines. There will be follow-through on commitments made.

These principles continue to guide interactions within mine permitting, operations, and exploration.

Future environmental approval applications will provide additional detail regarding the engineering design of proposed project facilities, potential effects, and proposed mitigations measures. No changes were expected to the approvals list at the Report effective date.

20.6.2 Indigenous Communities

Agnico Eagle has agreements with several First Nation and Métis communities who have treaty and Indigenous rights asserted within the operations area of Detour Lake Mine. These agreements provide a framework for strengthened collaboration in the development and operations of the mine and outlines tangible benefits for the Indigenous communities, including direct financial support, skills training and employment, opportunities for business development and contracting, and a framework for issues resolution, regulatory permitting

and Agnico Eagle's future financial contributions. In addition, Agnico Eagle consults Indigenous communities in connection with permitting applications and ongoing projects.

As of March 2024, Detour Lake Mine has 151 employees from its partnered Indigenous communities and 115 self-identified Indigenous employees from other First Nations and Métis communities, representing 18% of the workforce. In comparison, the Ontario mining industry average for percentage of Indigenous employees in 2020 was 11.2%.

20.7 Closure and Reclamation Planning

Agnico Eagle acknowledges that the company will be responsible for providing the full amount of the financial assurance for the closure and rehabilitation of Detour Lake Mine, subject to any required or approved changes to the Closure Plan. Closure costs were included in the economic analysis that supports the Mineral Reserves.

Over the LOM, there will be developmental phases (e.g., the construction and initiation of deposition into a new tailings cell) that trigger the issuance of additional security bonding for the operation. Financial assurance is submitted to the MINES prior to the beginning of the associated activities of each phase, or as otherwise arranged with the MINES.

Based on Detour Lake Mine's current phase of development, security provided to MINES to date totals approximately $232 million. As per the Detour Lake Mine Closure Plan Amendment 3, the total estimated closure cost for the existing Detour Lake Mine at peak development (i.e., all facilities constructed) is approximately $256 million, exclusive of proposed expansions such as a fourth Tailings Cell). Financial assurance associated with proposed expansions will be formalized through subsequent Closure Plan Amendments.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

21.1 Introduction

This section includes references to non-International Financial Reporting Standards Performance measures as outlined in the Cautionary Note on *Non-International Financial Reporting Standards Financial Performance Measures*, these include:

- Sustaining capital;
- Development capital;
- Minesite cost per tonne;
- Total cash costs per ounce.

Costs in this Report section are summarized by year until 2031, then as a representative period of open-pit mining (2032–2043), a transition year (2044), and a stockpile reclaim period (2045–2053).

21.2 Capital Cost Estimates

21.2.1 Summary

Capital costs by area are presented in Table 21-1. Capital costs are greater at the start of the plan due to development capital investments required to increase mine production to >130 Mt/a by 2025 through purchases of mobile equipment, enhancements to mine infrastructure (mine services facility truck shop expansion), and deferred stripping to access the next production phase of the pit. Starter dam construction for TMA Cell 3 occurs in 2027–2028. Table 21-2 provides a summary of sustaining versus development capital.

Capital costs consist largely of deferred stripping using a by-phase approach, construction of tailings cells and dam raises, mining equipment (replacements, additions, component replacements, capitalized maintenance), and sustaining capital for the process plant.

Capital costs for the first three years of the LOM plan are based on budget cycle estimates with supplier quotes, engineered designs, maintenance strategies, production plans or preliminary estimates. Estimates in later years are based on maintenance strategies, equipment replacement schedules, and long-term sustaining capital estimates based on recent operating history. Tailings cell costs are based on physical material movement requirements and recent unit cost history.

Table 21-1: Capital Cost Summary by Area

Capital Cost Summary (C$M)	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032–2043 (Avg)	2044	2045–2053 (Avg)	LOM
Deferred stripping	136	285	276	278	206	211	165	163	77	—	—	2,645
Tailings management	100	105	86	227	195	113	115	95	99	—	—	2,224
Mining [1]	192	225	248	133	96	98	89	98	64	23	11	2,075
Processing	65	67	69	43	23	24	24	17	15	14	11	625
Site administration [2]	36	26	28	40	32	9	5	4	5	4	3	273
Total Capital Costs	**530**	**707**	**707**	**720**	**552**	**454**	**399**	**378**	**260**	**42**	**25**	**7,842**

Notes: 1. Includes capital projects, equipment replacements/additions, planned component replacements, and capitalized portion of maintenance and repair contract of 795 haul trucks. 2. Includes infrastructure, water management, and camp.

Table 21-2: Capital Cost Summary by Sustaining and Development

Area	Capital Cost (C$M)	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032–2043 (Avg)	2044	2045–2053 (Avg)	LOM
Sustaining	Projects, equipment, maintenance	284	274	338	251	182	225	203	186	149	42	25	4,005
	Deferred stripping	31	12	2	-	152	124	57	21	35	—	—	820
	Sub-total	315	285	340	251	334	349	259	206	184	42	25	4,825
Development	Projects, equipment	109	149	93	192	164	19	31	29	34	—	—	1,192
	Deferred stripping	105	273	274	278	54	86	108	142	42	—	—	1,825
	Subtotal	214	422	367	470	218	106	139	171	76	—	—	3,017
Total Capital Costs		***530***	***707***	***707***	***720***	***552***	***454***	***399***	***378***	***260***	***42***	***25***	***7,842***

21.2.2 Deferred Stripping Costs

Stripping costs which provide probable future economic benefits and identifiable improved access to the ore body and which can be measured reliably can be capitalized. The estimates for deferred stripping are based on the excess tonnes of waste material mined above the LOM average strip ratio multiplied by the average unit mining cost per period, on a per pit basis.

Deferred stripping is classified as sustaining capital except where:

- It is expected to take at least 12 months;
- It will provide an ore production phase expected to be >5 years;

In these instances, the capital is classified as development capital.

21.2.3 Tailings Management Area

Tailings cells 2, 3, 4 costs are based on physical material movement requirements and recent unit cost history. Physical requirements include the placement of non-acid generating waste rock, till, and the production of crushed waste for dam filter elements. Additional TMA capital costs include support of construction management, quality control, geotechnical control, physical infrastructure such as power lines, pumps, and pipelines, as well as camp accommodations.

Mining costs related to the incremental hauling of waste for strategic placement favorable to TMA construction are transferred to TMA capital costs. Costs associated with the operation and maintenance of mining equipment for TMA construction are also transferred to TMA capital costs.

Construction of Cell 4 is planned to be completed in 2043. Starting in 2044, process plant tailings will be the proposed in-pit facility, with limited associated TMA capital costs.

21.2.4 Mining

Mining capital includes additional and replacement equipment capital, planned component replacements of major fleets, and the capitalized portion of the maintenance and repair contract for the 795 haul truck fleet. Haul truck additions are 798 haul trucks under internal maintenance strategies with planned component replacements.

Mine infrastructure capital projects include the expansion of the truck shop to accommodate increased fleet count as well as autonomous drill kits, a new warehouse building for mining parts, and perimeter pumping wells for pit dewatering.

Mining capital costs also include costs related to ditching of mine rock stockpiles and water management required for permitting, including compensating for some of the water bodies overprinted as part of the pit expansion.

21.2.5 Process Plant

Capital spending in the process plant is mostly sustaining in nature related to capitalized component and equipment replacements, as well as projects to mitigate production risks including electrical distribution and corrosion.

Mining, processing, and exploration samples are currently shipped off-site for assaying by a contractor. The construction of an automated on-site laboratory in 2025 will internalize assaying costs as well as provide shorter turnaround time to improve operational decision-making.

21.2.6 Site Administration

Site administration costs also include site infrastructure maintenance, water management, and camps. While site infrastructure costs are mostly sustaining in nature, water management projects include development initiatives including construction of a new mine water pond, as well as a water treatment plant for the TMA.

21.3 Operating Cost Estimates

21.3.1 Summary

The operating cost estimate is summarized in Table 21-3, and the unit costs are provided in Table 21-4.

21.3.2 Basis of Estimate

Operating costs were based on actual costs seen during operations at site and were projected through the LOM, primarily using zero-based budgeting principles.

All operating costs were evaluated on an annual basis and included all costs related to:

- Mining ore and waste;
- Processing ore;
- All expenses associated with site administration;
- Adjustments for deferred stripping and changes in stockpile inventory;
- Royalties;
- Payments related to agreements with First Nations.

The consumables for the operation were based on a combination of current prices, contracts for future years and Agnico Eagle's view of long-term pricing, sourced from the previous life-of-mine plan, recent historical prices, and specialized third-party advisors.

In general, approximately 87% of operating costs were based in Canadian dollars and 13% of those costs had US dollar exposure. The exchange rate used in the financial model was C$/US$1.34.

Table 21-3**: **Operating Cost Summary

Operating Cost (C$M)	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032–2043 (Avg.)	2044	2045–2053 (Avg.)	2054	LOM
Mining [1,2]	390	505	497	510	530	525	518	473	342	58	62	0	8,663
Processing	248	315	319	318	311	307	295	292	271	268	254	0	8,206
Site administration [3,4]	81	112	110	119	115	116	110	109	85	34	33	0	2,224
Subtotal	*719*	*932*	*926*	*947*	*956*	*948*	*924*	*875*	*697*	*361*	*349*	*0*	*19,093*
Adjustments [5]	-191	-252	-246	-214	-256	-290	-304	-244	-98	159	219	0	-1,046
Total	***527***	***680***	***680***	***733***	***700***	***658***	***620***	***631***	***599***	***520***	***568***	***0***	***18,048***

Notes: 1. Excludes adjustment for deferred stripping. 2. Mining costs reduction reflect depletion of stockpiles late in mine life. 3. Includes First Nations costs. 4. Reduction in the site administration charges late in the mine life reflects reduction in mining activity. 5. Includes adjustments for deferred stripping, royalties, and changes in stockpile inventory.

Table 21-4: Operating Unit Cost Summary

		2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032–2043 (Avg.)	2044	2045–2053 (Avg.)	LOM
Mining unit cost (C$/t ex-pit)	Mining [1]	4.58	3.66	3.66	3.83	3.95	3.92	3.94	3.77	3.89	3.96	-	4.16
Minesite costs (C$/t milled)	Mining [1,2]	18.60	18.04	17.76	18.21	18.91	18.75	18.50	16.91	12.20	2.08	2.35	10.58
	Processing	11.82	11.25	11.39	11.35	11.12	10.95	10.55	10.43	9.67	9.58	9.61	10.02
	Site administration [3,4]	3.87	4.00	3.93	4.27	4.09	4.15	3.95	3.91	3.03	1.21	1.26	2.72
	Subtotal	*34.30*	*33.29*	*33.08*	*33.83*	*34.13*	*33.85*	*32.99*	*31.25*	*24.89*	*12.88*	*13.22*	*23.32*
	Adjustments [5]	-9.12	-9.01	-8.79	-7.64	-9.13	-10.37	-10.84	-8.72	-3.50	5.69	8.28	-1.28
	Sub-total	*25.17*	*24.28*	*24.28*	*26.19*	*25.00*	*23.49*	*22.15*	*22.53*	*21.39*	*18.57*	*21.50*	*22.05*
Minesite costs (C$/oz produced)	***Total***	***976***	***938***	***902***	***1,152***	***1,103***	***896***	***675***	***697***	***806***	***872***	***1,922***	***1,002***
Total Cash Cost (US$/oz produced)	***Total***	***733***	***704***	***677***	***864***	***827***	***673***	***508***	***525***	***606***	***655***	***1,438***	***752***

Notes: 1. Excludes adjustment for deferred stripping. 2. Mining costs reduction reflect depletion of stockpiles late in mine life. 3. Includes First Nations costs. 4. Reduction in G&A late in mine life reflects reduction in mining activity. 5. Includes adjustments for deferred stripping, royalties, and changes in stockpile inventory.

21.3.3 Mining Costs

Key inputs to the mining costs included the following:

- Material movement schedule;
- Equipment fleet productivities and operating time parameters;
- Equipment operating and maintenance costs profiles;
- Truck cycle times and diesel fuel consumptions.

These parameters were adjusted over the LOM to reflect the specific mining locations and material types, life-cycle equipment budgets and improvements in operating efficiency, etc.

The biggest contributor to the mining costs was labour, followed in order by diesel, consumables, and maintenance. The diesel price was set at $0.93/L for the duration of the plan.

Mining costs related to the TMA for incremental haul of waste rock to favourable WRSF locations and operation of mining equipment were transferred from mine operating to capital costs.

Camp and transportation costs for mining employees were allocated to mining operating costs based on camp occupancy.

21.3.4 Process Costs

The operating cost estimate for the process plant was based on operating expenditures experienced to date. Key drivers for process costs included tonnes processed, consumption rates and prices for reagents, consumables and electricity, and plant equipment maintenance strategies.

In December 2023, Detour Lake Operation secured favourable electricity pricing as a northern Ontario industrial electricity consumer. A specialized third-party firm provided inflation-adjusted forecasts for global adjustment and hourly Ontario energy price, which were used to model electricity price at the facility. Electricity prices are projected to increase beyond inflation due to transformational changes in the Ontario grid associated with nuclear power refurbishments and decarbonization through electrification.

Process costs reflected the transition to an on-site assay laboratory in 2025.

The biggest contributor to the process costs was consumables/reagents, followed in order by electricity, labour, contractors, and maintenance costs.

Camp and transportation costs for processing employees were allocated to process operating costs based on camp occupancy.

21.3.5 Site Administration Costs

Site administration costs included all materials and personnel costs associated with the mine administration and infrastructure support. These costs included camp (including

personnel transport), site infrastructure, First Nations, security, information technology and telecommunications, supply chain, human resources, finance, environment, health and safety, and site management.

General and administrative costs were scaled back during the mine life to reflect the declining administrative support required as mining activities decline.

Camp and transportation costs were allocated to mining, processing, site administration, and capital projects based on occupancy by department.

21.3.6 Adjustments

Adjustments for deferred stripping reflected the capitalization of waste mining included in mining operating costs.

Adjustment for changes in inventory reflected the build-up of ore stockpiles from the start of the plan to year 2041. Starting in year 2043, this relatively low-grade stockpile will be reclaimed to feed the process plant until the end of the plan. This adjustment reflected the transfer of costs to the stockpile as it is built and back to operating costs as the stockpile is reclaimed.

Royalties to First Nations were also reported in adjustments to operating costs.

21.4 Comments on Capital and Operating Costs

The QP notes that while there is a history of silver in doré payments (lowering operating costs as a by-product credit), silver is not estimated in the Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves, and therefore not included in cost estimates. Payments for silver in doré represent a minor upside to the Project.

The QP notes that as the model assumes Detour Lake Mine is a stand-alone tax entity, corporate tax synergies with other mining operations are not included in the economic analysis. This includes the treatment of carbon tax credits included in mine operating costs.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Under NI 43-101, producing issuers may exclude the information required for Section 22 Economic Analysis on properties currently in production, unless the technical report includes a material expansion of current production. This section is not required as Agnico Eagle is a producing issuer, the operations are currently in production, and there is no material expansion of current production planned.

Agnico Eagle performed an economic analysis of the Detour Lake Operations using the assumptions and Mineral Reserve estimates presented in this Report and verified that the outcome is a positive cash flow that confirms the economic viability of the Mineral Reserves.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties that are relevant to this Report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Introduction

This Report section presents the results of the 2024 PEA on proposed underground operations at Detour Lake.

The economic analysis is partly based on Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the 2024 PEA based on these Mineral Resources will be realized.

The production schedules and financial analysis annualized cash flow table are presented with conceptual years shown. Years shown in these tables are for illustrative purposes only. If additional mining, technical, and engineering studies are conducted, these may alter the Project assumptions as discussed in this Report and may result in changes to the calendar timelines presented.

The 2024 PEA results represent forward looking information.

24.2 Property Description and Location

Information on property description and location is provided in Section 4 of this Report.

24.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, And Physiography

Information on accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure, and physiography is provided in Section 5 of this Report.

24.4 History

Information on the history of the Project is provided in Section 6 of this Report.

24.5 Geological Setting and Mineralization

Information on the regional, property and deposit geology is provided in Section 7 of this Report, with the deposit geology specifically discussed in Section 7.3.1.

24.6 Deposit Types

Information on the deposit type is provided in Section 8 of this Report.

24.7 Exploration

Information on the exploration completed is provided in Section 9 of this Report.

24.8 Drilling

Information on the drilling completed is provided in Section 10 of this Report.

24.9 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Information on sample preparation, analyses, and security is provided in Section 11 of this Report.

24.10 Data Verification

Information on data verification is provided in Section 12 of this Report.

24.11 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Information on mineral processing and metallurgical testing is provided in Section 13 of this Report. The forecast recoveries for the 2024 PEA are provided in Section 13.5.

24.12 Mineral Resource Estimates

The drill hole database supporting the Mineral Resource estimates for the 2024 PEA estimate had a cut-off date of October 16, 2023. The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of March 31, 2024, which is the last date for depleting material mined from the open pit.

The Mineral Resource for the 2024 PEA was estimated using OK, based on drill hole data constrained by interpreted domains. The geological model, estimation domains, and Mineral Resource estimates were completed using Datamine Studio RM ver. 1.13.202.0. Supervisor V. 8.15.1 was used to carry out the geostatistical analysis, variography and top-cut studies.

The Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining were defined below the reserve pit design, and within optimized mineable shapes. The classification of this material is for the entire mineable shape optimizer, based on a pre-classification assigned to the block model cells. Optimized mineable shapes were assigned with the majority class in the block model. The classification was reviewed and manually updated on some of the optimized mineable shapes when the automatic classification was considered inappropriate.

Mineral Resources considered to be “high-grade” are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t Au.

Mineral Resources were classified as Measured, Indicated, or Inferred based on the number of drill holes used to estimate a block, the estimation pass, and the minimum distance from an average composite distance. No blocks were classified as Measured. Blocks were assigned a classification of Indicated if the block was informed by a minimum of three drill holes, was estimated within the shortest estimation pass, and informed by the drilling within a 50-m drill spacing to the block. Blocks were classified as Inferred if the block was informed by a minimum of two drill holes, was estimated within the two shortest estimation passes, and informed by the drilling within a 100-m drill spacing to the block.

A visual check was completed to re-classify blocks from Inferred to Indicated if the Inferred blocks were isolated within the bulk of the indicated blocks. Strings created on 40-m sections were used to create a wireframe boundary for re-classification. All remaining estimated blocks were not classified.

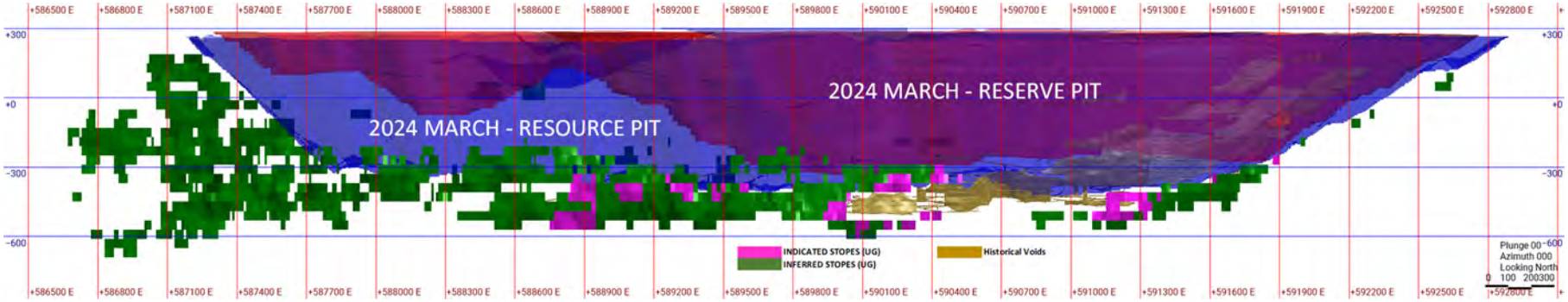
Mineral Resources were reported within mineable shapes developed with the mineable shape optimizer software. A location plan showing the Mineral Resources within the potentially mineable shapes is included as Figure 24-1.

For the 2024 PEA, mineable stope shapes were generated using an assumed gold price of $1,400 per ounce and a CAD:USD exchange rate of 1.30. Approximately 4.6 million ounces of contained gold or 55% of the Mineral Resources that are insitu, and assumed to be mined using underground mining methods, are incorporated in the 2024 PEA. Within the underground mine plan, approximately 15% of the gold ounces are categorized as Indicated Mineral Resources and 85% are categorized as inferred Mineral Resources. A breakdown of the March 31, 2024 estimate and the Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining included in the 2024 PEA is set out in Table 24-1.

24.13 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not relevant to the 2024 PEA, as the 2024 PEA mine plan is based on Mineral Resources only.

Figure 24-1: Long Section Showing Potentially Mineable Shapes, 2024 PEA



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. 2024 Mineral Reserve pit shell (pink), 2024 Mineral Resource pit shell (blue), Indicated conceptual stopes (pink shapes) potentially amenable to underground mining methods, Inferred conceptual stopes (green) potentially amenable to underground mining methods, and historical voids (brown).

Table 24-1: Summary of the Mineral Resource Potentially Amenable to Underground Mining Methods

Confidence Classification	As at March 31, 2024			Subset of Mineral Resource Estimate Included In 2024 PEA Mine Plan		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Moz Au)
Indicated Mineral Resources						
Inside March 2024 Resource Pit	9.0	1.83	0.5	4.5	2.34	0.3
Outside March 2024 Resource Pit	10.0	2.02	0.7	4.5	2.37	0.3
Total Indicated	***19.0***	***1.94***	***1.2***	***9.0***	***2.36***	***0.7***
Inferred Mineral Resources						
Inside March 2024 Resource Pit	50.8	2.06	3.4	24.3	2.46	1.9
Outside March 2024 Resource Pit	56.8	2.04	3.7	24.2	2.53	2.0
Total Inferred	***107.7***	***2.05***	***7.1***	***48.5***	***2.50***	***3.9***

Note:

1. Mineral Resources are reported in situ, with an effective date of 31 March, 2024. The Qualified Person for the estimate is Ms. Dyane Duquette, P.Geo., an Agnico Eagle employee. Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards.
2. Mineral Resources are reported exclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining methods are reported within optimized stope shapes, using a cut-off grade of 1.22 g/t Au. Inputs into the shapes include a US$1,400/oz Au price, and optimal stope shapes of 40 m in height.
4. The subset of the Mineral Resources within the 2024 PEA mine plan are reported using a cut-off of 1.5 g/t Au.

24.14 Mining Methods

24.14.1 Introduction

The mining method selected for the 2024 PEA is transverse longhole open stoping (LHOS), as it is best suited to the underground mineral deposit, which is sub-vertical with a steep dip in generally competent rock.

Stoping is planned between Level 120 and Level 880. Levels are named according to their distance in metres below surface. The level spacing will be 40 m and the stope panel length will be 20 m. Mining will be transverse with a minimum stope width of 8.0 m, with a planned

equivalent linear overbreak slough dilution of 1.5 m on the hanging wall and 1.0 m on the footwall.

The mining sequence will advance multiple pyramids in a bottom-up chevron sequence using primary and secondary stopes. Primaries will all be backfilled with cemented paste fill. Secondary backfill will be either cemented paste fill or waste rock fill according to the sequence and waste material available.

The 2024 PEA mine plan assumes a five-year development period (2025–2029), a three-year operational ramp-up (2030–2032), and 12 years of production with an average mill feed of 11,200 t/d.

The underground development material grading 0.3–1.5 g/t Au could be directed to the low-grade stockpile currently used for the Detour Lake open pit. This option would increase the gold production over the LOM and limit the amount of waste rock tonnage sent to the WRSF.

24.14.2 Geotechnical Considerations

Design Approach and Acceptance Criteria

The main stratigraphic units that would be intercepted by 2024 PEA mine plan include pillow flows, mafic flows, chloritic greenstone, various intrusive rocks (felsic intrusive, intermediate intrusive, mafic intrusive) and talc chlorite.

A series of sub-vertical faults have been identified from a combination of drilling, geophysical surveys, and surface lineations.

The design approach is based on the application of the domain input parameters listed in Table 24-2, to design assessments. The performance criteria and design assessments were selected to reflect the anticipated rock mass behaviours of the chloritic greenstone and flow domains.

Two domains were considered for the design assessments, the intrusive-porphyry-flow (flow) and the chloritic greenstone domains. Intact strength and rock mass characterization indicate that the intrusive, porphyry and flow lithologies (PF, MF, FI, MI, Intermediate Intrusion and IFP) are similar and likely to have similar rock mass behaviour. While there is variability in the unconfined compressive strengths of the intrusive lithologies, the properties of the mafic and pillow flow lithologies were assumed for the flow domain. For this domain, the lower limit mafic flow rock mass rating (RMR_{76}) and the pillow flow thirty-fifth percentile (P_{35}) unconfined compressive strength values were assumed for the design assessments. Due to their limited width and localized nature, the variability of the intrusive lithologies was not considered for the 2024 PEA design assessments. However, this may need to be considered for local stability and ground support design in future study phases.

Table 24-2: Domain Design Assessment Input Parameters

Domain	Lower Bound Q' / RMR_{76}	Base Case Q' / RMR_{76}	Upper Bound Q' / RMR_{76}	Design σ_{ci} (MPa) (P_{35})
Chloritic greenstone	9 / 72	14 / 77	21 / 82	73
Intrusive, porphyry, flow	13 / 75	20 / 80	30 / 85	185

Note: RMR = rock mass rating, Q' = rock mass quality.

The chloritic greenstone domain has a lower intact rock strength, and a slightly lower rock mass quality relative to the flow domain. Owing to the chloritic greenstone strength testing data limitations, lower confidence is assigned to the intact rock strength. Subsequent study levels should include additional and more complex (i.e., post-peak) laboratory testing to anticipate rock mass behaviour and the predominant failure mode for the chloritic greenstone domain. Given its lower design strength, uncertainty exists as to how the chloritic greenstone will respond at moderate depth under increasing induced stresses (e.g., accumulating stress-induced damage such as spalling and bulking or unravelling). At lower induced stresses, rock mass behaviour is anticipated to be structurally controlled. At moderate to higher induced stresses, rock mass failure is expected to involve a combination of shear/tensional failure and structure.

The flow domain is characterized by a very to extremely strong intact rock strength, and a good quality rock mass. Confidence in the rock mass classification and design strength for this domain is high. For the planned mining depths (800 m), overall/post-peak rock mass failure is not anticipated. The predominant failure modes are anticipated to be structurally controlled, influenced by relaxation (confinement loss) and a combination of structurally-controlled and stress-induced damage accumulation (stress-induced spalling and fracturing at depth, for higher extraction ratios and certain pillar geometries).

The design assessments presented in the following sections employ a variety of empirical, kinematic, and numerical modelling approaches to the chloritic greenstone and flow domains. As overall failure (yield or post-peak) is not anticipated, elastic modelling is considered appropriate for the 2024 PEA.

Stope Design

A level spacing of 40 m (floor-to-floor) and panel lengths along strike of 20 m are assumed for the definition of stope shapes. The hanging wall–footwall minimum mining thickness is 8 m.

WSP (2024b), considered stope dimensions for the flow and chloritic greenstone domains at depths of 150 m, 450 m, and 750 m, for stope dips varying from 50° to 90°. Base case Q' values were assumed for the domains. The stability graph acceptability criteria considered the mid-point of the unsupported Transition Zone (Potvin, 1988) to assess the limit of stable stope geometries without the addition of secondary support (cables). The

limit of supportability, based on cases where cable support was added, was defined based on Hadjigeorgiou et al. (1995). These limits are shown in Figure 24-2.

For these analyses, a geology deposit parallel foliation is assumed to be within 0–30° of stope hanging wall and footwall. While the minimum dip of the stope shape is 50°, it is assumed that the drilled-off geometries will be steepened to 55° or greater to ensure the flow of blasted material. The stability graph assessment is summarized in Table 24-3.

Stope overbreak was estimated using the equivalent linear overbreak slough curves developed by Clark (1998). WSP (2024b) suggests that most stope geometries, regardless of domain, will experience hanging wall equivalent linear overbreak slough of 0.5–1 m and 0.5–2.0 in the stope backs. If lower bound rock mass classification (Q') parameters are considered for the chloritic greenstone and flow domains, predicted equivalent linear overbreak slough values increase.

In addition to the stability graph assessment, simple three-dimensional (3D) elastic modelling was carried out to estimate the zone of confinement loss (tensile conditions) around typical stope geometries. Table 24-4 summarizes the WSP (2024b) equivalent linear overbreak slough guidance. This guidance combined the results of stability graph and numerical modelling assessments. The Agnico Eagle equivalent linear overbreak slough guidance (i.e., 1.5 m of hanging wall dilution and 1.0 m of footwall dilution) was used to generate mineable stope optimizer shapes for the 2024 PEA and reflects Agnico Eagle's view on the uncertainty surrounding in-situ stresses and the strength and rock mass behaviour of the chloritic greenstone domain.

The Agnico Eagle guidance is considered appropriate for the flow domain and somewhat aggressive for the chloritic greenstone domain, and increases the reliance on the cable support to control dilution.

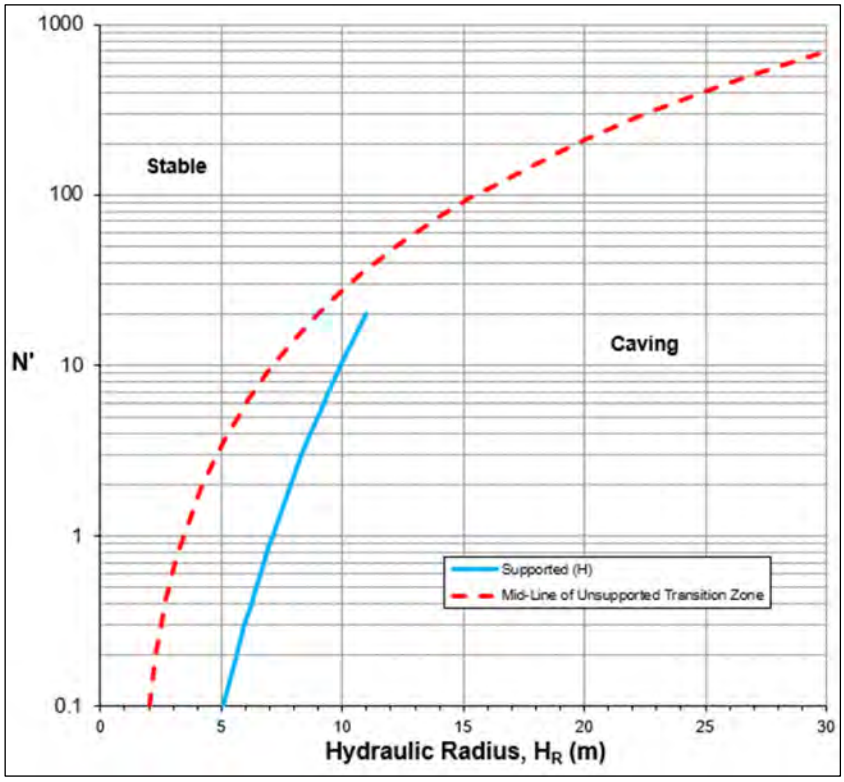
All stope backs will be cabled. Drawpoints will be cabled to provide brow support. WSP (2024b) assumes a hanging wall cable spacing of 1.5–2.0 m (base case) to 1.0–1.5 m (lower bound) consisting of four cables per ring spaced at 2 m (2–6 m cables and 2–9 m cables per ring) fanned into the hanging wall. Installation of hanging wall support will depend on whether stopes are accessed from the footwall (fanned from the end of the draw point) or the hanging wall (fanned into floor towards the hanging wall).

24.14.3 Hydrogeological Considerations

Hydrogeology estimation models were prepared by GeoProcess (2023), and the results and key outcomes of this study are summarized below:

- The modelling of groundwater inflows to the planned underground workings produced a baseline estimate of 4,154 m^3/day, with variability in the different model parameters producing alternative estimates than generally ranged from 3,680–4,904 m^3/day;

Figure 24-2: Stability Graph showing Design Curves Mid-Point of Unsupported Zone and Support Limit



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024, after Potvin (1988) and Hadjigeorgiou et al., 1995.

Table 24-3: Stability Graph Assessment by Domain and Depth

Domain	Depth (m)	Location	A Factor	B-Factor	C-Factor	Q' Base Case	N'	ELOS (m)
Chloritic greenstone	150	Back	0.25	0.2	2	14	1.4	1–2
		HW	1.00	0.2–0.3	4.1–8.0	14	11.48–33.6	0.5–1
		FW	1.00	0.2–0.3	3.5–8.0	14	9.8–33.6	
		End	0.30	0.3	3	14	3.78	
	450	Back	0.15	0.2	2	14	0.84	> 2
		HW	1.00	0.2–0.3	4.1–8.0	14	11.48–33.6	0.5–1
		FW	1.00	0.2–0.3	3.5–8.0	14	9.8–33.6	
		End	0.15	0.3	3	14	1.89	
	750	Back	0.10	0.2	2	14	0.56	> 2
		HW	1.00	0.2–0.3	4.1–8.0	14	11.48–33.6	0.5–1
		FW	1.00	0.2–0.3	3.5–8.0	14	9.8–33.6	
		End	0.10	0.3	3	14	1.26	
Flow	150	Back	0.85	0.2	2	20	6.8	0.5–1
		HW	1.00	0.2–0.3	4.1–8.0	20	16.4–48	< 0.5
		FW	1.00	0.2–0.3	3.5–8.0	20	14–48	
		End	1.00	0.3	3	20	18	
	450	Back	0.30	0.2	2	20	2.4	1–2
		HW	1.00	0.2–0.3	4.1–8.0	20	16.4–48	0.5–1
		FW	1.00	0.2–0.3	3.5–8.0	20	14–48	
		End	0.35	0.3	3	20	6.3	
	750	Back	0.25	0.2	2	20	2	1–2
		HW	1.00	0.2–0.3	4.1–8.0	20	16.4–48	0.5–1
		FW	1.00	0.2–0.3	3.5–8.0	20	14–48	
		End	0.25	0.3	3	20	4.5	

Note: HW = hanging wall. FW = footwall.

Table 24-4: Equivalent Linear Overbreak Slough Guidance

Domain	Location: Depth (m)	ELOS Guidance WSP (2024b) (m)	ELOS Guidance AEM (m)
Chloritic greenstone	Back: 0–300	<1.5	
	HW: 0–350	<1	1.5
	FW: 0–350		1.0
	Back: 300–800	<2	
	HW: 350–800	<2.5	1.5
	FW: 350–800		1.0
Flow	Back: 0–300	1	
	HW: 0–350	<1	1.5
	FW: 0–350		1.0
	Back: 300–800	<2	
	HW: 350–800	<2	1.5
	FW: 350–800		1.0

Note: ELOS = equivalent linear overbreak slough. AEM = Agnico Eagle Mines. HW = hanging wall. FW = footwall.

- The steady-state numerical groundwater model was used to evaluate the potential for the effects of underground dewatering to influence the water balance of seven nearby lakes: South Linden Pond, North Linden Pond, Easter Lake, Sagimeo Lake, Deem Lake, Little Hopper Lake, and Lindbergh Lake. At all lakes, the model results predict decreases in average lake outflows ranging from 0.1–7.2%, with larger impacts typically associated with headwater lakes located nearer to the underground footprint;
- The numerical groundwater model was used to evaluate the incremental change in groundwater discharge to natural stream channels as a result of the proposed dewatering of the underground workings. Modelled baseflow values decreased by <5% along the mapped (modelled) natural water courses, except for a small headwater tributary to Deem Lake and a section of Linden Creek between North Linden and South Linden ponds which had modelled baseflow decreases of between 5–10%.

Sump excavations will be placed at the low points on each level, and at specific locations along the ramp, to allow the used water to drain in an orderly manner. These sumps will then be connected to form a dewatering network, eventually flowing to the pumping system, to be pumped out of the underground mine, or to be recirculated in the water supply network and used again.

24.14.4 Subset of the Mineral Resource Estimate Used in the 2024 PEA Mine Plan

The subset of the Mineral Resource estimate used in the 2024 PEA mine plan was determined using the following procedures:

- Review of geological information and resource block model;
- Determination of a reasonable cut-off value from potential operating costs and revenue forecasts;
- Determination of reasonable minimum and maximum mining unit dimensions and other key parameters (i.e., minimum dip angle, minimum pillar between stacked stope, overbreak);
- Determination of the dilution and mining recovery;
- Determination of potential mineable stopes using the mineable stope optimizer;
- Refinement of mineable stopes (i.e., removal of shapes within the crown pillar, removal of shapes isolated from more substantial mining areas);
- Generation of mine design and mine plan;
- Validation of assumptions and parameters.

The subset of the Mineral Resources used in the 2024 PEA mine plan were constrained within mineable stope optimizer shapes that used the input parameters summarized in Table 24-5 to determine the cut-off grade to be used for stope designs. The resulting subset of the Mineral Resource estimate used in the 2024 PEA mine plan is provided in Table 24-6. Figure 24-3 shows the locations of the proposed stopes.

24.14.5 Access and Development

Access to all underground workings will be via a main decline and conveyor ramp for material. The mineralized material will be transferred to the conveyor with trucks and material chutes. The main decline ramp development is planned to start in January 2025, and the conveyor ramp in January 2027. The section profile of both ramps will be 5.5 m high by 5.5 m wide.

Underground infrastructure must be developed in advance of providing mill feed. The access ramp linking the surface to the different underground mining regions, the conveyor including its crosscuts and associated infrastructure, the accesses for the main fresh air and exhaust raises, the material chutes and the backfill system are on the critical path. More than 19 km of lateral development is required (Year -5 to Year 1) in order to obtain the first stope tonnes and commence production in Q2 2030.

Development advance rates are based on performances obtained in different analogous mines in the Abitibi region and on mining first principles calculations.

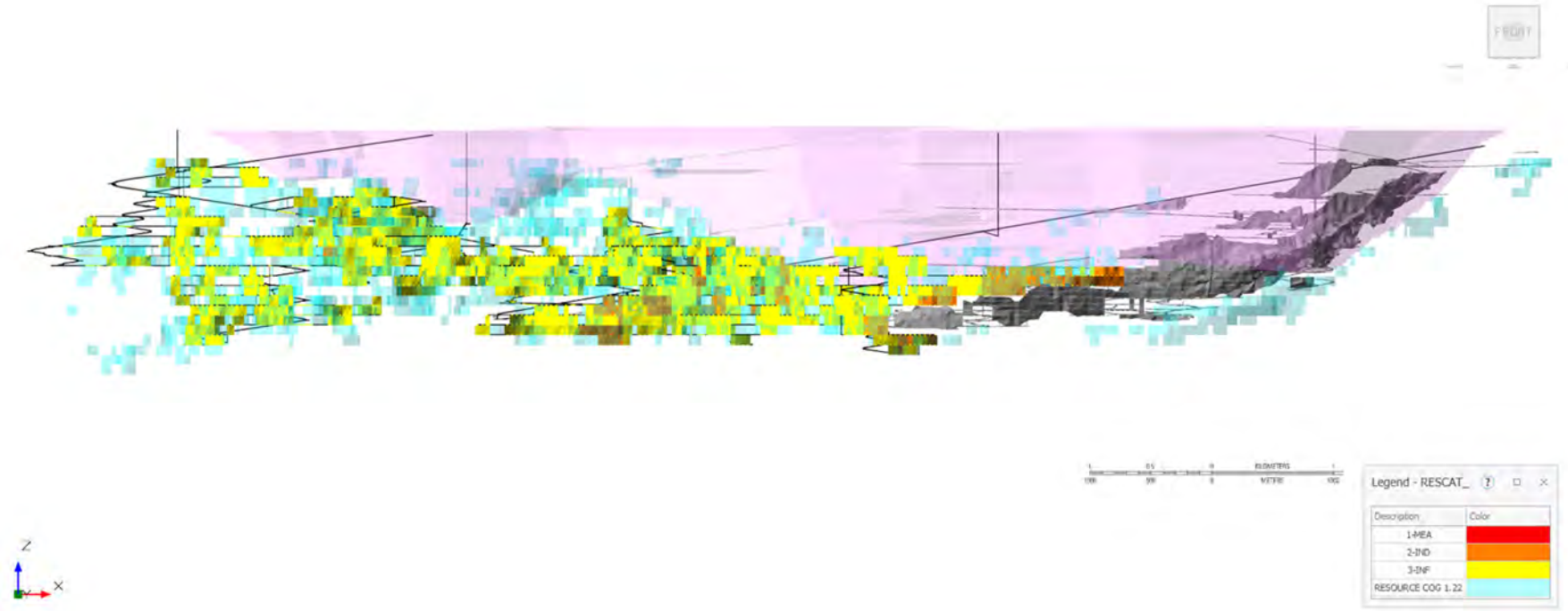
Table 24-5: Parameters used in Cut-off Grade Calculations

Parameter	Unit	Value
Gold price	$US/oz.	1,400.00
Exchange rate	$C/$US	1.30
Total operating cost	$C/tonne	74.04
Royalties and First Nations payments	%	2.80
Smelting charge	$C/oz	5.82
Gold payable in doré	%	100.00
Gold recovery in doré	%	100
Processing plant recovery	%	95.00
Mining recovery	%	92
Cut-off grade	g/t	1.8
Incremental cut-off grade	g/t	1.5

Table 24-6: Subset of Mineral Resource Estimate Used In 2024 PEA Mine Plan

Confidence Category	Tonnage (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (koz Au)
Indicated	8,178	2.33	611
Inferred	44,667	2.48	3,568

Figure 24-3: Longitudinal View Showing 2024 PEA Stopes



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. 2024 Reserve Pit Shell (pink), mine development (black), and historical voids (grey).

24.14.6 Drill and Blast

Longitudinal stopes will be drilled using 140-mm (5.5”) holes with a 762-mm (30”) slot. Typical drilling pattern parameters envisaged (i.e., burden and spacing) are summarized in Table 24-7. The average drilling factor will be 12.2 t/m drilled and the average powder factor will be 0.94 kg/t. These factors were derived from drill and blast plans developed for the average transverse stope layout configuration (Figure 24-4).

24.14.7 Mucking, Hauling and Material Handling

The underground mine will be divided into six mining regions, and mineralization will be directed to the crusher once it is operational. The stope mucking will be completed using automated load–haul–dump (LHD) vehicles. The tramming distance will be limited to a maximum of 250 m. The scoop will either dump material down a material chute or load the trucks directly in the footwall drift. Regardless of the region or the loading point, all scenarios use 21 t automated LHDs for mucking. Smaller 17 or 18 t LHDs will be used for rock fill. All the trucks will be 60 t, with operators (no automation).

Between loading trucks, LHDs will stockpile material in the nearest re-muck, to minimize truck wait times. The automated LHDs will also provide continuous mucking during lunch breaks and between shifts, to reduce truck wait times.

Trucks will either be loaded from an LHD in the footwall drive next to a stope or from a material chute.

The material chute network will consist of eight Alimak raises strategically located to minimize truck haulage distances between the mining regions and the crusher. Drop raise fingers will be blasted to connect some levels with the material chute raise system. At each material chute dumping point, a cone plug will be built over the finger to control the ventilation.

Material will be hauled to the main underground crushing system, and crushed prior to being conveyed to the surface. The crushing system will be located at a low point in the mine to allow material chutes to be built at different locations and thus to minimize truck haulage.

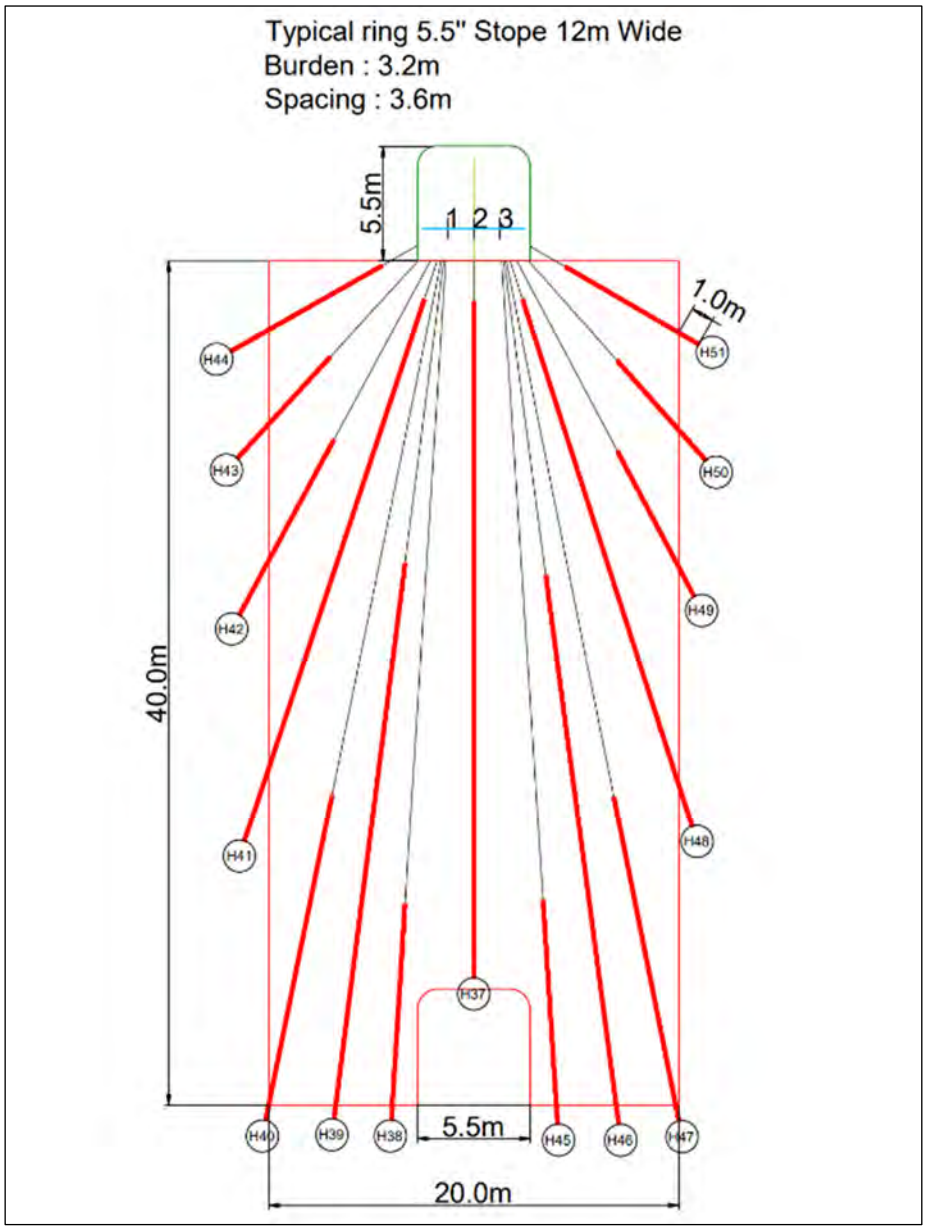
24.14.8 Ventilation

The ventilation system design is a push system capable of delivering more than 566.3 m^3/s (1,200 kcfm) of fresh air from surface to the underground workings. The ventilation airflow requirements followed Ontario Regulation 854: Mines and Mining Plants, Section 183.1. According to the regulation, the airflow requirement for a certified engine must be at least equal to the ventilation rate of the certificate of homologation; and should the engine not be certified, a rate of 0.06 m^3/sec for each kilowatt of power must be applied. Following the underground mining ventilation good practices, the ventilation airflow requirements are based on a Canmet-certified engine for an equipment with the proper specification according to the mine fleet and the use of a utilization rate.

Table 24-7: 2024 PEA Drill and Blast Pattern

Drilling Pattern	(Ø = 140 mm)
Burden	3.2 m
Spacing	3.6 m

Figure 24-4: Transverse Drilling Pattern Section for an Average Stope



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

The final ventilation system will use a single main fresh air raise (FAR), 7.5 m in diameter, to provide ventilation to the different mining zones with two main surface fans. The fresh air from the FAR will be fed to the regions through a series of ventilation access drifts and raises supplying air to the main ramp or to the levels, depending on the location. The main ramp and the conveyor ramp will act as exhaust points alongside two main return air raises (RAR). The evolution of the ventilation network will follow the mining phases.

Phase 1 (Figure 24-5) corresponds to the ventilation for the development of the infrastructure and the production ramp-up. Figure 24-6 corresponds to the ventilation for Phase 2, the steady-state production and the mining of the Upper West, Lower Saddle, Upper Saddle and Old Workings areas (see discussion in Section 24.14.10). The sizing of the main fans accommodates the steady state production rate of 11,200 t/d ore, with all of the lateral extensions. As Phase 2 ends and Phase 3 begins, the main fans must allow mining of the incremental 1.5 g/t Au cut-off grade tonnes and allow for the development of the West Extension (Figure 24-7).

All main fans will be set to operate in parallel. Alongside the main fans, a 112 MBTU/h heater will be used to provide heating in the colder months of up to 2°C.

24.14.9 Backfill

Once empty, stopes will be backfilled with cemented paste backfill or rockfill. The paste backfill plant will be located on surface near the portal area. Backfill material is assumed to be composed of unclassified tailings piped from the processing plant, cement and water and is distributed via a piping pumping system through the underground paste line network.

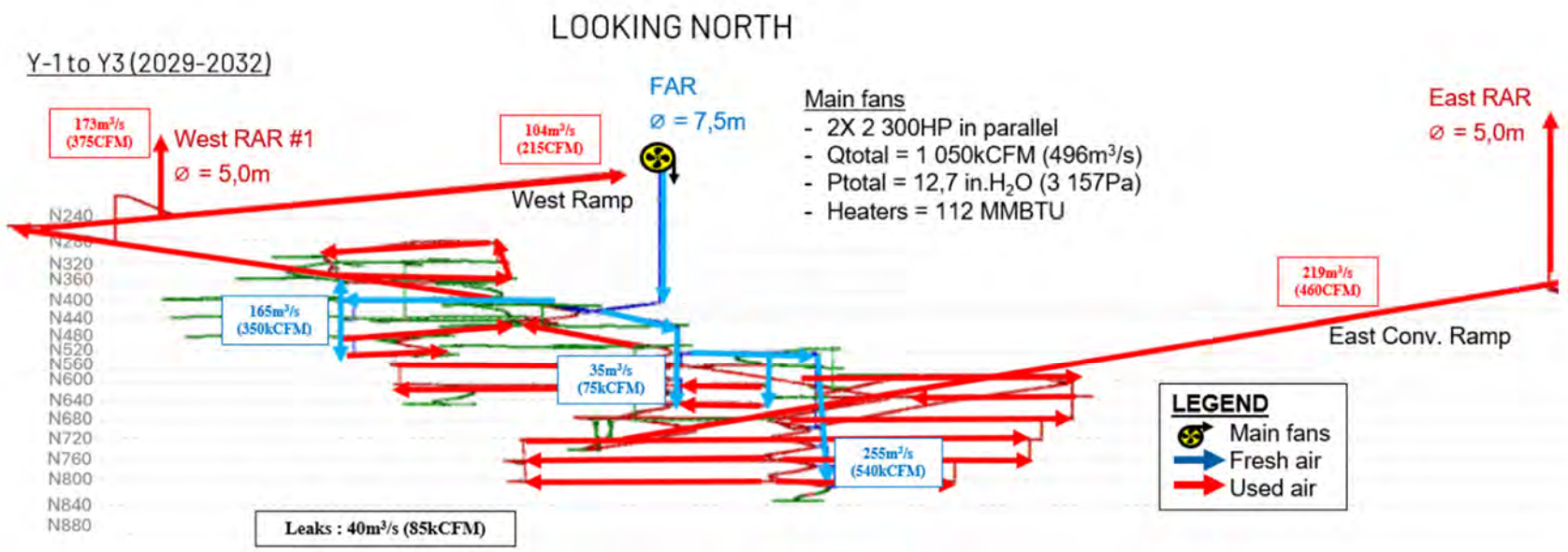
The optimal cemented paste backfill characteristics (i.e., the recipe and the binder type for the Project) were determined based on Document 33200-284-235-TCR-001 (P&C, 2021) that includes Detour tailings characterization, standard paste backfill tests and cemented aggregate fill backfill tests. The cement binder content was assumed to be 2.5% binder with 76.5% overall solids tailings content, and was expected to reach a resistance of >500 kPa after 28 days of curing.

The paste pumping system was designed for a 12,000 t/d capacity, to be provided by two individual 6,000 t/d twin lines, and to operate at a steady pressure of 100 bars through a NPS 8 pipe size line.

The paste plant arrangement on surface (Figure 24-8), will consist of the paste plant with a pump and three drill holes to connect to different sectors of the underground network to cover all the stopes to be mined in all areas. The plant location was selected considering the available space on surface restricted by the open pits, and the potential for mineralization expansion to the west, which implies a potential increase in stopes to be backfilled on the west side. The planned three drill holes from surface will reach the underground at different elevations. The location of the drill holes could be adjusted in relation to the ventilation network to minimize any additional development.

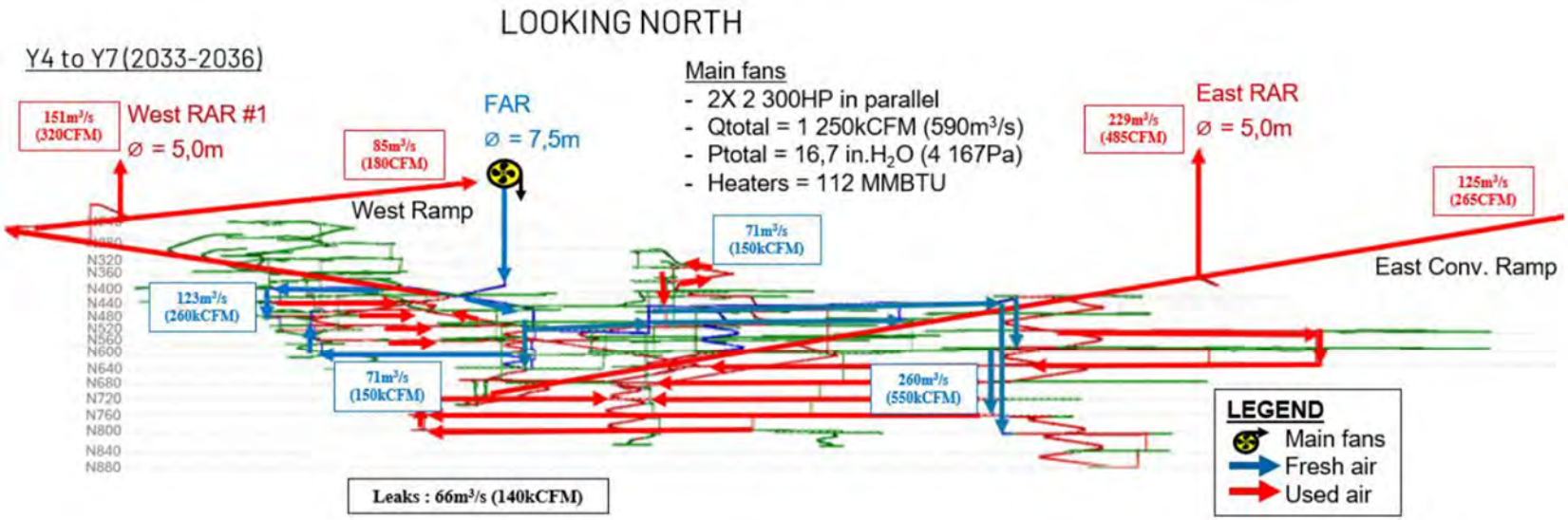
Additional information on the paste backfill plant design is provided in Section 24.15.10.

Figure 24-5: Phase 1 – Ventilation Schematic for the Development of the Infrastructure and Production Ramp-Up



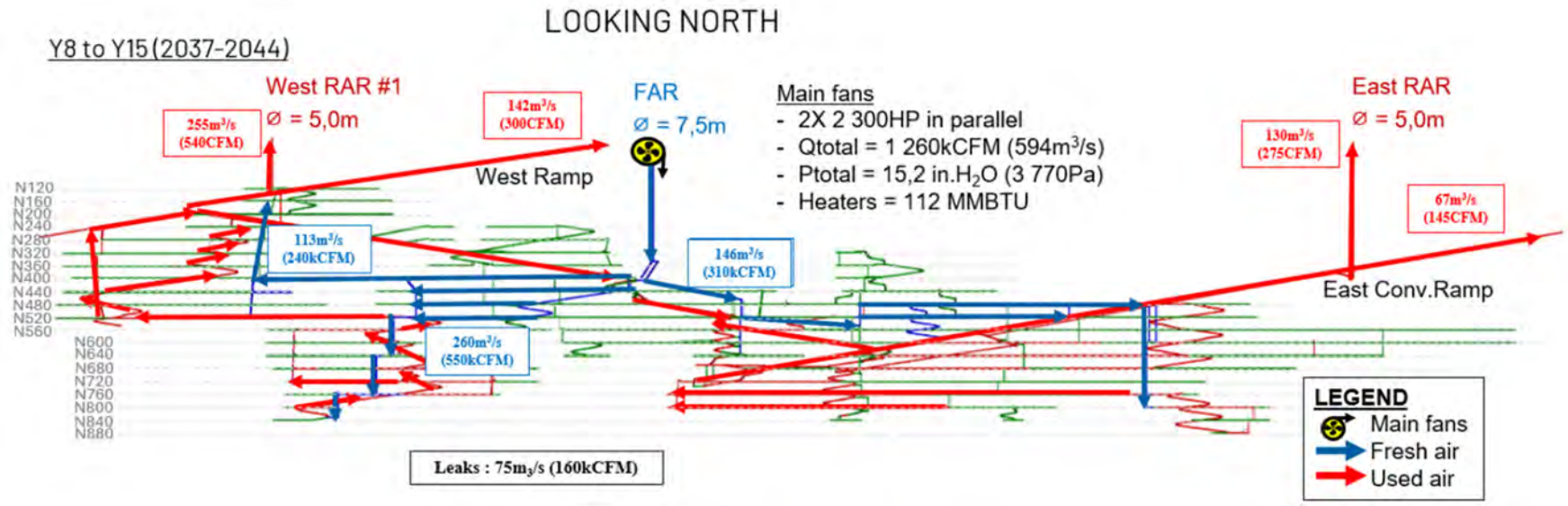
Note: Figure from CGM Mine Ventilation Specialist (2024).

Figure 24-6: Phase 2 – Ventilation Schematic for Production



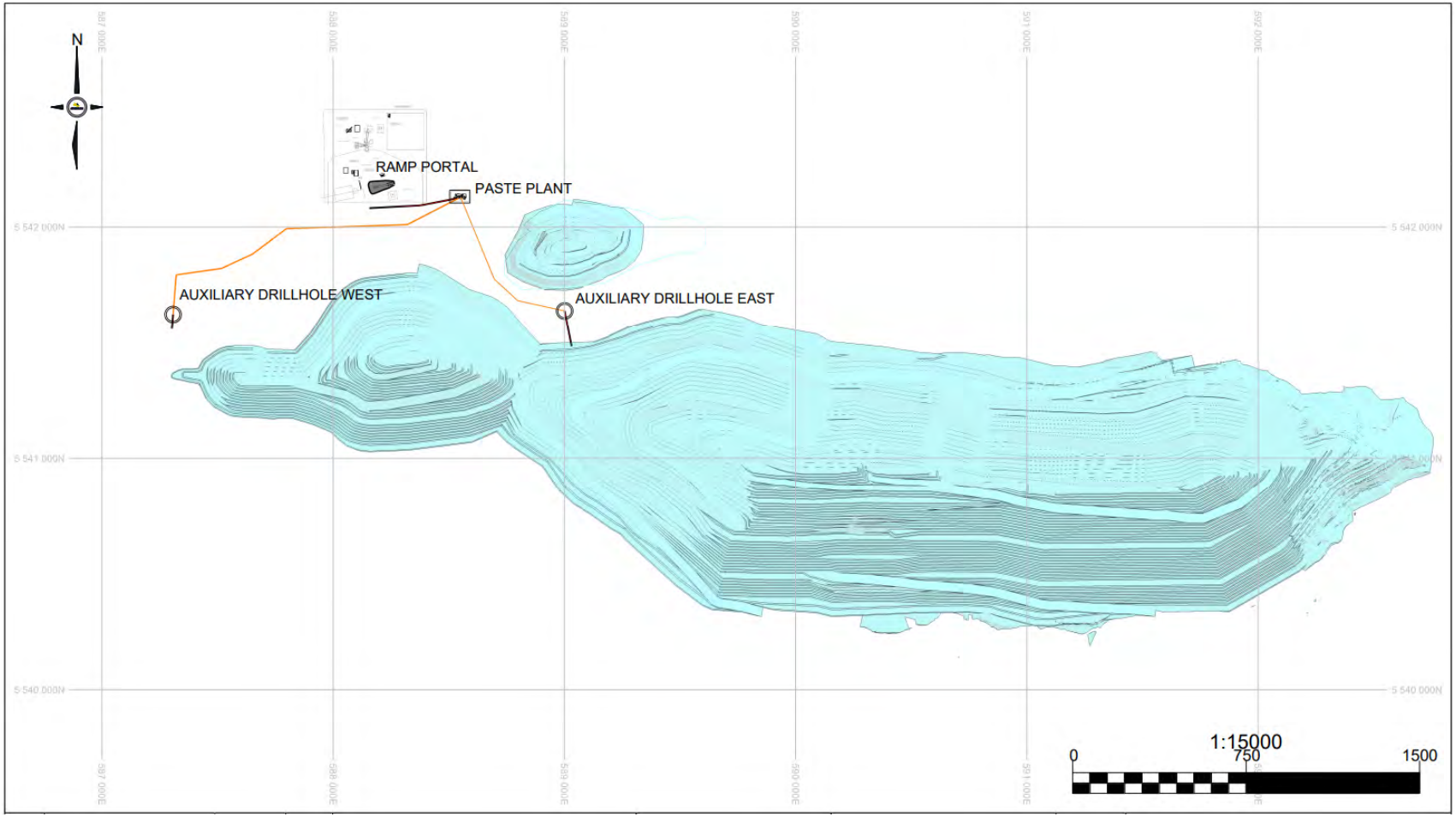
Note: Figure from CGM Mine Ventilation Specialist (2024).

Figure 24-7: Phase 3 – Ventilation Schematic for the Incremental 1.5 g/t Au Cut-off Grade Material and West Extension



Note: Figure from CGM Mine Ventilation Specialist (2024).

Figure 24-8: Plan View of the Proposed Paste Plant Location on Surface



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. .

24.14.10 Mine Plan

The proposed underground mine will be divided into regions according to their location in relation to the open pit (Figure 24-9).

The underground stope mining sequence was established by region and phase. The goal was to commence production in the Lower Saddle region, next to the crusher and the conveyor. This will allow for the required infrastructure to be available for production start-up and should result in a short ramp-up period.

The proposed phases are:

- Phase 1: development of the main ramp and conveyor to start mining Lower Saddle first, then Upper Saddle and Upper West until full production in 2033;
- Phase 2: full production of Lower Saddle, Upper Saddle, Upper West, and the Old Workings from 2033 to 2042;
- Incremental 1.5 g/t cut-off grade material: mineralization inside Lower Saddle, Upper Saddle, Upper West, and the Old Workings not requiring any additional capital development, incorporated into production starting in 2037;
- West Expansion Phase 1: development is planned to start in 2039 and progress quickly to mine the Upper West Expansion and Lower West Expansion. The design was specially adapted to transition from Upper West, and reflects the potential of a possible West Expansion Phase 2 in the future.

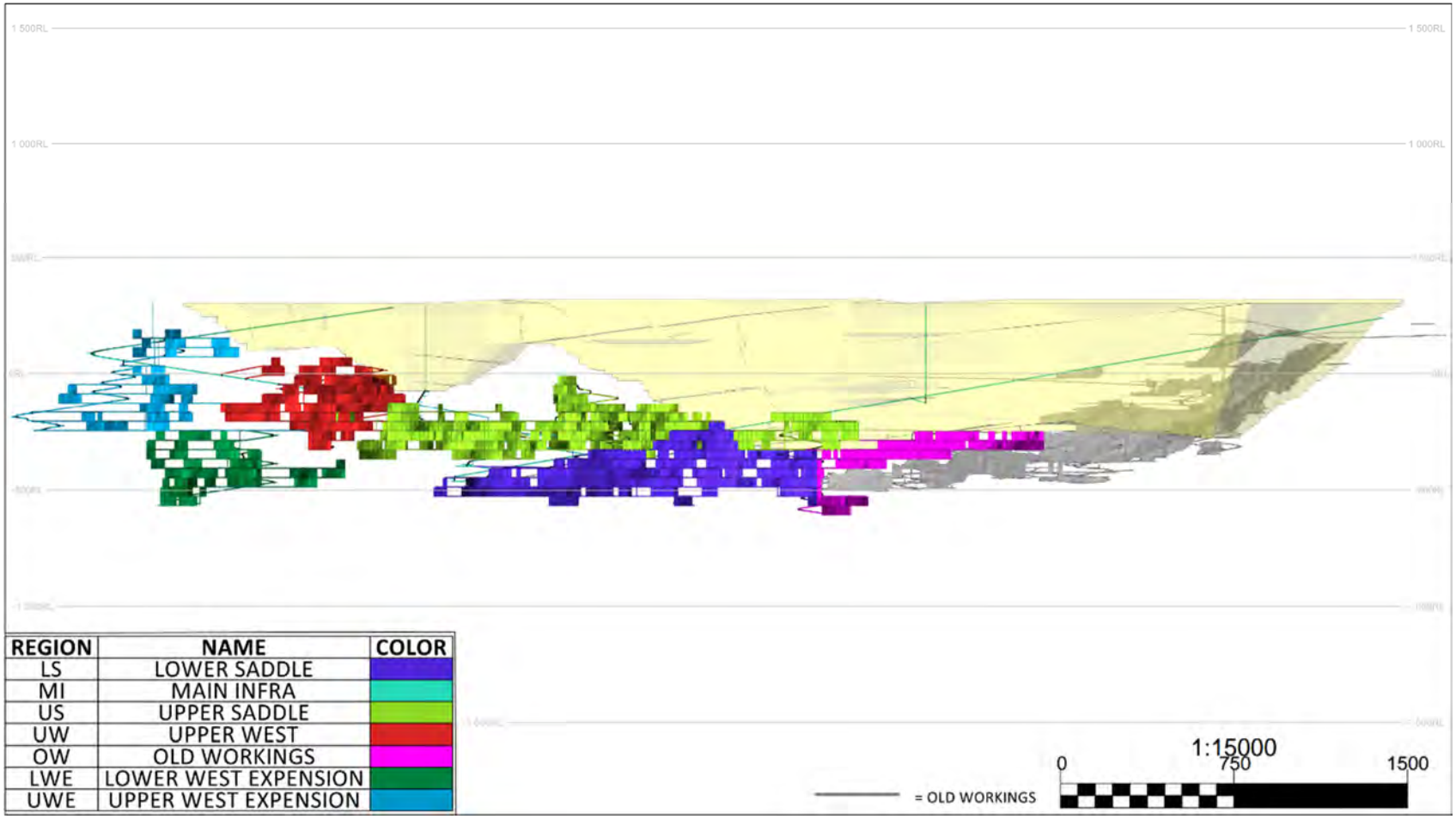
A critical-path development schedule was built to ensure the coordination between the development of the main ramp, the conveyor ramp, the crusher, and the start of the production. To achieve this, four teams will alternate between single face development and dual face development.

Once a team has completed its critical path, it will become a regular development team and be applied to multi-face development, capped at 325 m/month. When production starts per the forecast for Q2 2030, all of the critical paths will be completed.

With the current mine design, no more than four development teams doing 15,600 m of development per year will be required to reach the full production in 2033 and maintain it thereafter.

Table 24-8 summarizes the proposed underground development schedule. Table 24-9 presents the planned production schedule, which includes a development period (i.e., Y-5 to Y-1) and the production ramp up (i.e., Y1 to Y3) during which the number of stopes mined annually is gradually increased. According to the mine plan, an average of 138 stopes per year is required to feed the process plant once in production.

Figure 24-9: Longitudinal View Showing Proposed Mining Regions



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Figure looks north.

Table 24-8: Proposed Development Schedule, 2024 PEA

Development Type	Total	Y-5	Y-4	Y-3	Y-2	Y-1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8
Lateral (equivalent metres 5.5 m W x 5.5m H)														
Capital cost	129,891		1,508	1,659	3,633	5,209	7,120	7,419	5,055	5,960	9,972	11,616	11,143	11,044
Operating cost	69,134		0	0	0	0	184	6,385	9,038	8,101	4,370	3,014	3,342	3,720
Total	***199,025***		***1,508***	***1,659***	***3,633***	***5,209***	***7,305***	***13,803***	***14,093***	***14,061***	***14,342***	***14,630***	***14,484***	***14,764***
Vertical (m)														
Capital cost	4,738		0	281	119	405	667	268	0	240	156	201	160	355
Development Type	**Y9**	**Y10**	**Y11**	**Y12**	**Y13**	**Y14**	**Y15**							
Lateral (equivalent metres 5.5 m W x 5.5m H)														
Capital cost	11,993	10,808	8,610	6,156	8,510	2,476	0							
Operating cost	2,525	3,690	5,914	8,244	5,892	4,605	111							
Total	***14,518***	***14,498***	***14,523***	***14,400***	***14,402***	***7,081***	***111***							
Vertical (m)														
Capital cost	334	344	357	243	401	208	0							

Table 24-9: Proposed Production Schedule, 2024 PEA

Production	Total	Y-5	Y-4	Y-3	Y-2	Y-1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7
Underground mineralization tonnes (kt)	52,845	0	0	0	0	0	767	2,810	3,621	4,034	4,041	4,095	4,096
Grade Au (g/t)	2.46	0	0	0	0	0	3.68	2.89	2.52	2.49	2.63	2.56	2.48
Ounces (koz)	4,179	0	0	0	0	0	91	261	293	323	342	338	326
Production	**Y8**	**Y9**	**Y10**	**Y11**	**Y12**	**Y13**	**Y14**	**Y15**					
Underground mineralization tonnes (kt)	4,099	4,096	4,092	4,097	4,097	4,093	4,096	711					
Grade Au (g/t)	2.44	2.35	2.41	2.31	2.37	2.27	2.23	2.17					
Ounces (koz)	321	309	317	305	312	299	293	50					

Note: Numbers have been rounded.

24.14.11 Equipment Fleet Selection

Fleet selection was based on the mine plan to optimize the rate with the production schedule requirements. The underground mine work schedule assumes two 11-hour shifts. The automated LHDs will be on 12 hour shifts with hot changes to maximize the material extraction.

The proposed underground equipment list is provided in Table 24-10. The equipment fleet will be diesel-powered. A surface equipment fleet will complement the underground fleet bring in workers and manage the consumables on surface; these requirements are also summarized in Table 24-10.

24.14.12 Water Requirements

Underground industrial water will be supplied by 6-inch service pipes in the ramp.

To decrease water consumption and increase site sustainability, water from the dewatering circuit will recirculate and flow back to the supply circuit. Underground industrial water will be used by all types of equipment, such as drills, and for a variety of jobs, such as muck washing (to remove explosives debris, amongst other purposes).

The water consumption was estimated using the 2024 PEA mine plan, based on the amount of equipment in each year, and those numbers were integrated into the water balance. At the site scale, the water consumption by underground equipment is relatively small (estimated in the order of 400 m^3/day at 0% recirculation rate) compared to other flows, such as the calculated infiltration. In the water balance, the recirculation rate was fixed at 50%, so a freshwater source of 200 m^3/day will then be needed. That freshwater source is planned to come from the ramp service building water tanks.

24.15 Recovery Methods

24.15.1 Overview

The process plant is based on a robust metallurgical flowsheet designed for optimum recovery with minimum operating costs. The flowsheet is based upon unit operations that are well proven in industry.

The process plant was designed to process ore at an average throughput of 55,000 t/d or 20 Mt/a, equivalent to milling rates of 2,500 tonnes per operating hour (t/oh) with operating time of 92% in a 24-hour day. While operating time has lagged at around 90%, the milling rate has far exceeded the design rate averaging 3,325 t/hr in 2023 for 25.4 Mt milled. A record throughput day of 88,370 t was achieved in July 2023. Table 24-11 shows the production rates from 2016–2023.

Table 24-10: Equipment List, 2024 PEA

	Max	Y-5	Y-4	Y-3	Y-2	Y-1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15
Development Unit																					
Jumbo	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	1	1
Bolter unit (scissor bolter)	11	2	3	7	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	6	2	1
Scissor lift unit	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	—
DEV. loading unit	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	—
LHD 18 t or 21 t	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	—
Truck 60 t	5	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	1	—
Production Unit																					
LHD 21 t	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	1
LHD 18 t or 21 t	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	1
Production drill top hammer	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production drill ITH	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	2	1
Mobile compressor	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SLOT Drill	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Production loading unit	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Truck 60 t	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	5	5	8	9	8	6	6	4	4	3	3	2
Cabling unit	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	—
Scissor lift backfill	2	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Service Equipment																					
Scissor lift	5	—	—	1	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2
Zoom boom	4	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2
Boom truck	5	—	1	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2
Forklift	4	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2
Grader	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Service scoop 3 yd	3	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2

	Max	Y-5	Y-4	Y-3	Y-2	Y-1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15
Block hauler	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Water truck	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Concrete truck	4	—	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1
Shotcrete unit	2	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Small shovel	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Tractor	10	2	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	6	4
Pick—up Truck	40	2	5	10	20	25	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	25	20
Mine rescue vehicle	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lube & fuel truck	4	—	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2
Service scoop LHD	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Surface Equipment																					
Loader	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pickup	10	2	2	2	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	6	4
Service loader	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bus	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

Table 24-11: Production Rates, 2016–2023

Item	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Operating time	%	86	86	84	87	89	90	90	87
Hourly production	t/oh	2,740	2,844	2,796	2,880	2,952	3,054	3,218	3,325
Daily production	t/d	56,792	58,514	56,594	60,370	62,857	65,987	69,756	69,685
Annual production	Mt	20.7	21.4	20.7	22.0	23.0	24.1	25.5	25.4

Note: 2023 had a 1 month transformer failure on line#1. “t/oh” = tonnes per operating hour.

With the upturn of current performance of the process plant, ongoing optimization efforts and some new capital initiatives, the 2024 PEA plan assumes that the plant throughput will increase from 25.4 Mt/a in 2023 to 29.0 Mt/a in 2028 and thereafter. The annual plant throughput of 29.0 Mt/a is planned to be achieved by increasing the milling rate to 3,598 t/hr and improving operating time to 92%.

Various initiatives have been developed to bring the plant to the 29 Mt/a throughput rate. Those initiatives are:

- Improved fragmentation and blending based on machine learning/geochemistry;
- Primary crusher Hi-Fines concaves and mantles;
- Secondary and pebble crushers variable speed drives;
- Increasing the size of the secondary crusher motors from 1,000 HP to 1,200 HP;
- Improve secondary crusher liners life above three weeks;
- Advanced control automation;
- Increase plant operating time to 92%;

Additional initiatives have been identified to improve the process plant’s operating flexibility further, and to mitigate risks associated with tonnage increases.

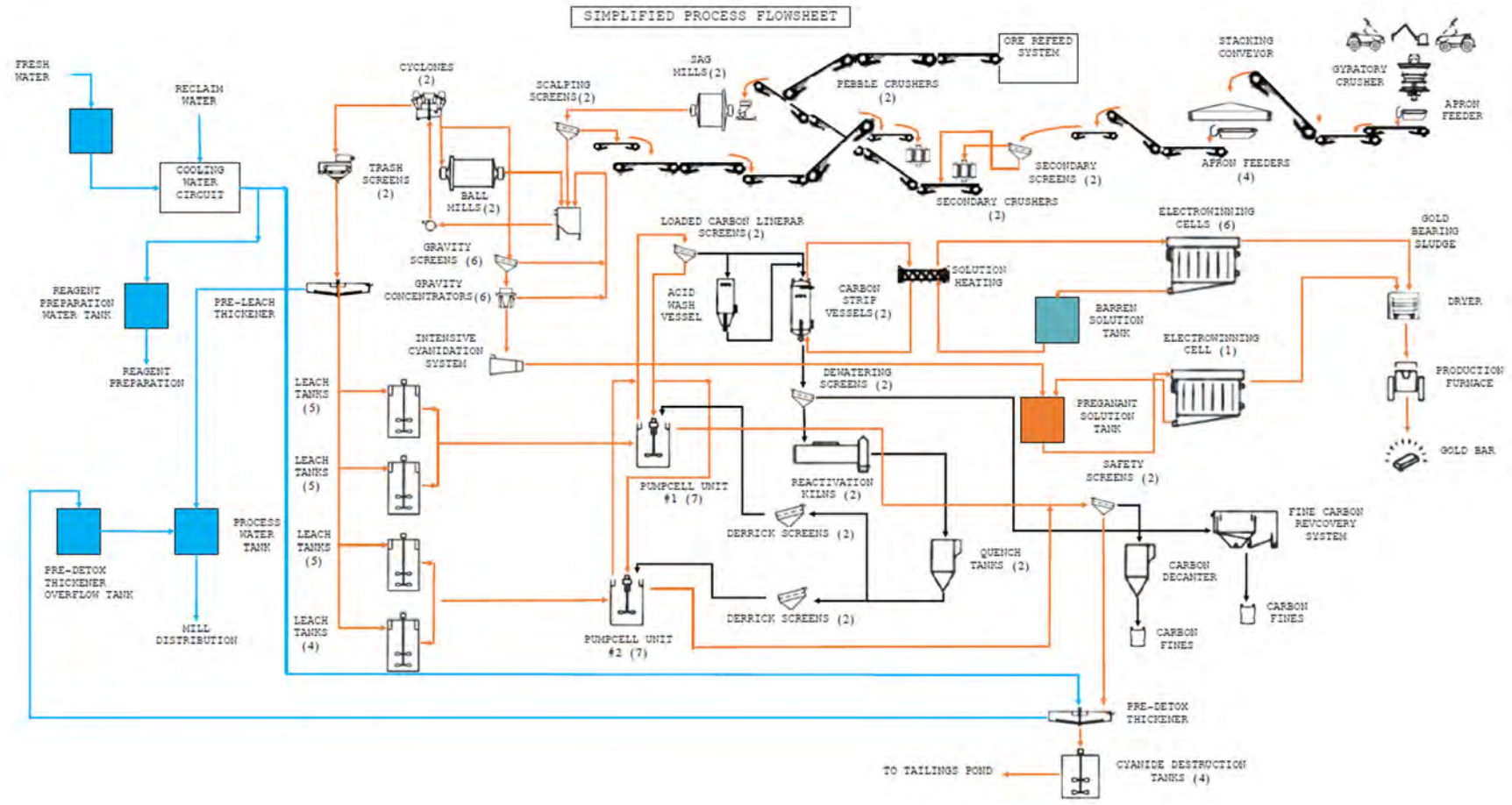
24.15.2 Flowsheet

A simplified process flowsheet is presented in Figure 24-10.

24.15.3 Plant Design

The process plant was designed to process ore at an average throughput of 55,000 t/d or 20 Mt/a, equivalent to milling rates of 2,500 t/hr with operating time of 92% in a 24-hour day. Key equipment is summarized in Table 24-12.

Figure 24-10: Process Flowsheet



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2023.

Table 24-12: Key Design Parameters

Area	Item	Units	Note
Crushing and grinding	*Primary crusher*	*number*	*1*
	Crusher type		Gyratory
	Crusher size	inches	60 × 113
	Motor installed	kW	1,000
	Crusher capacity (instantaneous)	t/oh	5,485 @ OSS = 178; 6,160 @ OSS = 203
	Design throughput rate	t/oh	3,900
	Stockpile		
	Live capacity	hours	12
	Live capacity (design)	t	30,000
	Live capacity (live + dead)	t	100,000
	Secondary crushers	*number*	*2*
	Pre-crusher model		XL1100
	Motor installed	kW	745
	Design throughput rate	t/oh	1,550
	Pre-crusher final product size	mm	50
	SAG mills	*number*	*2*
	Mill size	m	10.70 x 5.33 EGL
	Type of drive train		Twin pinions
	Design recirculating load	%	35
	Transfer size – passing (P_{80})	µm	1,606
	Estimated power consumption (@ pinion)	kWh/t	9.4
	Selected motor (per mill)	kW	2 x 7,500
	Pebble crushers	*number*	*2*
	Pebble crusher model		XL1100
	Motor installed	kW	746
	Design throughput rate	t/oh	450
	Pre-crusher final product size	mm	13
	Ball mills	*number*	*2*
	Mill size	m	7.73 x 12.19 EGL
	Type of drive train		Twin pinions
	Recirculating load	%	250
	Product size – passing (P_{80})	µm	95
	Estimated power consumption (@ pinion)	kWh/t	10.0
	Selected motor (per mill)	kW	2 × 7,500

Area	Item	Units	Note
	Hydrocyclone clusters	*number*	*2*
	Hydrocyclones per cluster	number	7 operating + 2 spares
	Hydrocyclone diameter	m	0.84 (33 inches)
	Hydrocyclone underflow density	%	70
	Operating pressure	kPa	83
Gravity	*Number of gravity concentrators*	*number*	*6*
	Concentrator model		Falcon SB Concentrator Model SB5200-BSE
	Concentrator maximum capacity (each)	Tp/h	400
	Intensive cyanidation reactor model		Gekko - ILR4000BA
Leaching and carbon-in-pulp circuit	*Leaching circuit*		
	Average leach time	h	29
	Leach density	% solid	50
	Number of leach tanks		20
	Average volume per tank	m^3	4,988
	CIP circuit		
	Type		Carousel
	Number of carousel lines		2
	Number of tanks per lines		7
	Volume per tank	m^3	330
	Design gold feed solution grade	mg/L	1.2
	Design carbon adsorption	g/t	3,550
	Carbon content per CIP tank	t	20
Stripping, electrowinning, and refining	*Acid wash vessels*	*number*	*1*
	Acid wash vessel capacity	t	10
	Acid type used		Hydrochloric acid
	Elution circuit type		Zadra high pressure
	Carbon stripping vessels	*number*	*2*
	Carbon stripping vessel capacity (each)	t	10
	Barren solution tank capacity	m^3	120
	ILR pregnant solution tank capacity	m^3	13
	Carbon reactivation kilns	*number*	*2*
	Reactivation kiln capacity	t/d	10
	Kiln type/heat source		Gas fired/propane
	Quench tanks	*number*	*2*

Area	Item	Units	Note
	Quench tank capacity (each)	t	12
	Carbon attrition tanks	*number*	*1*
	Carbon attrition tank capacity	t	1
	Electrowinning cells	*number*	*6 + 1*
	Electrowinning cell volume (each)	m^3	3.54
	Induction furnaces	*number*	*1*
Thickening	Pre-leach thickener solids feed rate (design)	t/oh	2,569
	Pre-leach thickener slurry feed rate (design)	m^3/h	7,218
	Pre-leach thickener sizing criteria	$t/oh/m^2$	1.18
	Pre-leach thickener selected diameter	m	55
	Pre-detox thickener solids feed rate (design)	t/oh	2,569
	Pre-detox thickener slurry feed rate (design)	m^3/h	5,283
	Pre-detox thickener sizing criteria	$t/oh/m^2$	1.16
	Pre-detox thickener selected diameter	m	55
Tailings	Type of cyanide destruction (CND) system		SO_2/air
	CND tanks	*number*	*3*
	CND tank size (each)	m	14.4 m diameter by 17.0 m high
	CND tank volume (each)	m^3	2,775

24.15.4 Underground Material Tie-In

The underground tie-in for the process plant is required for the 2024 PEA.

Underground material will be crushed in underground facilities using a jaw crusher, then conveyed to surface. The underground mineralized material will be temporarily stockpiled near the re-feed ore stockpile.

Loaders and trucks will be used to dose underground mineralized material into the gyratory crusher feed. The strategy is to follow open pit production to ensure good blending of both sources and to control the gold grade feeding the mill. The mobile equipment is already available since it is currently used for the re-feed system.

24.15.5 Crushing and Grinding

The crushing and grinding circuit is in place and operational; however, optimizations are planned or underway.

Crushing Circuit

The primary crushing system is a single stage, open circuit, primary gyratory crusher (60 x 113 inches). The crusher selection was based on a feed top size of 1,200 mm and a product P_{80} of 165 mm. The primary crushing system comprises a single-stage gyratory crusher in open circuit with an apron feeder underneath. At a 125 mm closed side setting, its production rate ranges from 4,200 to 4,500 t/oh. Assuming an 80% availability, the primary crusher has a capacity of 81–86 kt/d; enough for 29 Mt/year. The live capacity of the feed and discharge hoppers of the gyratory crusher was designed for two truck loads each, assuming a nominal payload of 300 t. The crushed ore storage pile has a live capacity corresponding to approximately 44,000 t and an overall capacity (live plus dead) of 176,000 t.

Ore is reclaimed from the storage pile through two reclaim tunnels, one for each grinding line. Four apron feeders, two in each reclaim tunnel, discharge the crushed ore onto a belt conveyor that feeds a new scalping screen above the secondary crushers. The undersize of the screen goes to the SAG mill feed conveyor, while the oversize feeds the secondary cone crusher operated and then discharged onto the SAG mill feed conveyor. The crushed pebbles are also discharged on the SAG mill feed conveyor as well.

The secondary crusher is equipped with a bypass chute to maintain high process plant availability. During maintenance of the secondary crusher, the bypass is put into place to feed the SAG mill directly from the stockpile. A re-feed conveyor was installed to minimize the impact on production of having the secondary crushers down. Material of -1” is fed to the SAG mill feed conveyor with this system. This system has a capacity of 1,600 t/h.

Crusher Improvement Initiatives

Scalping screens have been added ahead of the secondary crushers. The first consideration for efficient secondary crushing begins with the appropriate feed preparation. Cone crushers achieve their best work when particles smaller than the desired crusher product are already removed. A more efficient head movement can be achieved as the coarse particles are easily broken into smaller particles due to the voids created in the crushing chamber. Fines, on the other hand, consume power, can induce vibrations, and reduce the crusher availability and capacity.

Removal of fines has unlocked secondary crusher capacity but has also significantly reduced the volumetric feed rate to the crusher. As a result, choke feed conditions are not steadily achieved, which causes uneven mantle wear and lower power utilization. These elements impact size reduction and the availability of the secondary crushers. Improvements can be made to resolve these issues such as the addition of a VFD to the

crusher's motor. This modification aims to regulate the crusher rotation speed in order to maintain power draw and choke feed conditions.

The 1,000 hp motors installed on the secondary crushers are smaller than the theorical 1,200 hp motor that could be installed on the Raptor XL1100. By increasing the power draw, a finer product could potentially be produced with same crushers. The impact of secondary crusher power draw on throughput rates is very well documented from historical data where each kWh = 1.4 t/oh.

The primary crusher is a key area where initiatives are planned to generate a finer product that will translate into a higher plant throughput. The impact of fragmentation on throughput has been well documented and has a very high impact on throughput.

It has been established that each 50 mm reduction in the P_{80} equals about a 300 t/hr increase in plant throughput. In 2019, the mine started a drill-and-blast optimization project that has resulted in higher throughput rates and better operational conditions. The initiative is ongoing as the mine aims to further optimize the process.

The choke feeding of the primary crusher is another key element to increase the plant throughput milling rates. It has been well established that the longer a crusher stays full, the finer the product will be (choke feeding). A unit of measure was created to measure choke feeding which is the Tons/#Empty events. For example, if 50,000 t was crushed and the crusher went empty 100 times, the Ton/#Empty event would be 500.

The primary crusher choke feeding still can be improved. The avenues to do this are to improve dispatching of trucks, better fragmentation to avoid bridging of the crusher, an excavator dedicated to the primary crusher re-feed, and improved rock breaker availability and performance.

The increased fineness coming from the open pit ore due to improved blasting techniques, caused some issues with the primary crusher as the fines would not flow well and cause power and hydraulic pressure spikes tripping the crusher. Using a Hi-Fines mantle/concave design for the crusher, together with High-Fines mantle liners, will raise the choke zone and fill up more the crushing chamber, which will distribute wear more evenly and generate a finer particle size, and result in reduced power draw and hydraulic pressure reduction. It is planned to install these items once the SAG mill grates are converted to 60 mm (from 70 mm) and the SAG discharge screen to 8 mm. These modifications are needed to handle the finer product generated by the Hi-Fines mantle/concaves.

Grinding Circuit

The SAG mill operates in closed circuit with a pebble crusher while the ball mill operates in closed circuit with hydrocyclones.

The design circulating load from the cyclones to the ball mill is 250% of the SAG mill new feed. The pebble crushing circuit with a design discharge P_{80} of 13 mm processes the equivalent of up to 25% of the fresh feed.

Around 15% of the cyclone feed material is sent to the gravity recovery circuit. Six gravity concentrators with 48 inch bowls were selected (three per grinding line supporting a strategy of two units in operation at all time). A batch-intensive cyanidation system is used to process the gravity concentrate. The extraction performance of gold from the gravity concentrate by the intensive cyanidation system is 90%. The pregnant solution is pumped to a tank in the gold room followed by electrowinning in a dedicated cell. Modifications are planned to convert the gravity circuit feed from cyclone feed to cyclone underflow. The higher concentration of gold in the cyclone underflow should lead to a higher gravity recovery.

The target P_{80} at the cyclone overflow is 130 µm, representing the historical value at which the plant has been running. It has been observed that over this value, recovery is impacted. To maintain the ore fineness of the cyclone overflow, the transfer size between the SAG and the ball-mill will have to be reduced. To do so, two modifications are planned to the circuit. First, the installation of smaller SAG discharge grates to keep more material inside the SAG mill and secondly, the reduction of the aperture of the SAG discharge screen panels from 9.5 mm to 8.0 mm. The advanced process control to be installed will also have some features that will control the final grind size.

In 2023, a grinding circuit survey was performed and from this the circuit was modelled using JKSimmet software. The simulations using this software have confirmed that at 29 Mt throughput rates and by doing such modifications to the grinding circuit, the 130 µm grind size can be maintained.

Other avenues such as increasing ball-mill power draw, reducing ball-mill density and optimum ball-size will also be explored. The reduced ball-mill hardness from the West and Saddle Zone will also greatly help to maintain the 130 µm P_{80} target when the plant will start processing these zones.

Advanced Process Control Improvements

Many improvements have been made over the last few years in regard to in-house expert control loops. Several loops are currently used in silos and cannot provide full benefits. Future work will focus on interconnecting the silos to achieve more effective process control. Woodgrove Technologies performed an audit and provided recommendations to this end.

Pebble Crusher Variable Speed Drives

By nature, a SAG mill generates pebbles at an uneven rate. The rate is influenced by ore feed size, mill speed and the load inside the mill. As a result, the pebble crusher's power cannot be maximized given the variations in its feed. The crusher is gapped so that it can receive any surges in pebbles. The average power is therefore maintained around 450 kW while the motor is rated for 750 kW. The pebble crusher is rarely choke fed. By installing a VFD on the pebble crusher motors, the speed can be increased and decreased to maintain a set-point of 550 kW for power draw. This will enable the crusher to be choke fed and reduce the particle size discharged from the crusher. With a reduced particle size, the

SAG mill throughput will increase. For each kW of pebble crusher power, the SAG milling rate increases by about 0.4 t/h from the current historical data.

Ore Blending

Ore blending is an avenue that the process plant has used successfully to optimize milling rates. About 30% of the plant feed is blasted with high intensity and some of it is stockpiled so the daily blend is even at 30%. However, there are still room to do better and the new avenue that will be explored is machine learning to blend the ore. The machine learning will compare historical plant throughput performance to where the ore is coming from in the pit and make correlations with spatial location and geochemistry. It will predict the zones or area on a bench like area near walls that will give lower throughput. These can either be blasted differently or blended with more high intensity blasted ore. Stabilizing the feed is key to minimize fluctuation in the feed going to the secondary crushers.

Also, to improve blending, new ore sizing cameras will be installed at each apron feeders feeding the secondary crushers. Each aprons feeders have different particle size due to the segregation of the ore in the stockpile. On each line, one feeder is usually coarse and the other one fine. These cameras, along with an advanced process control algorithm, will minimize the feed size perturbances to the secondary crushers which will result in improved performance and reduced fineness of the crushed product.

Increase Plant Operating Time to 92%

The operating time for the process plant is calculated when the ore is on the belt feeding the SAG mills. Although the plant operating time has improved since start-up, the design rate of 92% has not yet been achieved over an annual basis, instead averaging around 90%. This is the result of the constant plant throughput ramp-up, which constantly changes wear patterns. Once the milling rates have stabilized, it is expected that the 92% operating time will be achieved.

24.15.6 Leach and Carbon-in-Pulp

The leach and CIP circuit is in place and operational.

The gold recovery circuit selected was a leach circuit followed by a CIP circuit. The designed retention time for leaching is 29 hours. The leach feed size was designed at a P_{80} of 95 µm.

The CIP design selected uses a carousel-type system with an average design retention time of 80 minutes in this circuit.

Upgrades to the CIP pumpcells have been done to support the 29 Mt/a throughput rate. The variable speed drive and motors for the CIP tails pumps were also upgraded to 500 hp from 350 hp.

The current adsorption profile and modelling support the planned increase in throughput rate in conjunction with the planned increased elution frequency to maintain carbon grades

below 2,500 g/t Au. This will also be supported by the modifications to the gravity recovery to increase gravity recovery from 25% to 35%.

24.15.7 Acid Wash, Stripping, Electrowinning, and Refining

The acid wash, stripping, electrowinning, and refining circuit is in place and operational.

The stripping system uses a modified version (i.e., on-line electrowinning and no pregnant solution tank) of the high-pressure Zadra process to recover the gold from the loaded carbon.

The circuit incorporates an acid wash stage and is designed to handle up to 10 t of carbon per day. The acid wash stage is not currently used and will be converted into a plastic removal vessel. The build up of calcium is not sufficient to warrant the use of the acid wash vessel.

The stripping circuit is designed to handle up to 10 t of carbon per stripping cycle (approximately 8–10 hours); 100% of the carbon is regenerated in two regeneration kilns designed to handle up to 20 t of carbon per day.

The electrowinning process is done “in-line” with the stripping circuit. The flow of pregnant solution is split between three rows of two electrowinning cells. One dedicated electrowinning cell handles the pregnant solution from the ILR tank.

The refining equipment is designed to handle the gold from the stripping circuit and from the gravity recovery system. The electrowinning sludge is filtered, dried, and mixed with fluxes, before being smelted using induction furnaces.

The current elution capacity is estimated to be 2.5 strips of 10 t per day. In 2021, 1.75 strips per day were completed. There is sufficient capacity to cover the increased throughput for the LOM.

24.15.8 Thickening

The thickening circuit is in place and operational.

The feed to the leach circuit is maintained at a density of 50–55% solids by weight using one high rate thickener. The overflow of the pre-leach thickener is recycled to the process water tank. The pre-detox thickener is used to thicken the leach tails slurry to 55–60% solids and the overflow is recycled to the process water circuit.

The thickener capacity is over 90 kt/d and can support the increase throughput without any modifications. Current flocculent consumption is low at 12 g/t.

24.15.9 Tailings

The tailings circuit is in place and operational.

The underflow of the pre-detox thickener is diluted using reclaim water prior to cyanide destruction. The tailings slurry coming out of the cyanide destruction unit and is pumped into the tailings storage area via two parallel pipelines, each with a maximum flow of

2,500 m^3/hr each; sufficient to support the increase in throughput to 29 Mt/d. Some minor upgrades to motors and VFD may be needed when going to cell #3 of the TMA.

The selected cyanide destruction process is the Inco SO_2/air process. Liquid SO_2 is used with sodium metasulphite as a back up.

A fourth detox tank was installed in 2022 to support the increase in plant throughput.

24.15.10 Paste Backfill

The proposed paste backfill plant will have a design capacity of 12,000 t/d of paste using two production lines of 6,000 t/d each, which is based on the assumption that 75% of the underground stope volume will be filled with cemented paste backfill.

Following cyanide destruction, tailings will be piped from the process plant to the paste plant. A split box will divide the flow to the paste plant transfer pump box, from which the slurry will be pumped the 4.8 km distance to the paste plant facility. Unused tailings will be sampled prior to being pumped to the TMA. A water loop system will be implemented to prevent the pipeline from freezing during the winter.

At the paste plant, a 25 m high-rate thickener will ensure that a solids density of 60–63% is achieved prior to transfer to the surge tank, providing approximately four hours of live capacity at full capacity operation. Each paste backfill line will have two filters with a dedicated vacuum pump system.

Filter cakes will drop onto a single mixer feed conveyor. Each paste mixer will have a volume of 6 m^3, providing almost three minutes of residence time. Binders and water will be added according to the specified recipe. The residence time in the mixer will be short to minimize cleaning time and the workforce required for pre-maintenance. Such a short residence time is expected to have no impact on the paste quality. Implementation of a watt transducer is planned, to monitor the mixer's power draw continuously.

After mixing, paste will flow by gravity to a positive displacement pump. High-pressure pumps will be needed to cover the long horizontal distances.

Three boreholes will serve to distribute paste to the underground stopes: one directly beneath the paste plant facilities (the so-called central pipeline), a second to the west side, and a third to the east side. Paste can thus be pumped to the appropriate borehole to fill the stopes. Since there will be two paste backfill production lines, no more than two boreholes will operate at the same time. This configuration will facilitate switching quickly from one mine sector to another, by changing boreholes.

Thickener overflow, water filtrate or any waste streams that have to be pumped back to the process plant will be sent to the wastewater return pump box. This pump box will also serve to prevent freezing in the water loop system.

Pig launcher systems will be included to clean the feed and return pipelines as needed.

Feed and waste pipeline design takes into account the significant variations in flowrate, i.e., 12,000 t/d and 6,000 t/d paste production capacity. Half tonnage production rates will occur when a single paste backfill line is in operation.

Wastewater returns will be pumped directly to the process plant final tails pump box and will not be sampled.

24.15.11 Energy, Water, and Process Materials Requirements

Power

Energy consumption is not expected to significantly increase as a result of the increased throughput rate. A lot of the initiatives to increase plant throughput are related to increases in grinding efficiency with the same power. The increase in energy consumption is mostly related to the increase in run time.

The historical plant power consumption for the plant from 2018–2023 as:

- 2018: 680,198 MWh for 20.7 Mt, 0.033 MWh/t;
- 2019: 713,723 MWh for 22.0 Mt, 0.032 MWh/t;
- 2020: 710,252 MWh for 23.0 Mt, 0.031 MWh/t;
- 2021: 711,048 MWh for 24.1 Mt, 0.030 MWh/t;
- 2022: 737,388 MWh for 25.5 Mt, 0.029 MWh/t;
- 2023: 735,160 MWh for 25.4 Mt, 0.029 MWh/t.

The 2024 PEA plan assumes that the 29 Mt/a throughput rate will use 778,000 MWh per year, which the plant electrical system is adequately designed to supply.

Water

A barge reclaim water system is used to reclaim and pump water from the TMA back to the process plant to satisfy process water requirements. Depending on the water balance in the TMA, water from the open pit and various collection ditches around the WRSFs can also be directed to the plant.

Make-up water for the reagent mixing is sourced from East Lake when required.

Consumables

Several reagent systems were incorporated into the plant design to provide the requirements for the different process areas, which include grinding, leaching, intensive cyanidation, CIP, stripping and refining, thickening, and cyanide destruction. Reagents are listed as follows:

- Steel balls for grinding media;
- Quicklime (CaO) for pH control;

- Sodium cyanide (NaCN) for gold dissolution and desorption;
- SO_2 and sodium metabisulfite for cyanide destruction;
- Anti-scalant for process water and strip solution;
- Caustic for pH adjustment for the strip solution, cyanide mixing and ILR solution;
- Copper sulphate to start cyanide destruction reaction;
- Activated carbon for gold adsorption;
- Lead nitrate for maximizing gold extraction and reducing cyanide consumption during leaching;
- Oxygen (VPSA and liquid as back-up) for gold leaching;
- Flocculant polymers for efficient settling in thickeners;
- Ore anti-freeze conditioner; added in winter.

24.16 Infrastructure

24.16.1 Overview

Existing Infrastructure

Surface infrastructure to support operations is primarily in place, and includes:

- Two open pits: Detour Lake (in operation) and North Pit (to be constructed);
- Processing facilities (in operation): grinding and leaching facilities, along with management and engineering offices, change house, workshop, warehouse, and assay laboratory facilities;
- Mine facilities (in operation): management and engineering offices, change house, heavy mining vehicle and light vehicle workshops, wash bay, warehouse, explosives magazine, crusher, mine access gate house, return water pump house;
- Administration buildings (in operation): facilities for overall site management, safety inductions, and general and administrative functions;
- Accommodation camp (in operation);
- Four stockpiles: ROM pad (in operation), MRS4 (in construction), MRS5 (to be built) and MRS2 SP (in operation);
- Four WRSFs: MRS1 (in operation), MRS2 (in operation), MRS3 (to be built) and in-pit (to be built);
- Four tailings storage facilities: cells 1 (filled up), 2 (in operation), 3 (to be built) and 4 (to be built);

- Water management facilities (in operation): stormwater and water storage dams, diversions, culverts;
- Landfill facility (in operation);
- Airfield and aerodrome facility (in operation).

A layout plan showing the facilities constructed to support mining operations is provided in Figure 24-11.

Proposed Infrastructure In Support of 2024 PEA

Additional infrastructure will be required to support the assumptions in the 2024 PEA:

- Access portals;
- Conveying system;
- Two surface conveyors;
- Paste plant;
- Administration buildings and mine dry;
- Warehouse and cold storage building;
- Maintenance shop;
- Expansion of accommodation facilities;
- Compressor room;
- Ventilation raises, ventilation support and heating;
- Electrical substations and distribution lines;
- IT and site communications;
- Combustible and fuel storage.

A layout plan showing the facilities to be constructed to support the 2024 PEA mining operations is provided in Figure 24-12.

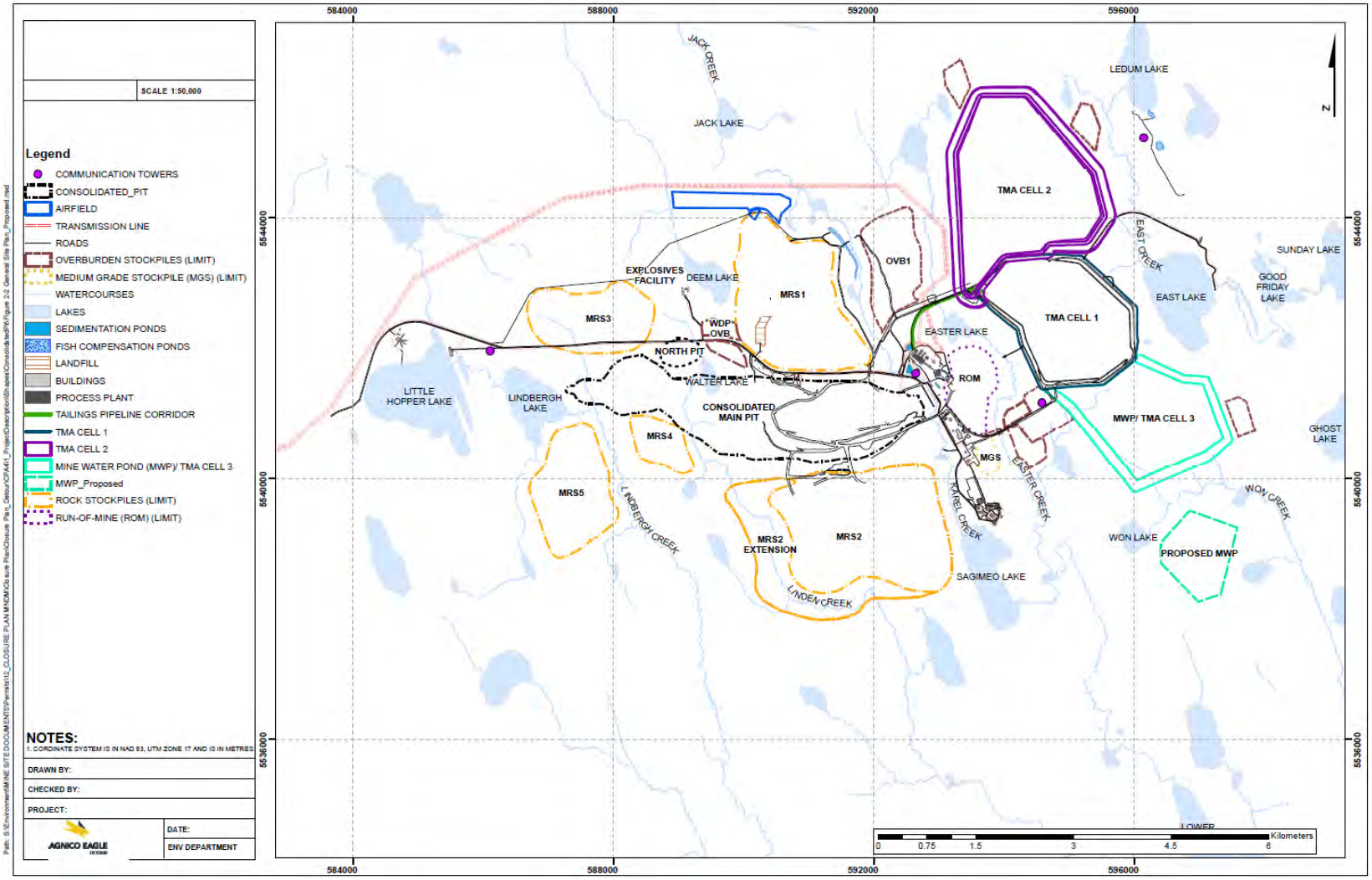
24.16.2 Existing Infrastructure

Road and Logistics

A discussion of the access routes was provided in Section 5.1.

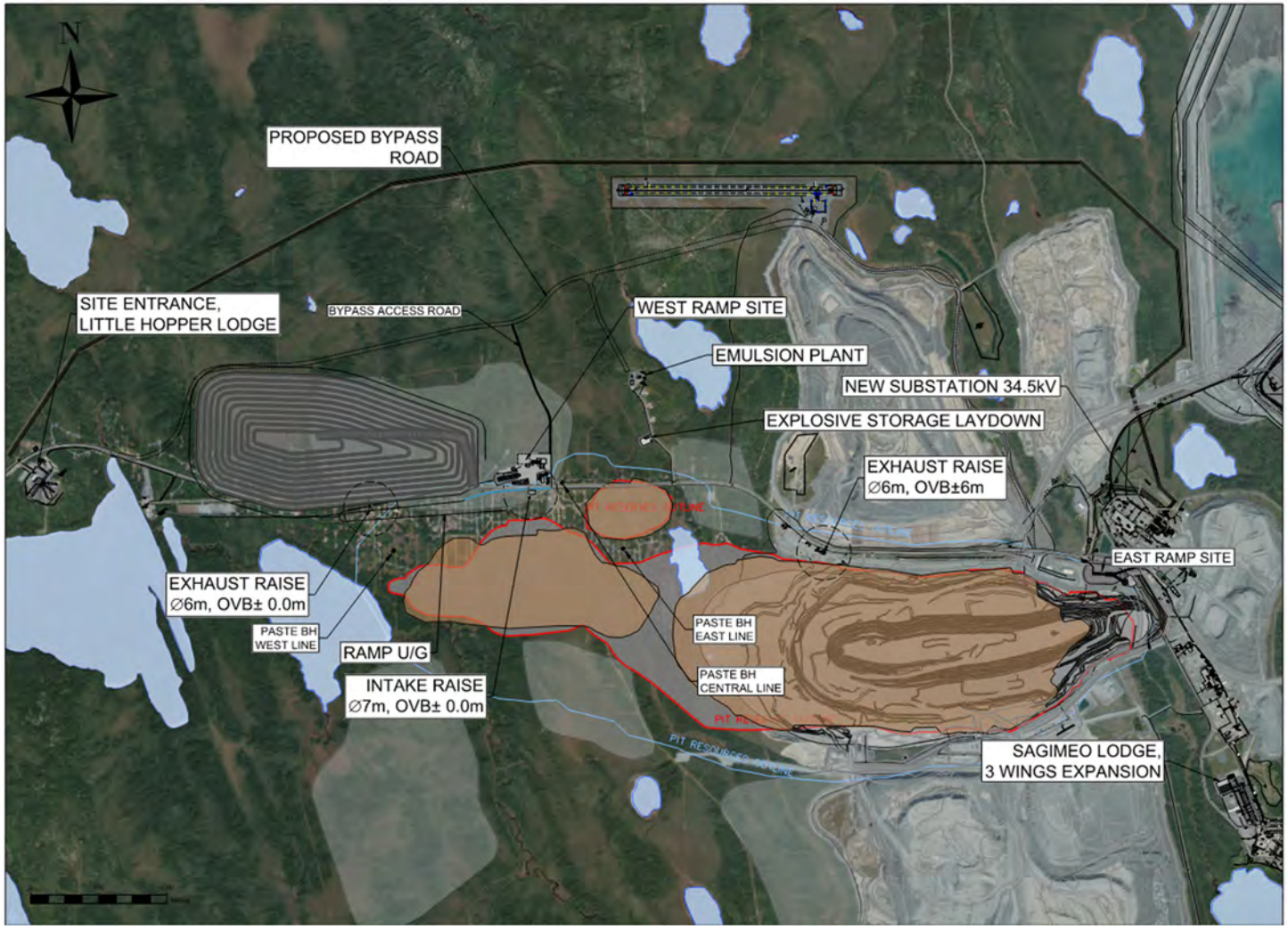
Site access is provided through a guard/security house located at the entrance to the site on the main access road. Visitor car and truck parking bays are provided adjacent to the guard house. The guard house is equipped with radio and telephone communication and is continuously manned.

Figure 24-11: Existing Infrastructure Layout Plan



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2022.

Figure 24-12: Infrastructure Layout Plan to Support 2024 PEA



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Tailings Management Area

TMA Cell 1 and Cell 2 are located approximately 2 km east–northeast of the Detour Lake open pit. TMA Cell 1 contains approximately 153 Mt of tailings. The facilities are discussed in Section 24.18.3.

Mine Site Built Infrastructure

Mine Service Facilities

The mine service facilities are sufficient to support maintenance of the current mining operations fleet. It is located approximately 1.2 km south of the process plant. The largest floor space allocation is for the workshop and work-bays. The workshop is currently undergoing and expansion of four additional work-bays, two for haul trucks, and two for welding.

An appropriately-sized truck wash facility was constructed adjacent to the mine service facilities building to allow for washing and cleaning of heavy equipment prior to maintenance taking place.

In proximity to the mine service facilities and truck wash buildings are a diesel and gasoline fuel storage and re-fueling station.

Process Plant

The process plant comprises three main buildings (the primary crushing building, the secondary and pebble crushing building and the main process plant building). Additional process facilities are located adjacent to these buildings.

The primary crushing building is located approximately 450 m to the northeast of the eastern Detour Lake Pit limit. Adjacent to the primary crusher, a ROM stockpile with an approximate 12 Mt capacity was established to help manage the crusher downtime. The crusher building houses the gyratory crusher and the tail end of the stockpile feed conveyor. The crushed ore stockpile has a capacity of approximately 176,000 t. Under the stockpile, two reclaim tunnels were installed for the conveyors to recover the crushed material.

Each conveyor reclaims crushed ore from the stockpile to a secondary crusher located in the secondary and pebble crusher building. In this building, a conveyor collects both secondary and pebble secondary crusher undersize to convey the ore to the SAG mill. Both secondary crushers and pebble crushers are equipped with shuttle chutes and bypass chutes to enable maintenance of crushers without stopping a grinding line.

There is a separate “re-feed” system that enables ore to bypass of the primary crusher. Crushed ore is fed into a feeder that is deposited onto the conveyor belt between the dome and secondary crusher. This system allows material to be fed into the mill while the primary crusher is unavailable.

The main process plant building houses the grinding, CIP, gravity and intensive cyanidation, reagents, stripping, electrowinning, refining areas, compressors as well as tailings pumps. The leach tanks are located north of the main process building between the thickeners. The

tanks are arranged in two sets of 10 tanks (four rows of five tanks) on a large containment concrete pad.

The process staff offices are located within the main process plant. This office complex also houses a conference room, lunch room, change rooms, washrooms, documentation room and a metallurgical laboratory. The plant maintenance shops are located on the first and second floors of the main process plant building on the south side of the grinding area.

Administration

Site administration facilities are incorporated within the mine service facilities, and include offices, warehouse, change rooms, and showers. In addition, the building also includes the emergency services area (an examination room, a treatment room, and a covered garage houses the ambulance).

Explosives Plant

Dyno Nobel operates a bulk explosives plant approximately 3.5 km west of the process plant. The designed manufacturing capacity is sufficient to meet the operation's requirements.

Off-Site Built Infrastructure

Facilities in Cochrane include administration offices, a bus terminal with employee parking lot and security check-ins, four houses and an eight-unit apartment block. Agnico Eagle has a shared services centre in Timmins that services the Detour Lake Mine.

SGS Minerals operates a full-service analytical laboratory in Cochrane in support of the Detour Lake Mine.

Camp and Accommodations

Workers are accommodated in two camps. The Little Hopper Lodge (previously referred to as the Permanent Camp) has a capacity of 611 rooms and is located 7 km west of the mining operations near Little Hopper Lake.

The Sagimeo Lodge is located just south of the mine services building and has a capacity of 824 rooms.

There is also an overflow camp with 275 additional rooms available.

Communications

A fibre optic link provides internet access and VoIP phone connectivity to the Detour Lake Mine and connects all facilities to the Agnico Eagle offices in Cochrane and Toronto. Voice and data at site are connected via 5G LTE private network. This network has fully-redundant fibre optic backbones and microware link backup. Satellite phones and copper-lines are used as emergency backup communication methods in the event of fibre optic service disruptions.

Water Management

The existing water management system was designed to minimize the amount of fresh water (non-contact water) required to operate the mine and process plant and to minimize discharge of treated contact water to the environment. Currently water management infrastructure is also designed to segregate and recycle water that has been in contact with process reagents (process water), this water is fully contained within the TMA in a closed loop and never discharged to the receiving environment.

Contact water from the open pit is captured in a collection of sumps and pumped through a network of piping to one of two sediment collection ponds on the surface. Water from old underground workings is also dewatered using a borehole and pumped into one of the pit sumps before being transferred to the surface collection ponds. There are seven perimeter dewatering wells that are drilled and awaiting permits for pumping. Water in the sediment collection ponds is then either used to supplement water for the mill or transferred to the mine water pond.

Stockpile runoff is managed using a series of collection ditches and ponds. Stockpiles are encompassed by ditches that gravity feed to ponds located at topographic lows. Runoff collected in these ponds is then pumped through a network of piping to one of the sediment ponds where it is either used to supplement water for the mill or transferred to the mine water pond.

The mine water pond serves as a central water management facility (e.g., for open pit water and local runoff), and provides additional contingencies for storage and treatment, if needed. Additional details on water management and discharge considerations can be found in Section 24.18.4.

Water Supply

Potable water for the Little Hopper Lodge is obtained from Little Hopper Lake, adjacent to the lodge, and processed through a water purification plant. This is adequate for the mine's current and future needs.

Potable water for the Sagimeo Lodge, mine services facilities, site administration facility, and the process plant is obtained from borehole wells close to the camp, and processed through a water purification plant.

Fresh water is pumped from East Lake. This water is primarily used in the process plant for reagent mixing but is also used as wash water in the truck wash facility and water make-up for the fire water tank.

Power Supply

The existing 180 km long powerline runs from the processing facility to a tie in at Island Falls, and thence to the Pinard substation. The 230 kV transmission line currently allows for the distribution of up to 165 MW of power, suitable to service the entire Detour Lake

mining operation. In the event of a power failure, there is sufficient emergency power generation for the provision of basic services.

24.16.3 Planned Infrastructure In Support of 2024 PEA

Most infrastructure will be located directly at the mine site; however, some offsite infrastructure must be upgraded to accommodate the underground mine proposed in the 2024 PEA.

Services and Conveyor Portals

There will be two access areas to the proposed underground mine:

- The main access for services and mining teams will be situated northwest of the current open pit operation (refer to Figure 24-12). It is planned to develop the ramp portal to provide early underground access. A layout plan is included as Figure 24-13;
- The materials handing access for the 15,000 t/d conveying system will be located east of the open pit operation, relatively close to the process plant (refer to Figure 24-12). The conveyor portal will be built later during the construction phase, as it is only needed for the conveyor installation prior to operation. A layout plan is included as Figure 24-14.

Conveyor

Two surface conveyors are planned:

- Material will be transferred from the 4.5 km-long underground conveyor to a transfer tower. This transfer tower can be adjusted to drop material onto one or the other discharge conveyor. Waste will be handled by a conveyor that will discharge onto a stockpile to be handled by open pit mine loaders and trucks;
- A mineralized material conveyor will discharge mineralized material onto a stockpile near the existing dome beside the processing plant. The mineralized material conveyor will be in an enclosed structure, but the waste conveyor will not. The stockpiled material will then be loaded into the gyratory crusher using a wheel loader to feed the process plant.

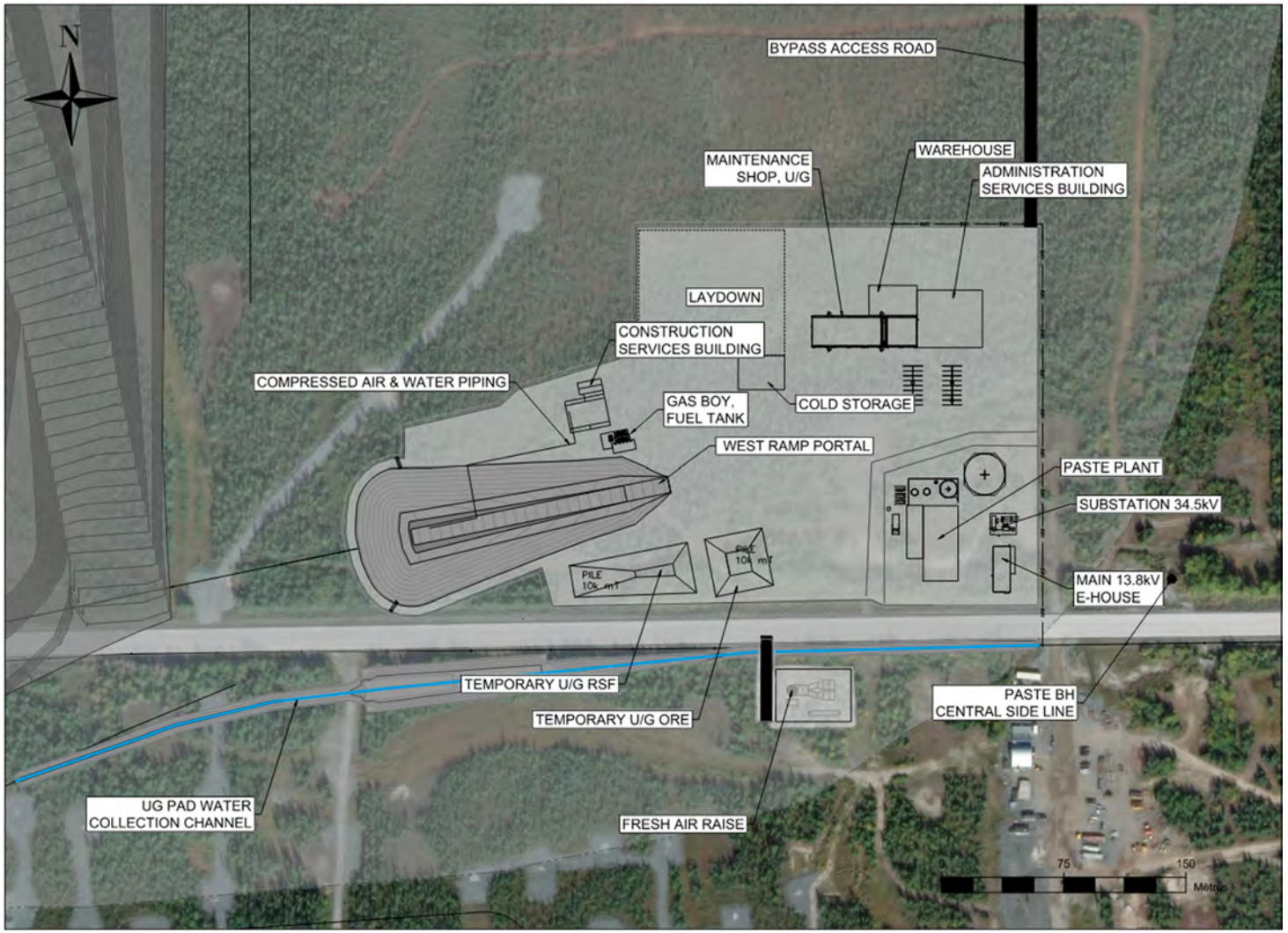
Paste Plant

The paste plant design considerations are discussed in Section 24.14.9 and 24.15.10.

Administration Buildings and Mine Dry

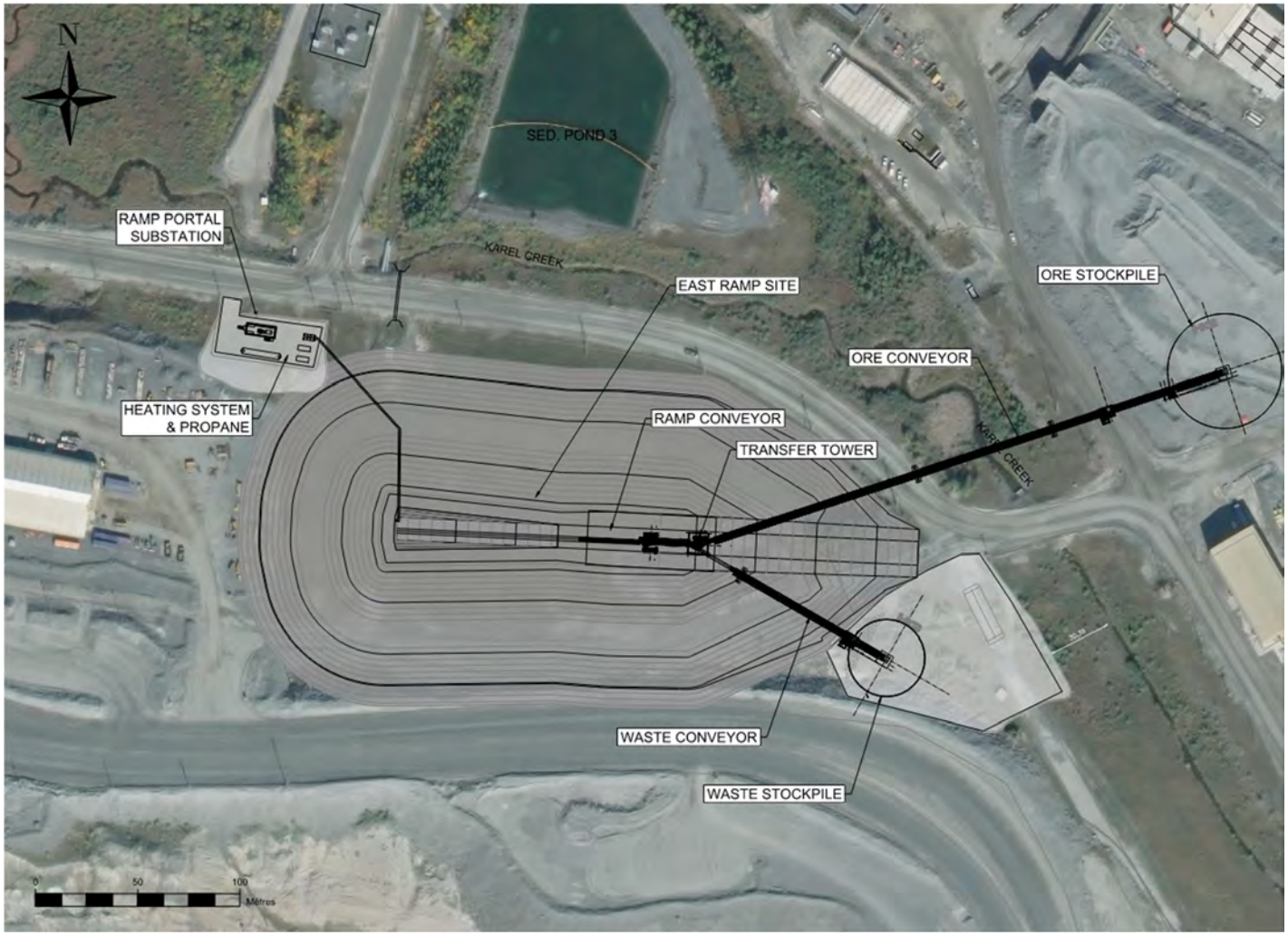
A construction service building will be assembled on four containers close to the service ramp for the preliminary development phase, to centralize all the equipment required for ramp development.

Figure 24-13: Proposed Services Ramp (West Ramp) Area Layout



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Figure 24-14: Proposed Conveyor Ramp (East Ramp) Area Layout



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

The containers will house:

- HVAC system for heating and ventilation;
- Electrical distribution;
- Water storage tanks;
- General storage.

Trailers will be used for office space for underground staff, contractors, and for a temporary dry.

The proposed operations building will be a two-storey steel erected building with offices, conference rooms, a workers' dry and lunch room.

Warehouse and Maintenance Shop

The planned warehouse will be a re-purposed building from the open pit operation, to be installed adjacent the operations building.

A cold storage building will be needed early, so that the material purchased for the preliminary underground development will not be left outside in the rain, snow, and dust. This building will be erected near the planned laydown area.

During the preliminary underground development phase, contractor staff will be equipped with their own mobile equipment fleet. Since there will be no maintenance infrastructure near the service ramp portal, the contractor is assumed to provide their own maintenance shop. Civil works, foundations and all other services will be provided by Agnico Eagle.

Following the preliminary underground development phase, Agnico Eagle will purchase underground mobile equipment and will carry out its own maintenance. A maintenance shop will be built at surface with access to the operations building and warehouse.

The planned six-bay maintenance shop will be used for the major maintenance of the underground mining equipment. There will also be two underground maintenance areas and one underground maintenance shop.

A tool crib, lube/oil distribution system and compressed air distribution system will be installed in the truck shop. The truck shop will include a kitting area, conference room, planner/supervisor office and toilets. The wash bay will be located underground to facilitate water management. Tires will be managed in another small building to be constructed near the maintenance shop.

Facilities Complex

The 2024 PEA will require three additional wings to be constructed at the existing Sagimeo accommodations camp.

Compressor Room

Two compressed air setups are required:

- Temporary: used during the preliminary development stage. Will consist of two skid-mounted 750 CFM air compressors linked with an appropriate air dryer and air receiver. A stench gas system, a CO detector and a de-icing system will also be included on the compressed air skid;
- Permanent: used during later stages of development and during operation. Will consist of six 2000 CFM compressors to be installed near the service ramp portal. Four will have fixed speeds (3 operating, 1 standby), and two (1 operating, 1 standby) will be on a variable speed drive to help accommodate fluctuations in compressed air demand.

The compressed air will be connected to the underground with insulated piping at surface to the service ramp portal prior to the underground mine distribution.

Permanent Ventilation and Heating

Ventilation raises at surface will be required for underground ventilation.

During operation, three raises will be required to provide ventilation underground: one intake raise and two exhaust raises. The fresh air intake raise will be 7.5 m in diameter and be located south of the service ramp, just south of the current access road. At surface, the primary ventilation unit will be installed with propane heaters, which are required to heat the fresh air. The primary ventilation unit will consist of two 2,300 hp fans coupled with burners having a total capacity of 112 MBTU/h. The maximum airflow requirement during the LOM is calculated at 1,203 kCFM.

Propane tanks will be required to feed heating capacity to the burners.

Two 5 m-diameter (minimum) exhaust raises will also be required east and west of the service ramp.

Electrical Distribution

New electrical substations will be required to support the 2024 PEA. A new 13.8 kV / 34.5 kV @ 20/26.7/33.3 MVA substation will be located close to the site's main 230 kV / 13.8 kV electrical substation, and will be dedicated to the underground operations.

An aerial power line will link that new substation to the new substation that will be located on the underground services pad. The latter will be a 34.5 kV / 13.8 kV @ 20/26.7/33.3 MVA substation.

The main underground E-room will be connected to this substation to distribute power at 13.8 kV for remote and large loads (paste plant, main ventilation, multiservice building, underground mine) and at 600 V for nearby surface infrastructure. The grounding grid, to isolate the underground electrical network, will also be connected to this substation.

The conveyor ramp infrastructure will be powered by existing 13.8 kV aerial power lines.

There will be smaller, remote substations, including one 5 MVA substation for the primary ventilation and one for the conveyor ramp infrastructure, which will be housed in a prefabricated building or container, based on the equipment and power requirements needed for the area they will serve.

The substation for electrical distribution to the paste plant will be integrated into the paste plant itself. This will also be a 5 MVA substation. Other small loads will be supplied by pole transformers.

All substations will have local distribution transformers and panels that will provide the 600/347 V and 120/208 V power required for small tools, control voltages, building lighting, area lighting, building HVAC, IT equipment and other small loads.

IT and Site Communications

The telecommunications infrastructure required for the 2024 PEA will link up with the current Detour Lake operation using the same technology, i.e., fibre optic cables installed on power line poles. These fibre optic cables will follow along the electric transmission lines.

Wi-Fi network infrastructure will be in place to support computer and telephone operations.

A private long-term evolution radio system will be deployed for the construction, and surface and underground operation phases, providing coverage of the process infrastructure and mine site.

Combustible and Fuel Storage

The 2024 PEA will require two 30,000 L fuel tanks to be installed close to the service ramp portal for a total of 60,000 L dedicated to underground mining operations. The tanks will be used to fuel the underground mobile equipment.

A fuel borehole will be built close to the proposed paste plant, and will supply two underground fuel bays.

An existing tank farm near the conveyor ramp will be used to refuel smaller mobile equipment, mainly personnel carriers and tractors. During the excavation of the conveyor ramp, it will also be used by all the required mobile equipment.

For the construction and ramp development phase, one 40,000 L propane tank will be installed close to the construction services building to meet the needs of the temporary underground ventilation burner and construction services building heating.

Once the intake raise is built and the primary ventilation fans installed, another 40,000 L propane tank will be installed to feed the primary ventilation system burners.

For the conveyor ramp development, a third 40,000 L propane tank will be installed to feed the relocated temporary underground ventilation system.

24.17 Market Studies and Contracts

24.17.1 Market Studies

No market studies are currently relevant as the Detour Lake Mine is an operating mine producing a readily-saleable commodity in the form of doré. Doré is sent via secure transportation to a refinery for further refining.

Agnico Eagle sells its gold production into the market at spot prices.

It is expected that the 2024 PEA will use the same methodology as the existing operations.

The estimated bullion transport costs, liability charges and refining costs used for the 2024 PEA financial analysis are based on contract prices agreed with third parties.

24.17.2 Commodity Prices

Commodity prices used in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates are set by Agnico Eagle at the corporate level.

The gold price used for the Mineral Resource estimate was US$1,650/oz Au, with an exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$. The potentially-mineable stope shapes were constrained using a gold price of US$1,400/oz Au and an exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$. The 2024 PEA financial analysis used a gold price of US$1,900/oz Au and an exchange rate assumption of 1.34 C$/US$.

24.17.3 Material Contracts

Agnico Eagle has a number of contracts, agreement, and/or purchase orders in place for supply and services that are material to the operation (Table 24-13).

All contracts or agreements are negotiated with vendors and have a contractual scope, terms, and conditions. Contracts are negotiated and renewed as needed. Contract terms are considered to be within industry norms, and typical of similar contracts in Canada with which Agnico Eagle is familiar. It is assumed that the 2024 PEA would use similar contracts and contract terms to those already in place.

Table 24-13: Material Contracts Currently in Place

Product	Supplier	Status of Contract
Heavy equipment (CAT) parts and maintenance	Toromont Industries Ltd.	MARC contract, support agreement, stock, and parts inventory management
Diesel	Imperial Oil	Supply agreement
Plant reagents	Covoro Mining Solutions Canada (cyanide) Univar Canada Ltd. (sulphur dioxide and other reagents)	Supply agreement
Power	IESO (Independent Electrical System Operator)	Power supply agreement
Grinding media	Molycop Inc.	Supply agreement
Mill liners and other wear material	Bradken Limited, FL Smidth, Weir	Supply agreement
Open pit explosives	Dyno Nobel	Supply, services and explosive manufacture agreement
TMA construction	Morgan Construction, Takwata Builders	Construction services
Camp and catering	Aramark Remote Workplace	Service agreement
Heavy fabrication	The Bucket Shop	Fabrication and labour agreement
Heavy equipment (drills) parts and maintenance	Epiroc	Supply and service agreement
Tire supply	Bridgestone, Goodyear,	Supply contract
Labour supply	Levert Personnel Resources Inc.	Labour supply agreement
Core and reverse circulation drilling	NPLH	Service agreements
Lubricants	Imperial Oil	Supply agreement
Assay	SGS Canada Inc.	Service agreement
Refining services	Royal Canadian Mint	Service agreement

24.17.4 Comments on Market Studies and Contracts

The QP notes the following.

- The doré currently produced by the mine is readily marketable, and the expectation is that this will continue for the purposes of the 2024 PEA. Metal prices were set corporately for Mineral Resource estimation, for the inputs into the potentially mineable shapes used in the 2024 PEA mine plan, and for the 2024 PEA financial analysis;
- The QP has reviewed commodity pricing assumptions, marketing assumptions and the current major contract areas, and considers the information acceptable for use

in estimating Mineral Reserves and in the economic analysis that supports the 2024 PEA.

24.18 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social Or Community Impact

24.18.1 Environmental and Supporting Studies

The Detour Lake Mine area has been subject to extensive baseline, environmental monitoring, and technical studies, as per provincial and federal regulatory requirements. Studies and monitoring included:

- Climate;
- Air quality and noise;
- Topography, physiography, and geology;
- Geochemical characterization;
- Hydrology and hydrogeology;
- Surface water and groundwater quality;
- Aquatic life (fish and benthic invertebrates);
- Terrestrial vegetation;
- Wildlife;
- Archeological assessment.

Monitoring of various environmental factors has continued throughout the operating period, generating an extensive environmental dataset that supports site management. This information is also used in support of the 2024 PEA.

24.18.2 Site Monitoring

The mining operations have a number of site monitoring activities in place. The 2024 PEA envisaged that this monitoring would continue throughout the proposed 2024 PEA mine life.

Air Quality and Noise

The Detour Lake Mine site is remote from off-property human receptors (permanent and seasonal residences and commercial establishments); hence there are no restrictions on air and noise emissions relative to human receptors. The mine is required to comply with air quality standards, point of impingement guidelines, and ambient air quality criteria specified in Ontario Reg. 419/05. The installed operating monitoring systems assess compliance with these standards, which confirms the predictions of no significant air quality or noise impacts. Air quality and noise modelling undertaken for the Detour Lake pit (former West Detour Project), consolidated pit and underground operations predicted that the project would comply with the required provincial standards and criteria.

Geochemistry

Due to historical mining in the region, the geological materials (i.e., ore, waste rock, tailings, and overburden) relevant to Detour Lake Mine have undergone multiple metal leaching and acid rock drainage (MLARD) assessments by various investigators. Sampling, analysis, and interpretation have followed best-practice, industry-standard methods. In general, MLARD potential at Detour Lake Mine was predicted to be low. Mine waste materials (i.e., waste rock and tailings) continue to undergo regular geochemical monitoring to allow for comparison to predictions and to inform adaptive management, if required.

Ground Water, Surface Water and Aquatic Resources

Detour Lake Mine has several programs designed to be protective of environmental water quality. The monitoring network includes approximately 87 surface water stations and 152 groundwater stations. Regular data collection, analysis, and interpretation allow for risk identification and adaptive management.

Parameters associated with waste rock weathering have been observed in surface waters in the Karel Creek, Linden Creek, Easter Creek, Deem Creek, and East Creek watersheds. Parameter levels were not deemed to be of concern because they were either below water quality guidelines, within or similar to baseline range, and/or engineered controls have shown to be effective following implementation. There have been no significant changes to surface water quality related to current mining operations in the Sunday Lake and Lower Detour watersheds, indicating that any significant trends were localized to the mine site and do not extend beyond the site watershed boundaries.

Development of the Detour Lake Mine site affected some fisheries and other aquatic resources through the displacement or alteration of fish habitat. Mitigation measures are implemented to limit potential effects related to mining on aquatic resources. For the existing Detour Lake Mine, a fish compensation plan was approved by the federal and provincial regulatory agencies, following full consultation with Indigenous communities, to address impacts related to the development of the Tailings Management Area (TMA) and mine rock stockpiles. Additional mitigation measures and compensations plans are being evaluated and proposed to address potential impacts to fisheries and other aquatic resources related to continued development of Detour Lake Mine (e.g., the West Detour Project). These are in the final stages of regulatory review. Required regulatory approvals will be obtained prior to proposed development.

Concentrations of groundwater quality parameters in the Karel Creek, Linden Creek, Easter Creek, East Creek, Sunday Lake, Deem Lake, and Lower Detour watersheds have generally been below environmental monitoring screening criteria where applicable. Based on sampling results to date and comparison to previous data, there have been no significant changes to the groundwater quality, except for potential seepage to groundwater in the vicinity of TMA Cell 1, which is being addressed through a detailed investigation. There are no local groundwater users in the immediate area that could potentially be affected by mining activities.

The Detour Lake Mine is committed to continuous improvement through monitoring and the identification and mitigation of risks to the receiving environment.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Potential impacts to vegetation and wildlife are linked as the principal mine-related impacts to wildlife typically involve habitat alterations. Measures to minimize adverse effects to area plants and wildlife include but are not limited to: minimizing the project footprint; maintaining a minimum 120 m buffer around watercourses where possible; avoidance of unnecessary disturbance to wetlands; and avoidance of tree clearing during the bird nesting period.

In addition, there are a number of habitat and wildlife considerations linked to Woodland Caribou, which has been identified as a species at risk. Recommendations for the protection of Woodland Caribou include, as reasonable:

- Minimizing the overall project footprint;
- Avoidance of critical over-wintering habitat;
- Minimizing disturbance to mature upland black spruce–jack pine forests that support a high abundance of terrestrial and arboreal lichens (a preferred food source);
- Minimizing the potential for caribou/vehicular traffic interaction.

A caribou tracking and monitoring program has also been implemented by Detour Lake Mine. In 2023, Agnico Eagle was issued a permit under the *Ontario Endangered Species Act* for the development of the West Detour Project. This permit outlines mitigation and compensation requirements related to further development of the mine within caribou habitat.

Cultural and Heritage Resources

Archaeological investigations were historically carried out for the mine access road associated with the previous operation, and more recently as part of baseline investigations. These studies included Indigenous participation. None of the initial baseline studies identified archaeological sites proximal to Detour Lake Mine that are likely to be affected by the mine in any foreseeable manner.

An additional study conducted in late 2023 identified an archaeological site on the south shore of East Lake, which remains outside of any planned development for the mine.

The overall potential for encountering unforeseen cultural heritage or archaeological sites that would conflict with the proposed development plan for the site is considered to be low.

24.18.3 Tailings Management Area

The TMA is currently in place. A description of the components is included in the following sub-sections. The 2024 PEA envisages that all of the tailings from the underground operations can be stored in the existing TMA as currently planned, or using the planned open pit storage, using existing facilities.

Tailings Management Area

Tailings are stored at surface in an engineered TMA that is presently located east of the process plant. The TMA consists of four cells being developed in a planned, progressive manner:

- Cell 1 was built over a historic tailings storage facility from a previous mining operation and deposition is fundamentally complete. Progressive reclamation of the facility has commenced;
- Cell 2 was developed to the north of Cell 1 and is currently the active facility for tailings deposition;
- The Cell 3 area is proposed to be south of the existing mine water pond, and is currently in permitting and detailed design stage;
- Cell 4 is proposed south of the existing Cell 1 and is the current area of the mine water pond.

The TMA is designed to function as four independent cells for tailings and water management. Tailings deposition will generally occur in only one cell at any time with staged deposition to the next cell in transition years. Tailings water recycled and reclaimed for the process plant use will mainly occur from the active cell. Water from the inactive cells will be transferred to active cells until final closure of each facility.

The initial design of the TMA was optimized during ongoing operations, as additional information became available through ongoing construction and in response to a requirement for additional capacity. In Q4 2020, tailings deposition was transitioned from Cell 1 to Cell 2. Transition from Cell 2 to Cell 3 is planned for 2029 followed by Cell 4 in 2037.

Starting in 2044, tailings are to be deposited in the Detour Main Pit (mining operations in the Detour Main Pit are forecast to be complete in 2044). The TMA Cell 2, Cell 3 and Cell 4, and former open pit will provide for storage of approximately 893 Mt of tailings solids. Capital investment is reflected in the cash flow model.

The general design and operating practices are as follows:

- The tailings produced will be approximately 29 Mt per annum from 2024 for the remainder of the mine life. Tailings will be pre-treated for cyanide destruction at the process plant and pumped from there through a surface pipeline to the TMA;
- Tailings will be pumped as slurry and deposited in the active cell primarily by end-dumping to form smooth tailings beaches while progressively sloping the tailings surface to direct drainage towards the spillway. A total of 661 Mt will be stored in Cell 2,3 and 4 up to 2044 when in-pit tailings deposition is expected in the Detour Main Pit. A total of 232 Mt of tailings is expected to be deposited in the Detour Main Pit;

- The design maximizes the tailings storage volume while minimizing the dam height, with dams being raised in stages to support use of waste rock produced during operations (and thereby reducing stockpiling requirements);
- The dams are designed for the most severe flood and earthquake criteria, being the probable maximum flood and the maximum credible earthquake in accordance with the Canadian Dam Association Guidelines;
- An emergency spillway that meets the probable maximum flood is maintained for each dam lift and for each tailings cell. This ensures water can be discharged in an emergency situation without overtopping and eroding the dam;
- The TMA dams have a low permeability element(s) to provide for efficient water management and to minimize seepage rates;
- Detailed design documents are provided to applicable regulatory authorities for review and approval in advance of each lift of the dam.

The TMA currently serves as the central water management facility for local runoff, tailings slurry water, mine water, and water reclaimed for operation of the process plant. The regulatory approval applications, submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks for amended environmental compliance approval #4914-CDY826 and Ministry of Mines for dam approval, provide the approved detailed design and should be referred to for design details. On an annual basis, the regulatory authorities receive operational information on water quality and receiving environment monitoring (annual environmental compliance approval report submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks), annual Operation, Maintenance, and Surveillance Manual updates, and geotechnical information on the dams (annual as-built report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Mines).

Cell 1

Deposition of tailings in TMA Cell 1 began in 2013 and continued into Q4 2020. Ultimate dam crest elevation ranges from 320 to 322 masl and storage of 153.1 Mt. TMA Cell 1 was constructed in a series of annual raises intended to provide capacity for tailings as needed and to maintain sufficient freeboard on the dams. The final raise, Stage 8, was completed in 2019.

Cell 2

Cell 2 is the second cell for tailings storage. The construction for the starter dam (Stage 1) was completed in 2020. The Stage 5 raise will be ongoing throughout 2024. The dam comprises a silty sand to sandy silt till core with graded granular chimney and blanket filters downstream of the core. The upstream and downstream shells of the Cell 2 starter dam consist of mine run rockfill with upstream and downstream slopes of 2H:1V. The total length of the Cell 2 starter dam is 8.5 km and abuts the existing Cell 1 Dam. At full capacity, Cell 2 will provide containment for 245 Mt of dry tailings and an operating pond volume of 5 Mm^3,

corresponding to an ultimate dam crest elevation of 324 masl. Deposition of tailings in TMA Cell 2 began in Q4 2020.

Subsequent raises beyond the Cell 2 starter dam crest elevation of 290 m will be accomplished by means of a downstream raised rockfill shell with a geomembrane liner on the upstream face of the dam, with the final lift subject to ongoing optimization. Table 24-14 summarizes the proposed raise schedule.

Cell 3

Cell 3 is presently in the conceptual design and permitting stage. Construction, design, and capacity estimates have been completed based on the Cell 2 for inclusion in both the mine plan and cost model. Construction of Cell 3 is scheduled to start in 2027 with a similar design and raising methodology as Cell 2. Cell 3 will provide containment for 208 Mt of dry tailings.

Cell 4

Cell 4 is presently in the conceptual design stage and is being studied and sited in the TMA. Construction, design, and capacity estimates have been completed based on the Cell 2 for inclusion in both the mine plan and cost model. Cell 4 construction will commence in 2034 with similar design and raising methodology as both Cell 2 and 3. Cell 4 will provide a minimum of 208 Mt of dry tailings storage.

Open Pit

Open pit tailings storage is presently being studied and sited based on the proposed mine plan and geotechnical constraints of in-pit tailings storage. Open pit tailings storage is expected to commence in 2044. The former open pit provides adequate storage capacity for the remaining LOM and is currently projected to store a minimum of 232 Mt of dry tailings.

The open pit tailings storage capacity is sufficient for storage of tailings from underground mine production as envisaged in the 2024 PEA.

Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring in place for the current operations are envisaged to continue for the duration of the 2024 PEA mine plan.

Inspection and monitoring activities are performed during construction and operation of the tailings dams to assess their performance and safety; and to verify that actual conditions are consistent with the design assumptions and intentions. Inspection and monitoring also optimizes maintenance and repair costs, provides warning of potential impending risks, and provides sufficient time to implement remedial measures, if required.

Table 24-14: Cell 2 TMA Raise Schedule

Raising Sequence (Calendar Year)	Crest Elevation (m)	Cumulative Tailings Tonnage (Mt)	Operating Pond Allowance (Mm^3)	EDF Storage Allowance (Mm^3)
Stage 5 raise (2024)	305	132.6	5.0	2.4
Stage 6 raise (2025)	310	161.6	5.0	2.4
Stage 7 raise (2026)	314	190.6	5.0	2.4
Stage 8 raise (2027)	318	219.6	5.0	2.4
Stage 9 raise (2028)	Varies, 320 to 324	245	5.0	2.4

A dam safety review completed in 2020 confirmed that the TMA Cell 1 is performing as designed. An updated dam safety review is scheduled for Cell 1, Cell 2, and the mine water pond in 2025.

Dam safety inspections are completed on an annual basis by external geotechnical consultants. In addition, various dam safety inspections are conducted on a monthly, weekly, and daily basis by operational staff at the mine.

24.18.4 Water Management

The 2024 PEA envisages that the current water management practices will continue for the duration of the 2024 PEA mine plan.

Operational water management, risk assessment, and mitigation planning are informed by:

- The integrated surface water-groundwater model, which captures hydrological and hydrogeological information to characterize and predict flows (e.g., pit draw down, water level fluctuations in the local watershed);
- The water balance/water quality model captures water quantity and quality for both the operating and post-closure periods, under average, wet and dry conditions. The model considers sources from the TMA, open pit, and mine rock stockpiles, and other sources. This information is used to ensure sufficient water is available to operate the process plant, manage the volume of water in the TMA and mine water pond, and identify effluent discharge requirements.

Environmental protection is ensured through the water management network, which collects seepage and runoff from all mine waste facilities through a system of ditching, pumping, and pipeline infrastructure. The modular design allows for the addition of treatment facilities if required. A mine water pond with a capacity of 3.5 Mm^3 serves as a central water management facility (e.g., for open pit water and local runoff), and provides additional contingencies for storage and treatment, if needed.

Tailings, tailings slurry water, and water reclaimed for the operation of the process plant are managed through the TMA. The water management objectives for the TMA are as follows:

- Provide adequate retention time for control of total suspended solids prior to reclaiming water for process plant use;
- Optimize reclaim water volume for process plant operations;
- Allow for settling of suspended solids and natural degradation of ammonia in a separate mine water pond if and when effluent discharge to the environment is required;
- Handle upset conditions and/or runoff generated from major storm events.

Water is continuously reclaimed back to the plant site for processing needs using two barges with pumping facilities located on the tailings pond. Make-up water for the operation of the process plant is sourced from the mine water pond, mine dewatering and the East Lake when required.

The TMA is designed to contain runoff resulting from an environmental design flood. As a minimum, the environmental design flood was selected as the 1:100 year 15-day spring maximum runoff with no discharge to the environment. The TMA was designed for 'no-discharge' under this condition.

The TMA cells have sufficient freeboard to safely pass the runoff resulting from the inflow design flood through the emergency spillway. The inflow design flood is the 24-hour probable maximum flood event. The discharge from the spillway is directed towards the watershed of East Lake which flows into the Detour River system and north to Hudson Bay.

The proactive management of water issues included incorporating prevention measures into the design of the TMA. The following strategies have been adopted to reduce the risk of contaminants entering the local groundwater or surface water regimes:

- The milling includes a final process step to destroy cyanide to very low levels in the tailings before it is pumped to the TMA;
- TMA seepage collection ditches and ponds have been constructed at the base of Cell 1 & Cell 2 with pumps installed to recycle the water back to the TMA.

When required, water collected from the mine site (that has not been in contact with processed reagents) is collected in the mine water pond for discharge to the Sunday Creek to prevent the accumulation of water above target operating levels. In 2023, the discharge location was transferred from East Creek to Sunday Creek following regulatory approval.

The mine water pond will continue to operate in the current location until the Cell 4 is constructed. Following the Cell 4 construction, the mine water pond will be located to the North Pit. The mine water pond will incorporate water treatment facilities to allow discharge of excess water to Sunday Creek.

24.18.5 Permitting Considerations

Current Status

Mining projects in Canada may be subject to federal and/or provincial environmental assessment (EA) processes, governed Provincially or Federally. The federal environmental assessment process for Canadian mines is administered through the *Impact Assessment Act*, which replaced the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*. The federal environmental assessment process was triggered for the Detour Lake project due to:

- The requirement for an Explosives Factory License under the *Explosives Act* for a project-dedicated explosives manufacturing factory;
- The need for one or more Authorization(s) for Harmful Alteration Disruption or Destruction of Fish Habitat according to the *Fisheries Act.*

These licences/authorizations were granted prior to development. Agnico Eagle has engaged with the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada to confirm whether an additional federal Impact Assessment may be required for future expansions of the operating area, to date no additional development has triggered the federal *Impact Assessment Act* process.

Five provincial EAs were approved for the Detour Lake project:

- July 2010: Ontario Ministry of Environment Class EA for Electricity Projects, for the diesel power generation required to support the construction phase (AMEC, 2010a);
- November 2010: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Class EA for Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects, for the construction of facilities off-lease, and for such aspects as on-lease aggregate operations or in-water works (AMEC, 2010c);
- December 2010: Ontario Individual EA for Electricity Projects, for construction of a 230 kV transmission line (AMEC, 2010b);
- March 2012: Ontario Ministry of Environment Individual EA for Electricity Projects of 10 MW, for allowing a diesel-generated contingency power supply to service the construction needs should the powerline not be operable by the third quarter of 2011. With the successful energizing of the powerline in October 2011, these facilities were not installed.
- March 2021: Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mine, Natural Resources, and Forestry Class C Environmental Assessment pursuant to the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* for the West Detour Project.

In accordance with Section 143(2) of the *Mining Act*, R.S.O. 1990, a Closure Plan for Detour Lake Mine was submitted to the Ontario government in 2010, followed by updated Closure Plan Amendments in 2014, 2019, and 2021. The most recent amendment, Closure Plan Amendment 3 (CPA3), which captures the proposed development related to the West Detour Project, was filed with the Ontario Ministry of Mines in November 2022. Subsequent amendments will be required to capture material changes associated with any future mine

development not captured in the project description presented in CPA3 (i.e., underground production, new facilities and disturbances associated with the updated LOM plan, such as the addition of a fourth tailings cell). A subsequent closure amendment to capture these changes is currently in the development phase, with anticipated filing in early 2026.

Other permits, such as Permits to Take Water and Environmental Compliance Approvals, have been approved, renewed, and/or amended as needed.

Table 24-15 lists additional environmental approvals, or amendments to existing approvals, which may be required in order to support ongoing development and open pit operations of the Detour Lake Mine. If applicable, any additional permitting requirements subject to approval for future mine development will be obtained prior to commencement of construction.

Permitting Requirements in Support of 2024 PEA

Permitting for the underground operations is planned to be completed in two separate phases for advanced exploration and production. Accelerating the permitting for preliminary development will allow the development of the services portal and ramp to commence while the associated economic and technical studies are completed for full production. Table 24-16 shows the proposed permitting schedule.

24.18.6 Social and Community Impact Considerations

No additional impacts arising from the 2024 PEA are expected and it is expected that activities occurring with the current mining operations will apply to the 2024 PEA.

Detour Lake Mine continues to have a positive socio-economic impact on local communities. As of 2024, the permanent workforce totaled approximately 1,443 employees. Detour Lake Mine also creates local and provincial business opportunities.

Consultation Principles

Agnico Eagle has undertaken ongoing consultation with the public, government regulators and its Indigenous partners regarding the operations, environmental commitments, and planned activities. Agnico Eagle has established the following consultation principles:

- Early notification: information about the project will be provided to stakeholders in a timely manner to facilitate the stakeholder engagement process;
- Open communication: all pertinent information about the project will be shared with stakeholders. Stakeholder input will be sought, documented, and will be addressed in the project. If input is not addressed, a reason will be provided;
- Accessible information: a variety of stakeholder engagement methods will be used that are written in plain language to distribute information about the project and to gather stakeholder feedback;

Table 24-15: List of Main Environmental Approvals Potentially Required for Current Operations

Permit/Approval	Agency Responsible	Description
Provincial		
Permit to Take Water *Ontario Water Resources Act*	MECP	Taking of water of > 50,000 L/d (mine dewatering and development)
Environmental Compliance Amendment *Environmental Protection Act*	MECP	Amendment to the existing DLM approvals (air and noise; industrial sewage works)
Work Permit *Public Lands Act / Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*	MNRF	Work/construction on Crown land, including work below the high-water mark of local watercourses and construction of dams if needed
Land Use Permit *Public Lands Act*	MNRF	Establish of tenure for facilities constructed on Crown land (pipeline and associated infrastructure/facilities)
Forest Resource License (Cutting Permit) *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*	MNRF	Clearing of Crown merchantable timber (if any)
Endangered Species Act Permit *Endangered Species Act*	MECP	Management of activities related to species-at-risk for Woodland Caribou
Closure Plan Amendment *Mining Act*	MINES	For mine development, production, and eventual decommissioning of the West Detour project
Provincial Class Environmental Assessment (Class A, B, or C) *Mining Act*	MNRF	For mine development
Provincial Environmental Assessment Act (Waste Management Projects)	MECP	For landfill expansion to support on-site domestic waste disposal
Federal		
Impact Assessment *Impact Assessment Act*	ECCC	For mine development
Authorization(s) for Serious Harm to Fish *Fisheries Act*	DFO	For the establishment of the: mine rock stockpile(s); watercourse diversions / rerouting; and/or mine dewatering groundwater effects that would cause disruption to watercourses supporting fisheries
Listing on Schedule 2 of Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER) to authorize deposition of a deleterious substance in a water frequented by fish *Fisheries Act*	ECCC	For the establishment of mine rock stockpile(s) over waters frequented by fish
Approval for Work in Navigable Water *Navigable Waters Act*	TC	For development over certain watercourses

Notes: ECCC = Environment and Climate Change Canada; MNRF = Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry; MECP = Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks; MINES = Ontario Ministry of Mines; DFO = Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans; TC = Transport Canada.

Table 24-16: Anticipated Permitting Schedule for Proposed Underground Project

Permit/Approval	Agency	Description	Consultation	Target Permit Approval
Preliminary Development				
Scoped closure plan amendment (CPA3.4)	MINES	Development of infrastructure related to preliminary underground mine advanced exploration	2023 Q3–2024 Q1	2024 Q3
Permit to take water	MECP	De-watering groundwater from underground mine during the first 2 years of construction	2024 Q3	2024 Q4
Production				
Permit to take water	MECP	De-watering groundwater from underground mine throughout production	2025 Q1	2025 Q4
Environmental Compliance approval amendment – industrial sewage	MECP	Amendment to existing Environmental Compliance Approval to account for the addition of underground dewatering infrastructure and water quality and quantity	2025 Q2	2026 Q3
Environmental Compliance Approval – Air	MECP	Amendment to existing Environmental Compliance Approval to account for emissions from underground mine (exploration and production), consolidated pit and West Detour Project	2024 Q2	2025 Q3
Closure Plan Amendment 4	MINES	Closure Plan Amendment to include consolidated pit, changes to TMA Cell 3, and underground production	2024 Q4–2025 Q1	2026 Q2

Note: MINES = Ontario Ministry of Mines ; MECP = Ontario Ministry of Environment

- Flexible process: feedback on the stakeholder engagement process will be sought from interested individuals and stakeholders to ensure that meaningful opportunities for input are provided. Changes will be made to the public and stakeholder participation program as necessary to reflect stakeholder needs;
- Capacity building: where acceptable and appropriate to all parties involved, community liaisons and working committees will be worked with to facilitate information exchange;
- Mutual respect: respect will be given to the differing values and constraints of each party and to project timelines. There will be follow-through on commitments made.

These principles continue to guide interactions within mine permitting, operations, and exploration.

Future environmental approval applications will provide additional detail regarding the engineering design of proposed project facilities, potential effects, and proposed mitigations measures. No changes were expected to the approvals list at the Report effective date.

Indigenous Communities

Agnico Eagle has agreements with several First Nation and Métis communities who have treaty and Indigenous rights asserted within the operations area of Detour Lake Mine. These agreements provides a framework for strengthened collaboration in the development and operations of the mine and outlines tangible benefits for the Indigenous communities, including direct financial support, skills training and employment, opportunities for business development and contracting, and a framework for issues resolution, regulatory permitting and Agnico Eagle's future financial contributions. In addition, Agnico Eagle consults Indigenous communities in connection with permitting applications and ongoing projects.

As of March 2024, Detour Lake Mine has 151 employees from its partnered Indigenous communities and 115 self-identified Indigenous employees from other First Nations and Métis communities, representing 18% of the workforce. In comparison, the Ontario mining industry average for percentage of Indigenous employees in 2020 was 11.2%.

24.18.7 Closure and Reclamation Planning

Current Operations

Agnico Eagle acknowledges that the company will be responsible for providing the full amount of the financial assurance for the closure and rehabilitation of Detour Lake Mine, subject to any required or approved changes to the Closure Plan.

Over the LOM, there will be developmental phases (e.g., the construction and initiation of deposition into a new tailings cell) that trigger the issuance of additional security bonding for the operation. Financial assurance is submitted to the MINES prior to the beginning of the associated activities of each phase, or as otherwise arranged with the MINES.

Based on Detour Lake Mine's current phase of development, security provided to MINES to date totals approximately $232 million. As per the Detour Lake Mine Closure Plan Amendment 3, the total estimated closure cost for the existing Detour Lake Mine at peak development (i.e., all facilities constructed) is approximately $256 million, exclusive of proposed expansions such as a fourth Tailings Cell). Financial assurance associated with proposed expansions will be formalized through subsequent Closure Plan Amendments.

2024 PEA

The 2024 PEA assumes that all waste rock and tailings will be managed using existing facilities, and therefore will follow the existing closure plan with respect to waste rock and tailings infrastructure.

The 2024 PEA assumes that the total closure cost (preliminary development and production) will be $40 M based on the costing of a similar project. Closure costs will be estimated with greater accuracy in the next study phase.

24.19 Capital and Operating Costs

24.19.1 2024 PEA Capital Cost Estimate

Basis of Estimate

Cost estimates were prepared by Agnico Eagle staff.

The overall capital cost estimate developed in the 2024 PEA meets the AACE International Class 4 requirement and has an accuracy range of -25% to +40%. Some items have a higher level of engineering and accuracy. Certain items, including but not limited to, sales taxes, permitting, feasibility studies and financing costs are excluded from the cost estimate.

The capital cost estimate includes the initial and sustaining capital costs for the underground project from 2024 to the end of underground mining operation in 2044. It excludes capital expenditures for the mill optimization to 29 Mt/a, and adjustments resulting from the integration with the open pit operation. The estimate base date is Q2 2024, with costs estimated in 2023 inflated by 3% to bring them to 2024 dollars. No inflation value was attributed to the 2024 PEA project past the estimate base date.

Harmonized sales tax (HST) was excluded from the estimate and no salvage value was included.

An exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$ was used for capital cost estimation.

Costs were divided between initial and sustaining capital costs, which included direct and indirect costs, Owner's costs, contingency, mining development, and sustaining costs.

To integrate the 2024 PEA with the existing open pit operation, adjustments to the stand-alone model were required:

- Development capital to optimize the mill throughput to 19 Mt/a;
- Sustaining capital to extend mine life from 2052–2054 based on the unit cost in stockpile re-handle years;
- Removal of stand-alone tailings storage costs throughout mine plan via the assumption of in-pit filling for incremental tonnes from the 2024 PEA in 2053–2054.

Estimate Approach

The capital cost estimate was developed differently depending on the type of cost and/or discipline evaluated. The following subsections provide a brief summary of how the estimate was produced.

Earthworks

The earthwork quantities were estimated from drawings, topographical data, and geotechnical information. Excavation and backfill volumes were based on 3D models using CAD software.

Excess excavated overburden will be sent to the existing overburden pile or reused within the required infrastructure if the material is considered suitable.

Excess excavated rock will be sent to the appropriate waste rock storage facility or reused within the required infrastructures if it is deemed suitable.

The required granular material will be sourced as free issue from the existing waste rock, and crushed/screened to the required size by a contractor.

The unit rates for earthworks were priced with unit rates obtained from recent Detour Lake Mine projects.

Concrete

Concrete quantities were based on general arrangement drawings and typical foundation details.

Ready-mix concrete will be supplied by the existing on-site contractor and batch plant. Supply rates from the contractor's 2023 price book were used within the estimate.

The concrete installation price was estimated using database prices, separated by foundation type.

Structural Steel

The structural steel quantities were either based on consultants and/or supplier material take-offs or on historical data for infrastructure of a similar nature. Quantities included the structural steel required for buildings as well as equipment supports, steel decks, grating, handrails, stairs, ladders, etc.

Structural steel supply price and installation were based on database pricing, grouped by component type.

Architecture

The architectural component quantities were based on general arrangement drawings and typical details. They included all the components required for buildings other than structural steel, such as cladding, insulation, garage doors, man doors, canopies, windows, partition walls, etc.

Architectural component pricing was based on database pricing, grouped by component type.

Platework

The platework quantities were based on consultants and/or supplier material take-offs or on historical data for infrastructure of a similar nature. They included such infrastructure as steel tanks and bins, pump boxes, liners, chutes, etc.

Platework pricing was based on database pricing.

Mechanical

The mechanical supply and installation prices were based on recent quotes, historical quotes of a similar nature and database pricing. Once the mechanical pricing was estimated, other disciplines were priced according to the estimated historical ratios for mechanical equipment.

Piping

The piping costs were estimated in two ways:

- All exterior pipeline quantities used to service various infrastructure were estimated using the general arrangement drawings and target infrastructure locations. Supply and installation of the pipelines were based on recent quotes, historical quotes of a similar nature, or database pricing;
- All interior piping was estimated using mechanical equipment ratios based on projects of a similar nature.

Electrical and Instrumentation

The electrical and instrumentation costs were estimated in two ways:

- All exterior power line and substation quantities used to service various infrastructure were estimated using the general arrangement drawings and target infrastructure locations. Supply and installation of these power lines and substations were based on recent quotes, historical quotes of a similar nature, or database pricing;
- All interior electrical and instrumentation was estimated using mechanical equipment ratios based on projects of a similar nature.

Indirect Cost

The indirect costs include items that were necessary for the completion of the 2024 PEA, but which were not part of the direct costs. These costs were developed as a combination of high-level calculations based on the construction schedule and project requirements, supplemented with Agnico Eagle's project benchmarks.

Underground infrastructure construction requires less indirect costs because some of these costs are calculated inside the Owner's cost prior to production. As the mine develops during production, subsequent underground infrastructure will be constructed with the aid of the current operational management team and the equipment in place.

Indirect costs are not applicable to all the types of costs. The following lists the types of cost to which indirects were not applied:

- Purchase of mobile equipment;
- Tailings impoundment costs;
- Owner's cost;
- Mining activities (development).

Contingency

The contingency estimated for the 2024 PEA was a specific amount of money that was set aside in case any unforeseen or extra costs arise during the construction process, such as:

- "Known unknowns";
- Unforeseen expenses;
- Omissions or errors in project documentation;
- Insurance against changes in scheduling and pricing.

The contingency for the 2024 PEA was adjusted by the level of engineering completed by area. It was evaluated as a percentage of the directs costs ranging from 10–40%.

Contingency was not applied to all the types of costs. The following lists the types of cost to which no contingency was applied:

- Tailings impoundment costs;
- Owner's cost;
- Mining activities (development);

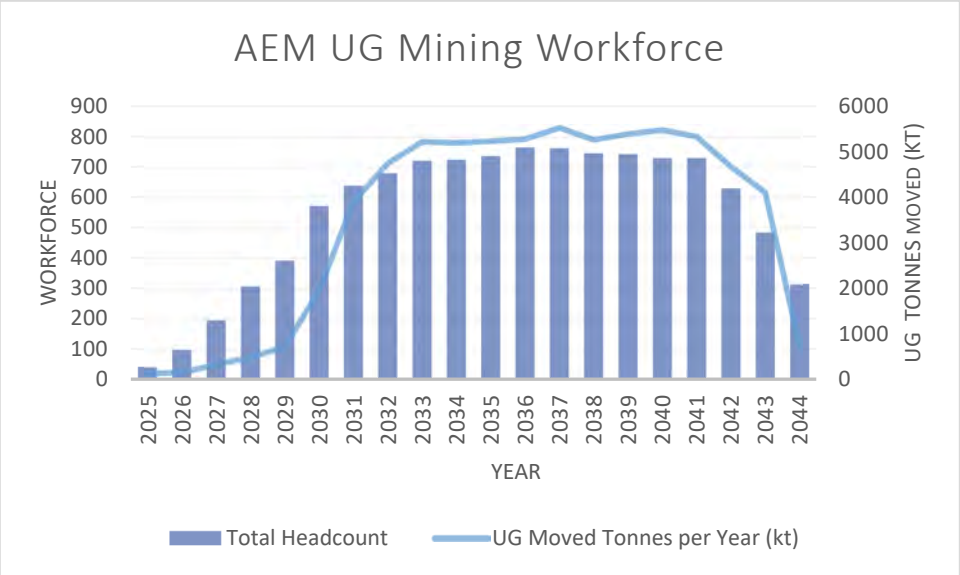
Workforce

Two work schedules were used for the 2024 PEA, based on the current Detour Lake Mine surface operation:

- A 14/14 schedule entails 14 days on-site followed by 14 days off, and is the schedule for the hourly staff, with the workday split into two 12-hour shifts. A significant proportion of the salaried staff will also be on this schedule, which applies to all jobs for which a full-time presence is required on-site;
- A 4/3 schedule, which features 4 days on-site and 3 days off, applies to the salaried staff who do not work cross-shifts.

The total workforce required for the 2024 PEA is shown in Figure 24-15.

Figure 24-15: 2024 PEA Workforce Requirements



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024.

Capital Cost Summary

The capital cost estimate by key area is provided in Table 24-17.

Capital costs broken out into initial or sustaining capital cost estimates are provided in Table 24-18. The total initial capital cost totals C$964.3 M, the sustaining capital estimate is C$993.2 M, and closure costs are C$40 M. The total estimated capital cost for the 2024 PEA is C$1,997.5 M.

24.19.1 2024 PEA Operating Cost Estimate

Basis of Estimate

The 2024 PEA operating cost estimate includes operating costs for the underground project as a standalone scenario, and excludes adjustments related to the integration with the open pit operation. The estimate was derived based on comparable active Agnico Eagle operations in the Abitibi region (i.e., Goldex, LaRonde, and LZ5). Salaries were based on the Detour Lake Mine operation salary for staff employees and on Macassa for underground hourly rates. In addition, a detailed mining plan, mining physicals, a staffing list, an electrical load list, a fuel consumption evaluation and an underground ventilation evaluation were prepared to provide more details for the operating cost estimates. The underground project will support the G&A cost. Some additional assumptions were made to reflect specific costs related to the Detour Lake Mine site or activities.

A portion of the initial operating costs incurred during pre-production were not included in the operating costs, and were transferred to the capital expenditures.

Table 24-17: 2024 PEA Capital Cost Estimate by Area

Main Area	Initial (C$M)	Sustaining (C$M)	Total (C$M)	Total (%)
Mining development	214.9	586.3	801.2	40.1
Underground mine	272.5	231.6	504.1	25.2
Surface facilities	187.6	0.2	187.8	9.4
Environment	18.8	161.2	180.0	9.0
Owner's cost	160.5	0.0	160.5	8.0
Process plant	108.9	10.4	119.3	6.0
Closure	0.0	40.0	40.0	2.0
Offsite infrastructure	1.2	3.5	4.6	0.2
Total	***964.3***	***1,033.2***	***1,997.5***	***100***

Table 24-18: 2024 PEA Capital Cost Estimate by Initial/Sustaining

Initial/Sustaining	Estimate Area	Total (C$M)	Total (%)
Initial capital cost estimate	Direct	433.5	21.7
	Direct contingency	70.0	3.5
	Indirect	85.5	4.3
	Indirect contingency	0.0	0.0
	Mining development	214.9	10.8
	Owner's cost	160.5	8.0
	Sub-total	*964.3*	*48.3*
Sustaining capital cost estimate	Direct	371.7	18.6
	Direct contingency	22.2	1.1
	Indirect	12.9	0.6
	Indirect contingency	0.0	0.0
	Mining development	586.3	29.4
	Sub-total	*993.2*	*49.7*
	Closure	40.0	2.0
Total		***1,997.5***	***100***

To integrate the Detour Lake Underground project with the existing open pit operation, adjustments to the stand-alone model were required:

- Addition of stockpile re-handling cost based on open pit unit costs in 2047–2051;
- Replacement of the processing costs (excluding paste plant) in 2030–2044 by processing costs in 2052–2054 based on open pit unit costs in 2047–2051;
- Adjustment of royalties in 2044 reflecting production changes;
- Addition of G&A costs for additional years of operation in 2052–2054 based on open pit unit costs in 2047–2051.

Operating Cost Summary

The estimated operating costs are provided in Table 24-19. Operating cost forecasts total $3.5 billion, averaging $65.45/t of mineralized material processed.

24.20 Economic Analysis

The 2024 PEA is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

Set out in the remainder of this sub-section are the basis for the 2024 PEA as well as the qualifications and assumptions made by the QP.

The 2024 PEA has no impact on the Mineral Reserves discussed in Sections 15–22.

The financial analysis of the underground project was prepared as the difference between a base case scenario (“Open Pit”, described in Section 21) with process plant production at 28 Mt/a and a scenario with additional production from underground starting in 2030, and a ramp-up in process plant production to 29 Mt/a by 2028 (“Open Pit + Underground + Mill Optimization”, described in this sub-section). The difference between these two scenarios represents the differential value of underground and the Mill Expansion (“Underground + Mill Optimization”, also described in this sub-section). The different financial models are summarized in Table 24-20.

24.20.1 Methodology

The project was valued using a discounted free cash flow approach. Estimates were prepared for all the individual elements of cash revenue and cash expenditures for ongoing operations. Free cash flow is assumed to occur in the middle of each period. The net present value was calculated as at 1 April, 2024.

Table 24-19: 2024 PEA Operating Cost Estimate

Category	LOM Unit Cost ($/t milled)	LOM Total Cost ($M)
Underground geology	0.94	49.90
Underground development	3.84	202.82
Underground production	13.27	701.45
Underground maintenance	11.40	602.20
Underground services	10.72	566.56
Mill production	10.82	571.78
Mill service	1.13	59.65
Mill maintenance	—	—
Site administration	5.96	315.11
Site services	7.04	372.02
Site services maintenance	0.32	16.99
Total	***65.45***	***3,458.48***

Table 24-20: Summary of Financial Models Included In Report

Model Description	Short Form Description	Report Section
Base case scenario	“Open Pit”	21
Integrated open pit, underground, and mill optimization	“Open Pit + Underground + Mill Expansion”	24.20
Differential value of underground and mill optimization	“Underground + Mill Expansion” (equal to “Open Pit + Underground + Mill Optimization” minus “Open Pit”)	24.20

Financial analysis of the underground project was prepared as the difference between a base case scenario with process plant production at 28 Mt/a and a scenario with additional production from underground starting in 2030, and a ramp-up in process plant production to 29 Mt/a by 2028. As mill feed from the underground project is at higher grade than the ore from the open pit, incremental mill feed from underground mineralization is matched with an offsetting decrease of open pit ore milling, re-captured at the end of the plan.

In addition to the operating and capital costs associated with the underground project, adjustments were made to reflect incremental spending at the end of the plan to process re-captured tonnes at the end of the plan. These adjustments include fixed and variable processing costs, mine re-handling costs, general and administrative costs, as well as sustaining capital in line with a stockpile re-handling period.

This sub-section includes references to non-International Financial Reporting Standards Performance measures as outlined in the Cautionary Note on *Non-International Financial Reporting Standards Financial Performance Measures*, these include:

- Free cash flow;
- Total cash cost per ounce;
- Minesite cost per tonne;
- Sustaining capital;
- Development capital.

A discount rate of 5% was assumed based on integration of the project in a mine site with existing process and infrastructure facilities with more than 10 years of commercial production in a stable low-risk jurisdiction.

24.20.2 Input Parameters

Mineral Resources within 2024 PEA Mine Plan

The proposed underground production will span 15 years, following seven years of initial capital investment.

With the addition of the underground mine envisaged in the 2024 PEA, offset by higher process plant production, milling at the Detour Lake Operations would extend by one year (from 2053 to 2054).

The financial model includes an additional year (2055) to account for discounted closure costs extending through to the end of the closure period.

Metallurgical Recoveries

The metallurgical recovery assumptions and basis for recoveries for the open pit operation were provided in Section 13.4, and for the mineral resources potentially amenable to underground operations in Section 13.5.

Recovery will vary based on gold grade, and will average 92.2% in the integrated scenario.

Metal Prices and Exchange Rates

The gold price assumption used in the economic analysis is US$1,900/oz Au at an exchange rate of 1.34 C$/US$. Gold price and exchange rate assumptions were determined corporately by Agnico Eagle.

The gold price assumption was more conservative than the London Metal Exchange closing spot price on August 26, 2024 gold price which is US$2,511/oz Au. The assumption was in line with the London Bullion Market Association average monthly gold price for the past three years, which was US$1,900/oz Au for the period June 2021 to May 2024.

Gross Gold Revenue

Gross gold revenue consisted of inflows from the sale of gold before any refining, transport, marketing, and royalties. Sales related to in-kind royalties were excluded from gross gold revenue.

Transport, Refining, and Marketing Charges

Doré transport and refining charges were based on existing agreements and fluctuate based on number of gold shipments, shipment volume, and gold content.

Marketing costs were based on Agnico Eagle's corporate unit cost allocation for current operations.

Net Gold Revenue

Net gold revenue was gross revenue after transport, refining, and marketing charges.

Capital and Operating Costs

The capital and operating cost estimates for the existing open pit operation were included in Section 21, while those for the 2024 PEA were included in Section 24.19.

Mine operating costs were presented with an adjustment for deferred stripping.

Royalties

Royalties included in the economic analysis are:

- Franco–Nevada: 2% net smelter return (in-kind royalty);
- Other royalties.

Working Capital

Changes in working capital include:

- Change in inventories of mill feed stockpiles, gold-in-circuit, and doré (changes in inventory above operating margin);
- Changes in accounts payables, accounts receivables, supplies inventory, and pre-paid expenses related to the maintenance and repair contract for 795 haul trucks.

The economic model assumes four days for accounts receivables, 51 days for accounts payable, and 33 days of supply inventory. These assumptions are based on recent operating history.

Changes in working capital in the initial stages of the mine life reflect accumulation of mill feed stockpiles. Depletion of these stockpiles starts in 2044 with termination of ex-pit mining. Gold-in-circuit and doré inventory are depleted and sold in the last year of production.

Taxes

Taxes included in the economic evaluation are the Federal income tax (15%), provincial income tax (10%), and the Ontario mining tax (10%). Depreciation schedules based on current depreciable balances and yearly capital additions were used to model tax depreciation for processing and transportation assets as well as mining assets.

The undiscounted effective tax rate (as % of free cash flow before tax) was 28.7% for the integrated scenario and 33.0% for the differential value of underground and mill expansion.

The tax model was completed at the project level, which has the Detour Lake Mine as a stand-alone operating asset.

Closure Costs and Salvage Value

Closure costs were based on reclamation schedules extending through three next centuries after the end of operations. Progressive reclamation will occur throughout the operating period. Reclamation activities were broken down into active closure, passive closure/flooding of the mine pit, final closure/ active discharge, and post closure/passive discharge. Costs extending beyond the operating period were discounted back to the year following the last year of production at the selected discount rate and included in that year.

No salvage value of assets was factored into the economic model.

Lease Payments

Lease payments reflect payments associated with Right of Use Assets recognized under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 16.

Financing

The base case economic analysis assumed 100% equity financing and was reported on a 100% project ownership basis.

Inflation

The base case economic analysis assumed constant prices with no inflationary adjustments. Capital and operating costs were expressed in 2024 Canadian dollars.

24.20.3 Economic Analysis, Integrated Open Pit, Underground, and Mill Optimization Model

Table 24-21, Table 24-22, and Table 24-23 provide a summary of the discounted free cash flow analysis for the Detour Lake Mine with the integration of the underground mine and mill optimization to existing operations.

Free cash flows in years 2027–2028 are lower due to a combination of lower gold grades due to the mining position, concurrent construction of TMA Cells 2 and 3, as well as capital costs associated with the underground mine.

Table 24-21: Cash Flow Analysis of Detour Lake Operations By Integrating Underground Mine and Mill Optimization Of Existing Detour Lake Operations (2024 Q2–2036)

Parameter	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Mining Physicals (Open Pit)													
Mineralization mined (Mt)	31.4	30.2	30.8	25.7	38.3	43.4	54.2	44.9	47.4	45.3	42.4	41.8	40.2
Waste mined (Mt)	53.7	107.7	105.1	107.4	95.8	90.6	77.1	80.5	70.8	72.0	63.2	64.7	59.1
Ex-pit mined (Mt)	85.1	137.9	135.9	133.0	134.1	134.0	131.3	125.4	118.2	117.2	105.6	106.5	99.3
Strip ratio (waste/ore)	1.71	3.57	3.41	4.18	2.50	2.09	1.42	1.79	1.49	1.59	1.49	1.55	1.47
Ex-pit metal content (koz)	696	818	827	614	823	997	1,392	1,221	1,283	1,169	1,110	1,024	991
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	0.69	0.84	0.83	0.74	0.67	0.71	0.80	0.85	0.84	0.80	0.81	0.76	0.77
Mining Physicals (Underground)													
Mineralization mined (Mt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Mineralization metal content (koz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	261	293	323	342	337	326
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.68	2.89	2.52	2.49	2.63	2.56	2.48
Processing Physicals													
Milled (Mt)	21.0	28.2	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Head grade (g/t)	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.76	0.77	0.88	1.17	1.30	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.22	1.20
Feed metal content (koz)	590	796	815	699	719	816	1,092	1,207	1,232	1,210	1,215	1,136	1,117
Recovery (%)	91.6	92.3	92.1	91.6	91.5	91.8	92.9	93.3	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.1
Gold recovered (koz)	540	735	751	640	658	749	1,015	1,127	1,151	1,130	1,135	1,058	1,040
Gold poured (koz)	540	735	751	640	658	749	1,015	1,127	1,151	1,130	1,135	1,058	1,040
Sales													
Gold price (C$/oz)	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546
Gold sold (koz)	529	720	736	628	645	734	995	1,104	1,128	1,108	1,112	1,036	1,020
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (C$M)													
Gross gold revenues	1,348	1,834	1,874	1,598	1,641	1,869	2,533	2,811	2,872	2,821	2,831	2,639	2,596
Transp., marketing, and ref' charges	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)

Parameter	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Net gold revenues	1,345	1,830	1,869	1,594	1,638	1,865	2,527	2,805	2,865	2,814	2,825	2,633	2,590
Site operating costs – mining [1]	(253)	(216)	(214)	(216)	(300)	(279)	(395)	(451)	(474)	(459)	(461)	(452)	(441)
Site operating costs – processing	(248)	(318)	(325)	(324)	(317)	(313)	(304)	(301)	(296)	(285)	(278)	(276)	(280)
Site operating costs – site admin	(81)	(116)	(117)	(135)	(139)	(152)	(153)	(159)	(154)	(154)	(149)	(148)	(144)
Subtotal site operating costs	(582)	(650)	(656)	(676)	(756)	(743)	(852)	(911)	(924)	(898)	(888)	(876)	(866)
Royalties	(11)	(15)	(15)	(13)	(13)	(15)	(21)	(23)	(23)	(23)	(23)	(22)	(21)
Changes in inventory	88	16	21	(12)	88	114	227	188	254	227	211	200	193
Operating margin	840	1,181	1,219	893	956	1,221	1,881	2,058	2,172	2,120	2,124	1,935	1,897
Capital expenditures	(556)	(748)	(841)	(889)	(743)	(696)	(616)	(458)	(385)	(415)	(498)	(494)	(374)
Reclamation (ARO)	(2)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Lease payments	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Study costs	(5)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: changes in working capital	(26)	(21)	(17)	19	(92)	(120)	(233)	(196)	(258)	(226)	(207)	(198)	(199)
Free cash flow before taxes	248	401	353	17	115	398	1,027	1,398	1,524	1,473	1,415	1,239	1,319
Tax	(77)	(140)	(141)	(47)	(84)	(156)	(384)	(448)	(511)	(506)	(510)	(447)	(447)
Free cash flow after taxes	171	262	211	(30)	31	243	643	950	1,013	968	905	792	872
Discounted free cash flow before tax	244	378	316	15	93	308	757	982	1,019	938	858	716	726
Discounted free cash flow after tax	168	246	189	(25)	25	188	474	667	677	616	549	457	480
Cum. disc. free cash flow after tax	168	415	604	579	604	792	1,266	1,933	2,610	3,227	3,776	4,233	4,713
Cost per Ounce Metrics													
Total cash cost (US$/oz)	733	700	690	873	811	674	508	538	490	501	503	536	540

Note: 1. Includes adjustment for deferred stripping

Table 24-22: Cash Flow Analysis of Detour Lake Operations By Integrating Underground Mine and Mill Optimization Of Existing Detour Lake Operations (2037–2049)

Parameter	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049
Mining Physicals (Open Pit)													
Mineralization mined (Mt)	34.9	33.6	39.7	30.7	33.7	28.6	26.3	12.3	—	—	—	—	—
Waste mined (Mt)	63.1	63.5	49.1	38.1	31.3	19.2	13.9	2.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ex-pit mined (Mt)	98.0	97.1	88.8	68.8	65.0	47.7	40.2	14.7	—	—	—	—	—
Strip ratio (waste/ore)	1.81	1.89	1.24	1.24	0.93	0.67	0.53	0.20	—	—	—	—	—
Ex-pit metal content (koz)	818	701	887	665	773	757	798	349	—	—	—	—	—
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	0.73	0.65	0.70	0.67	0.71	0.82	0.94	0.88	—	—	—	—	—
Mining Physicals (Underground)													
Mineralization mined (Mt)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Mineralization metal content (koz)	321	309	317	305	312	299	293	50	—	—	—	—	—
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	2.44	2.35	2.41	2.31	2.37	2.27	2.23	2.17	—	—	—	—	—
Processing Physicals													
Milled (Mt)	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Head grade (g/t)	1.11	1.00	1.09	0.99	1.05	1.10	1.17	0.74	0.49	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.36
Feed metal content (koz)	1,032	932	1,013	924	980	1,022	1,091	693	458	391	391	388	336
Recovery (%)	93.0	92.6	92.7	92.6	92.7	93.0	93.2	91.5	90.1	90.0	90.0	90.0	88.0
Gold recovered (koz)	959	863	939	856	908	950	1,017	635	413	352	352	349	295
Gold poured (koz)	959	863	939	856	908	950	1,017	635	413	352	352	349	295
Sales													
Gold price (C$/oz)	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546
Gold sold (koz)	940	846	920	839	890	931	996	622	404	345	345	342	289
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (C$M)													
Gross gold revenues	2,394	2,154	2,343	2,135	2,267	2,371	2,537	1,583	1,029	878	878	870	737
Transp., marketing, and ref' charges	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

Parameter	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049
Net gold revenues	2,388	2,149	2,338	2,130	2,262	2,366	2,531	1,580	1,027	876	876	868	735
Site operating costs – mining [1]	(404)	(394)	(443)	(423)	(415)	(361)	(271)	(95)	(58)	(70)	(69)	(68)	(69)
Site operating costs – processing	(281)	(281)	(277)	(276)	(276)	(278)	(278)	(276)	(274)	(274)	(274)	(274)	(274)
Site operating costs – site admin	(148)	(144)	(140)	(132)	(131)	(117)	(112)	(65)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)
Subtotal site operating costs	(833)	(819)	(860)	(832)	(822)	(756)	(660)	(436)	(369)	(380)	(379)	(378)	(379)
Royalties	(20)	(18)	(19)	(17)	(19)	(19)	(21)	(13)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)
Changes in inventory	166	121	183	113	111	5	7	(159)	(284)	(300)	(318)	(319)	(302)
Operating Margin	1,702	1,434	1,642	1,394	1,533	1,595	1,857	972	372	192	177	169	52
Capital expenditures	(365)	(323)	(286)	(269)	(230)	(131)	(63)	(45)	(27)	(26)	(27)	(31)	(26)
Reclamation (ARO)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(48)	(8)	(7)	(7)	(6)
Lease payments	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Study costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-
Less: share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0
Less: changes in working capital[2]	(166)	(121)	(185)	(113)	(115)	(14)	(17)	158	285	303	318	319	303
Free cash flow before taxes	1,166	984	1,166	1,007	1,180	1,441	1,769	1,076	581	459	457	448	321
Tax	(387)	(312)	(396)	(319)	(377)	(411)	(510)	(236)	(55)	(23)	(24)	(26)	3
Free cash flow after taxes	779	673	770	688	803	1,030	1,259	840	526	436	433	422	324
Discounted free cash flow before tax	611	491	554	456	509	592	692	401	206	155	147	137	94
Discounted free cash flow after tax	408	336	366	311	346	423	492	313	187	147	139	129	95
Cum. disc. free cash flow after tax	5,121	5,456	5,822	6,134	6,480	6,903	7,395	7,708	7,894	8,041	8,181	8,310	8,404
Cost per Ounce Metrics													
Total cash cost (US$/oz)	579	666	591	690	638	648	531	777	1,292	1,533	1,529	1,540	1,813

Note: 1. Includes adjustment for deferred stripping.

Table 24-23: Cash Flow Analysis of Detour Lake Operations By Integrating Underground Mine and Mill Optimization Of Existing Detour Lake Operations (2050–2055 and LOM)

Parameter	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	LOM
Mining Physicals (Open Pit)							
Mineralization mined (Mt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	755.7
Waste mined (Mt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,328.4
Ex-pit mined (Mt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,084.1
Strip ratio (waste/ore)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.76
Ex-pit metal content (koz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,713
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.77
Mining Physicals (Underground)							
Mineralization mined (Mt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.8
Mineralization metal content (koz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.46
Processing Physicals							
Milled (Mt)	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	11.1	—	871.5
Head grade (g/t)	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.41	0.44	—	0.85
Feed metal content (koz)	336	341	341	381	158	—	23,851
Recovery (%)	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	—	92.2
Gold recovered (koz)	295	300	300	336	139	—	21,988
Gold poured (koz)	295	300	300	336	164	—	22,014
Sales							
Gold price (C$/oz)	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	—	2,546
Gold sold (koz)	289	294	294	329	190	—	21,602
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (C$M)							
Gross gold revenues	737	749	749	838	483	—	54,999
Transp., marketing, and ref' charges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(0)	—	(124)

Parameter	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	LOM
Net gold revenues	735	748	748	836	482	—	54,875
Site operating costs – mining [1]	(64)	(62)	(67)	(67)	(24)	—	(8,036)
Site operating costs – processing	(274)	(274)	(274)	(274)	(105)	—	(8,659)
Site operating costs – site admin	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(14)	—	(3,127)
Subtotal site operating costs	(373)	(372)	(376)	(376)	(143)	—	(19,822)
Royalties	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(1)	—	(408)
Changes in inventory	(318)	(321)	(319)	(190)	(91)	—	(398)
Operating Margin	41	52	50	267	248	—	34,247
Capital expenditures	(23)	(19)	(25)	(29)	(10)	—	(9,668)
Reclamation (ARO)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(28)	(20)	(111)	(340)
Lease payments	(2)	(2)	(1)	—	—	—	(59)
Study costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11)
Less: share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Less: changes in working capital	318	321	319	189	82	(2)	404
Free cash flow before taxes	328	344	337	400	300	(113)	24,579
Tax	4	(1)	(2)	(57)	(55)	34	(7,045)
Free cash flow after taxes	332	344	335	343	245	(79)	17,533
Discounted free cash flow before tax	91	91	85	96	69	(25)	12,799
Discounted free cash flow after tax	92	91	84	82	56	(17)	8,793
Cum. disc. free cash flow after tax	8,496	8,587	8,672	8,754	8,810	8,793	8,793
Cost per Ounce Metrics							
Total cash cost (US$/oz) [2]	1,798	1,767	1,777	1,226	819	—	741

Note: 1. Includes adjustment for deferred stripping.

Negative free cash flow in 2055 reflects discounted closure costs with no further operational revenue.

Higher total cash costs (US$/oz) in the later stages of the mine plan (2045–2054) reflect the impact of changes in inventory with the depletion of mill feed stockpiles and lower gold grade. While changes in inventory impacts these metrics negatively during stockpile reclaim, the operation still generates positive free cash flow throughout the period.

24.20.4 Economic Analysis of Differential Value of Underground and Mill Optimization ("Underground") Model

Table 24-24, Table 24-25, and Table 24-26 present a summary of the discounted cash flow analysis of the differential value of adding the underground mine and mill optimization on the base scenario where processing production plateaus at 28 Mt/a ("Underground + Mill Optimization" model).

The cumulative free cash flow before tax is estimated at C$4,552 M. The cumulative free cash flow after tax is C$3,052 M.

At a 5% discount rate, the net present value of free cash flows before tax is C$1,971 M and of free cash flow after tax is C$1,187 M. The internal rate of return of the 2024 PEA is 18.3% with an 11-year payback period.

24.20.5 Sensitivity Analysis of "Underground + Mill Optimization" Model

A sensitivity analysis of the differential value of underground and mill optimization ("Underground + Mill Optimization") was performed considering variations in gold price, exchange rate, operating and capital costs. Flexing based on gold grade processed was excluded because it reflects the same sensitivity as the gold price, given a flat gold price assumption.

Results are shown in Figure 24-16 (net present value after tax at 5% discount rate) and Figure 24-17 (internal rate of return).

Sensitivity of the Project to changes in gold price and exchange rate are shown in Table 24-27 (net present value) and Table 24-28 (internal rate of return).

The Project has positive after tax net present value under the Project Assumptions (US$1,900/oz and 1.34 C$/US$). Addition of the underground has a positive after tax net present value using the assumptions supporting Mineral Reserve estimation (US$1,400/oz and 1.30 C$/US$).

Table 24-24: Cash Flow Analysis of Differential Value Of Adding Underground Mine And Mill Optimization To Existing Detour Lake Operations ("Underground + Mill Optimization") (2024 Q2–2036)

Parameters	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Mining Physicals (Underground)													
Mineralization mined (Mt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Mineralization metal content (koz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	261	293	323	342	337	326
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.68	2.89	2.52	2.49	2.63	2.56	2.48
Processing Physicals													
Milled (Mt)	—	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Feed metal content (koz)	—	11	(3)	5	25	17	101	232	246	259	293	295	309
Gold recovered (koz)	—	10	(3)	4	23	15	96	222	237	248	281	283	296
Gold poured (koz)	—	10	(3)	4	23	15	96	222	237	248	281	283	296
Sales													
Gold price (C$/oz)	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546
Gold sold (koz)	—	10	(3)	4	23	15	94	218	232	243	275	277	291
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (C$M)													
Gross gold revenues	—	25	(8)	9	57	37	240	554	591	620	701	706	740
Transp., marketing, and ref' charges	—	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Net gold revenues	—	25	(8)	9	57	37	239	553	589	618	699	705	738
Site operating costs – mining [1]	—	4	7	16	24	35	(43)	(141)	(156)	(150)	(143)	(151)	(156)
Site operating costs – processing	—	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Site operating costs – site admin	—	(4)	(7)	(16)	(24)	(35)	(42)	(50)	(52)	(54)	(55)	(55)	(56)
Subtotal site operating costs	—	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(93)	(199)	(218)	(213)	(207)	(216)	(221)
Royalties	—	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Changes in inventory	—	(2)	(3)	(6)	(5)	(7)	35	42	107	87	86	75	102
Operating margin	—	20	(18)	(3)	46	24	179	391	473	487	573	559	613

Parameters	2024 (Q2–Q4)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Capital expenditures	(26)	(41)	(134)	(169)	(191)	(242)	(217)	(81)	(54)	(82)	(71)	(76)	(75)
Reclamation (ARO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lease payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Study costs	(5)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: changes in working capital	—	4	9	8	6	10	(34)	(47)	(108)	(86)	(88)	(74)	(102)
Free cash flow before taxes	(31)	(21)	(144)	(165)	(140)	(208)	(72)	263	312	318	414	408	436
Tax	10	(3)	18	15	16	30	(9)	(78)	(110)	(120)	(152)	(151)	(171)
Free cash flow after taxes	(22)	(24)	(126)	(150)	(125)	(178)	(81)	186	201	198	262	257	265
Discounted free cash flow before tax	(31)	(20)	(129)	(141)	(114)	(161)	(53)	185	208	203	251	236	240
Discounted free cash flow after tax	(21)	(23)	(113)	(128)	(101)	(138)	(59)	130	135	126	159	148	146
Cum. disc. free cash flow after tax	(21)	(44)	(157)	(285)	(386)	(524)	(583)	(453)	(318)	(192)	(34)	115	260
Cost per ounce metrics													
Total cash cost (US$/oz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: 1. Includes adjustment for deferred stripping.

Table 24-25: Cash Flow Analysis of Differential Value Of Adding Underground Mine And Mill Optimization To Existing Detour Lake Operations ("Underground + Mill Optimization") (2037–2049)

Parameters	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049
Mining Physicals (Underground)													
Mineralization mined (Mt)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Mineralization metal content (koz)	321	309	317	305	312	299	293	50	—	—	—	—	—
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	2.44	2.35	2.41	2.31	2.37	2.27	2.23	2.17	—	—	—	—	—
Processing Physicals													
Milled (Mt)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Feed metal content (koz)	277	204	275	237	245	308	278	42	65	4	35	62	12
Gold recovered (koz)	265	196	263	227	235	294	266	39	59	4	32	63	10
Gold poured (koz)	265	196	263	227	235	294	266	39	59	4	32	63	10
Sales													
Gold price (C$/oz)	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546
Gold sold (koz)	260	192	258	223	230	288	261	38	58	4	31	62	10
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (C$M)													
Gross gold revenues	661	488	656	568	586	734	665	96	148	9	79	157	26
Transp., marketing, and ref' charges	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Net gold revenues	659	487	655	566	585	733	663	96	148	9	79	156	26
Site operating costs – mining [1]	(153)	(153)	(165)	(174)	(160)	(149)	(117)	(37)	—	—	—	—	—
Site operating costs – processing	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Site operating costs – site admin	(57)	(56)	(56)	(56)	(55)	(55)	(51)	(31)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Subtotal site operating costs	(219)	(219)	(230)	(239)	(224)	(214)	(177)	(75)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Royalties	(5)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Changes in inventory	100	52	94	76	65	24	35	(49)	(87)	(71)	(85)	(89)	(63)
Operating margin	535	316	513	399	421	538	516	(29)	55	(67)	(12)	61	(43)
Capital expenditures	(80)	(68)	(83)	(43)	(52)	(20)	(5)	(3)	—	—	—	—	—

Parameters	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049
Reclamation (ARO)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(40)	—	—	—	—
Lease payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Study costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: changes in working capital	(99)	(51)	(94)	(76)	(66)	(28)	(37)	50	83	72	84	88	64
Free cash flow before taxes	356	197	336	280	304	490	474	18	98	5	72	150	22
Tax	(147)	(76)	(141)	(105)	(114)	(156)	(152)	22	4	24	8	(14)	14
Free cash flow after taxes	209	121	196	175	189	334	322	40	101	29	80	136	36
Discounted free cash flow before tax	186	98	160	127	131	201	185	7	35	2	23	46	6
Discounted free cash flow after tax	109	60	93	79	82	137	126	15	36	10	26	42	10
Cum. disc. free cash flow after tax	370	430	523	602	684	821	947	962	998	1,008	1,033	1,075	1,085
Cost per ounce metrics													
Operating cash cost (US$/oz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: 1. Includes adjustment for deferred stripping.

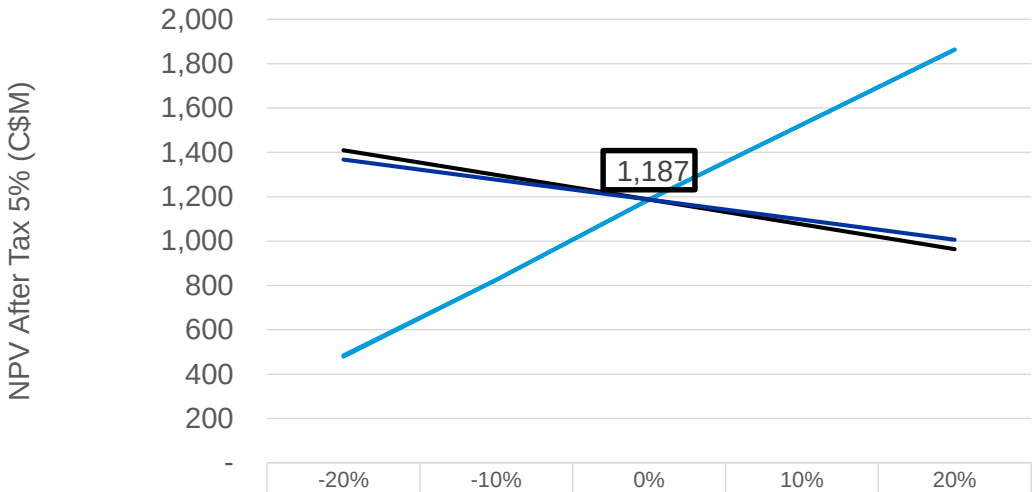
Table 24-26: Cash Flow Analysis of Differential Value Of Adding Underground Mine And Mill Optimization To Existing Detour Lake Operations ("Underground + Mill Optimization") (2050–2055 and LOM)

Parameters	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	LOM
Mining Physicals (Underground)							
Mineralization mined (Mt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.8
Mineralization metal content (koz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179
Ex-pit mineralization grade (g/t)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.46
Processing Physicals							
Milled (Mt)	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.3	11.1	—	52.8
Feed metal content (koz)	12	9	(19)	187	158	—	4,179
Gold recovered (koz)	10	8	(17)	165	139	—	3,970
Gold poured (koz)	10	8	(17)	139	164	—	3,970
Sales							
Gold price (C$/oz)	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	2,546	—	2,546
Gold sold (koz)	10	7	(17)	108	190	—	3,890
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (C$M)							
Gross gold revenues	26	19	(42)	275	483	—	9,904
Transp., marketing, and ref' charges	(0)	(0)	0	(1)	(0)	—	(22)
Net gold revenues	26	19	(42)	274	482	—	9,882
Site operating costs – mining [1]	-	-	(0)	(36)	(24)	—	(2,018)
Site operating costs – processing	(5)	(5)	(5)	(142)	(105)	—	(453)
Site operating costs – site admin	(0)	(0)	(0)	(18)	(14)	—	(903)
Subtotal site operating costs	(5)	(5)	(5)	(197)	(143)	—	(3,374)
Royalties	(0)	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	—	(75)
Changes in inventory	(76)	(77)	(172)	(97)	(91)	—	0
Operating margin	(56)	(64)	(220)	(21)	248	—	6,434
Capital expenditures	—	8	1	(14)	(10)	—	(1,826)

Parameters	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	LOM
Reclamation (ARO)	—	—	—	—	106	(111)	(45)
Lease payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Study costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11)
Less: share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: changes in working capital	76	77	173	104	85	(2)	(0)
Free cash flow before taxes	20	21	(45)	69	429	(113)	4,552
Tax	17	19	61	6	(93)	29	(1,500)
Free cash flow after taxes	37	40	16	75	336	(84)	3,052
Discounted free cash flow before tax	6	6	(11)	16	98	(25)	1,971
Discounted free cash flow after tax	10	11	4	18	77	(18)	1,187
Cum. disc. free cash flow after tax	1,096	1,106	1,110	1,128	1,205	1,187	1,187
Cost per ounce metrics							
Operating cash cost (US$/oz)	—	—	—	—	—	—	690

Note: 1. Includes adjustment for deferred stripping.

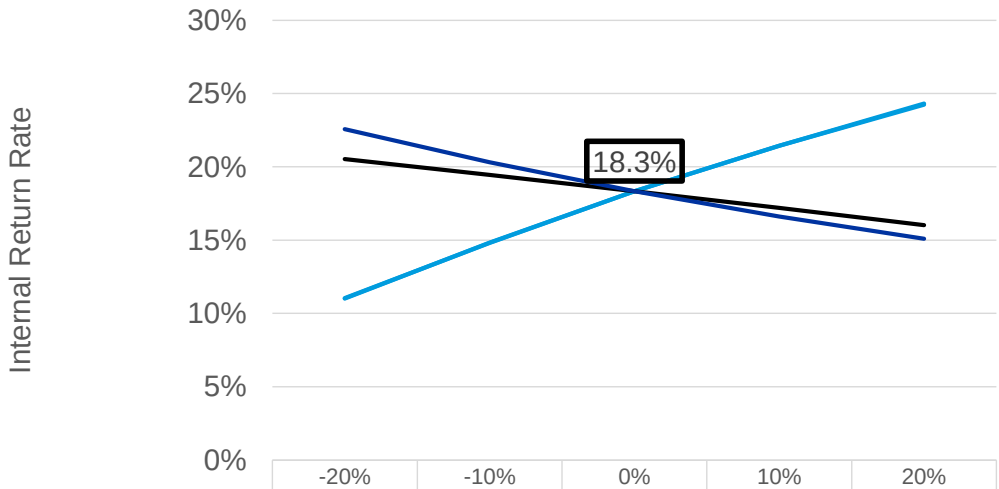
Figure 24-16: Sensitivity Analysis, Net Present Value ("Underground + Mill Optimization")



	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%
Gold Price	485	825	1,187	1,525	1,864
Exchange Rate	479	825	1,187	1,525	1,862
Underground OPEX	1,409	1,298	1,187	1,075	964
Underground CAPEX	1,367	1,277	1,187	1,097	1,006

Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Sensitivity flexing of net present value (after tax, 5% discount rate) of the differential value of the underground mine and mill optimization for different factors. OPEX = operating cost estimate. CAPEX = capital cost estimate.

Figure 24-17: Sensitivity Analysis, Internal Rate of Return ("Underground + Mill Optimization")



	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%
Gold Price	11.0%	14.8%	18.3%	21.4%	24.3%
Exchange Rate	11.0%	14.8%	18.3%	21.4%	24.2%
Underground OPEX	20.5%	19.5%	18.3%	17.2%	16.0%
Underground CAPEX	22.6%	20.3%	18.3%	16.6%	15.1%

Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Sensitivity flexing of internal rate of return of the differential value of the underground mine and mill optimization for different factors. OPEX = operating cost estimate.

Table 24-27: Sensitivity to After-Tax Net Present Value ("Underground + Mill Optimization")

NPV After Tax 5% (C$M)	Exchange Rate (C$/US$)				
Gold Price (US$/oz)	1.24	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.44
1,700	568	682	800	928	1,050
1,800	735	870	1,001	1,125	1,247
1,900	918	1,056	**1,187**	1,314	1,440
2,000	1,097	1,233	1,366	1,498	1,630
2,100	1,265	1,404	1,543	1,682	1,821
2,200	1,429	1,575	1,721	1,867	2,014
2,300	1,594	1,747	1,900	2,054	2,206

Note: Sensitivity of net present value (after tax, 5% discount rate) of differential value of the underground mine and mill optimization to gold price and exchange rate

Table 24-28: Sensitivity to After-Tax Internal Rate of Return ("Underground + Mill Optimization")

Internal Rate of Return	Exchange Rate (C$/US$)				
Gold Price (US$/oz)	1.24	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.44
1,700	12.1%	13.3%	14.6%	15.8%	17.0%
1,800	13.9%	15.3%	16.5%	17.7%	18.9%
1,900	15.7%	17.1%	**18.3%**	19.5%	20.7%
2,000	17.5%	18.8%	20.0%	21.2%	22.3%
2,100	19.1%	20.4%	21.6%	22.8%	23.9%
2,200	20.6%	21.9%	23.1%	24.3%	25.5%
2,300	22.0%	23.3%	24.6%	25.9%	27.0%

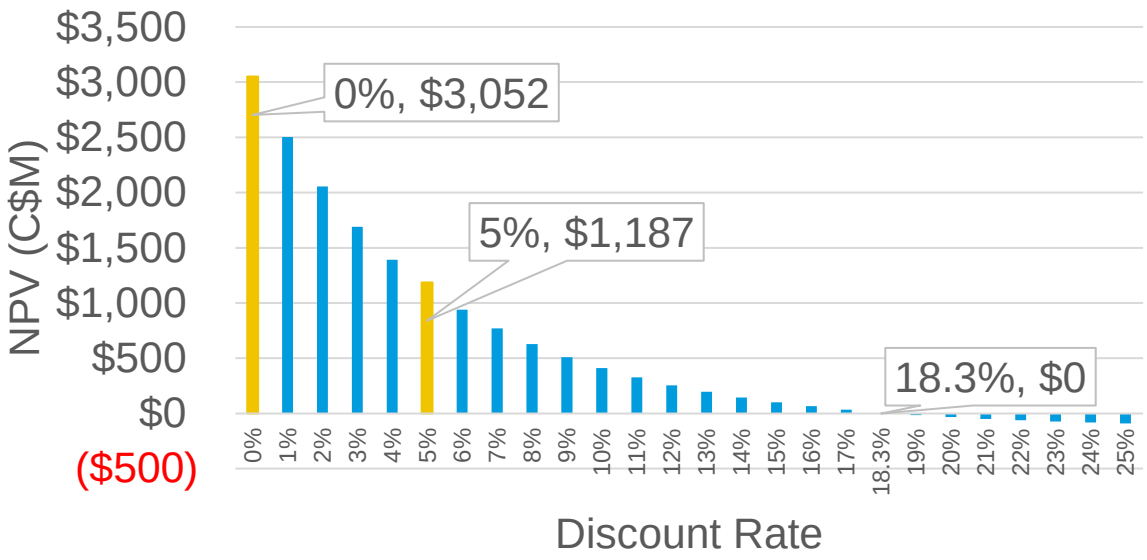
Note: Sensitivity of internal rate of return of the differential value of the underground mine and mill optimization to gold price and exchange rate

The sensitivity to discount rate and the assumed discount rate range is shown in Figure 24-18.

The undiscounted free cash flow after tax is negative at a gold price of US$1,070/oz. The net present value of free cash flow after tax is negative at a gold price of US$1,250/oz.

The underground and mill optimization model is most sensitive to changes in the gold price and exchange rate, less sensitive to operating cost changes, and least sensitive to changes in the capital cost assumptions.

Figure 24-18: Sensitivity Analysis, Discount Rate



Note: Figure prepared by Agnico Eagle, 2024. Sensitivity of differential value of underground and mill optimization to discount rate. Data call-outs reference (from left to right): undiscounted cash flow, net present value at 5% discount rate, and internal rate of return.

24.21 Risks and Opportunities

24.21.1 Risks

The following risks were identified:

- Low percentage of Indicated Mineral Resources: resource conversion efforts, including additional mining studies, must be completed to improve confidence levels and thus allow Mineral Reserves to be estimated for the Project;
- The paste backfill positive displacement pumps are designed for a 150 bar pressure rating. The paste backfill distribution system must be designed accordingly, which is not standard practice;
- Any changes to the Detour open pit shell, LOM schedule or deposition schedule will be impactful to the Detour UG design sequence.
- The 2024 PEA mining plan has limited contact with the Placer Dome Old Workings. These Old Workings have been digitized and the open pit already manages the intersection of some of the old drifts. However, interacting with the Old Workings underground could prove to be more challenging in terms of water management and ground stability;

- The 2024 PEA mine design relies mainly on trucking for the haulage, with a limited number of ore passes. The design does not allow for simple trucking automation solutions. There is a lot of pressure on the trucking haulage system to achieve the production targets;
- The following geotechnical risks have been identified and should be addressed during future more detailed studies:
    - Lower recovery of crown pillar stopes between the underground and open pit depending on overall open pit / underground mine planning;
    - Uncertainty regarding the behaviour and stability of excavations (at depth and under induced stresses) in the chloritic greenstone domain;
    - Siting of critical infrastructure (vent raises, ore-waste passes, east–west development) in the chloritic greenstone domain;
    - Uncertainty regarding the in-situ stress tensor;
- One of the major infrastructure elements in the 2024 PEA is the underground conveyor. It is a key item, as all the mineralized material is planned to be carried out of the mine via this conveyor. The conveyor ramp portal location fits very well with the location of the dome and processing plant. At the Report effective date, however, there was limited geotechnical information regarding the conveyor ramp portal.
- No mineralized material handling is planned in the service ramp. If a delay is incurred in the conveyor ramp development or the installation of the conveyor, mineralized material handling will have to be done via the service ramp. If this happens, productivity will be greatly impacted, and the cost will increase;
- Risk of permit delays.

24.21.2 Opportunities

Opportunities include:

- Potential exists to increase the mineralization extent and grade confidence through additional core drilling. Mineralization extends along the west end of the current deposit, and parallel to the chloritic greenstone unit and the structural splays coming out of it;
- Upgrading the Inferred confidence to higher confidence categories with additional drilling and studies;
- During development, a significant amount of material would have sufficient grade to be sent to the Detour Lake Mine low-grade stockpiles for potential processing at the end of the proposed mine life.

24.22 Interpretation and Conclusions

Using the assumptions and parameters detailed for the 2024 PEA, which includes Inferred Mineral Resources in the PEA mine plan, the conceptual economic analysis returns positive economics.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Introduction

The QPs note the following interpretations and conclusions in their respective areas of expertise, based on the review of data available for this Report.

25.2 Mineral Tenure, Surface Rights, Water Rights, Royalties and Agreements

Information obtained from Agnico Eagle experts supports that the mineral tenure held is valid, and sufficient to support estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

The surface rights are sufficient for all surface infrastructure and mine operations envisaged in the LOM plan.

Surface run-off that is captured at the operations provides the process water. This water source is sufficient for the LOM plan.

Certain of the claims are subject to a 2% royalty payable to Franco–Nevada Corporation. This royalty is included in the cash flow analysis. Prism is entitled to a 7.5% net profit interest on the Zone 58N deposit. Other claims are subject to royalties to third parties but these claims do not fall within the area of the estimated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Agnico Eagle has certain payments to First Nations groups in the area of the estimated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves; these payments are included in the economic analysis. The Detour Lake Operations are not subject to any other back-in rights payments, agreements, or encumbrances.

To the extent known, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Project that have not been discussed in this Report.

25.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Detour Lake and Zone 58 N deposits are considered to be examples of orogenic greenstone-hosted hydrothermal lode gold deposits.

The geological understanding of the settings, lithologies, and structural and alteration controls on mineralization in the different zones is sufficient to support estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The geological knowledge of the area is also considered sufficiently acceptable to reliably inform mine planning.

The mineralization style and setting are well understood and can support declaration of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

Exploration potential remains in the area where Mineral Resources are estimated. The Detour Lake deposit remains open at depth and to the west. Regionally, geophysical

surveys and exploration drill holes have identified a number of gold showings and structural trends that warrant additional exploration.

25.4 Exploration, Drilling and Analytical Data Collection in Support of Mineral Resource Estimation

The exploration programs completed to date are appropriate for the style of the deposits on the Project.

Sampling methods are acceptable for Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation.

Sample preparation, analysis and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices and industry standards.

The quantity and quality of the lithological, geotechnical, collar and down-hole survey data collected during the exploration and delineation drilling programs are sufficient to support Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation. The collected sample data adequately reflect deposit dimensions, true widths of mineralization, and the style of the deposits. Sampling is representative of the gold grades in the deposits, reflecting areas of higher and lower grades.

The QA/QC programs adequately address issues of precision, accuracy, and contamination. Drilling programs since 1993 typically included blanks, duplicates, and standard samples. QA/QC submission rates meet industry-accepted standards.

25.5 Metallurgical Testwork

The Detour Lake Mine process plant was constructed in 2012, started operations in 2013, and has been operating since. The plant design was based on metallurgical testwork completed during Pre-Feasibility and feasibility studies, conducted from 2009–2010. Most of the metallurgical testing was completed at SGS Lakefield, with follow-up testwork (lead nitrate and oxygen control) carried out onsite by site personnel.

Metallurgical testwork and associated analytical procedures were appropriate to the mineralization type, appropriate to establish processing routes, and were performed using samples that are typical of the mineralization styles found within the Project.

Samples selected for testing were representative of the various types and styles of mineralization. Samples were selected from a range of depths within the deposits. Sufficient samples were taken so that tests were performed on sufficient sample mass.

Recovery factors estimated are based on appropriate metallurgical testwork, and are appropriate to the mineralization types and the selected process routes. The recovery equation for the LOM is derived from 2019–2020 plant data and no changes have been done for this LOM as the model appears to not have changed. The average LOM recovery forecast is 91.6% for the Detour Lake and North Pits.

The variability of the ore in the Main Detour Pit is related to the talc, copper, and sulphur content. The talc zone is mainly located on the south end of the Main Pit while copper and sulphur are present throughout the pit in various quantities. High-talc ore are soft and will process faster. High-talc ore used to impact recovery in the past and talc ores were limited to 15% of plant feed. It was found that recovery could be maintained with very high lead nitrate dosage rates. Processing of 40% talc ore in feed in 2020 yielded similar recoveries as non-talc ore. Sulphur content also impacts recovery and blending strategies to avoid feeding the plant with ores over 2% sulphur are in place and have worked successfully. Copper is an element that impact cyanide and SO_2 consumption. It is managed by blending if too high and by controlling slurry temperature to leach feed. To avoid the copper plating on the carbon, a control strategy on the cyanide/copper ratio is in place. The installation of a cooling tower for the reclaim water is being considered and should reduce the amount of copper being dissolved.

25.6 Mineral Resource Estimates

Mineral Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards, and assume both open pit and underground mining methods in estimation.

Factors that may affect the Mineral Resource estimates include: metal price and exchange rate assumptions; changes to the assumptions used to generate the estimation domains; changes in local interpretations of mineralization geometry and continuity of mineralized zones; changes to geological and mineralization shape and geological and grade continuity assumptions; changes in the treatment of high-grade gold values; density assignments; changes to geotechnical, mining and metallurgical recovery assumptions; changes to the input and design parameter assumptions that pertain to the assumptions for open pit and underground mining constraining the estimates; and assumptions as to the continued ability to access the site, retain mineral and surface rights titles, maintain environment and other regulatory permits, and maintain the social license to operate.

There is upside potential for the Mineral Resource estimates if mineralization that is currently classified as Inferred can be upgraded to higher-confidence Mineral Resource categories.

25.7 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Mineral Reserves are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and are based on open pit mining methods.

Factors that may affect the Mineral Reserve estimates include: changes to the gold price and exchange rate assumptions; changes to pit slope and geotechnical assumptions; changes to operating cost assumptions used in the constraining pit shell; changes to pit designs from those currently envisaged; unforeseen dilution; changes to hydrogeological and pit dewatering assumptions; changes to inputs to capital and operating cost estimates; ability to permit West Detour and North Pit pits and western extent of the ultimate Detour

Lake pit; and changes to modifying factor assumptions, including environmental, permitting and social licence to operate.

There is upside potential for the Mineral Reserve estimates if mineralization that is currently classified as Mineral Resources potentially amenable to underground mining methods can be converted to Mineral Reserves following appropriate technical studies.

25.8 Mine Plan

The current mining operations use conventional open pit mining methods and equipment.

Mining is based on a phased approach with stockpiling to bring high-grade ore forward, and provide operational flexibility.

There are a total of eight phases designed for the Detour Lake Pit and one for North Pit.

The mine production schedule forecasts a total 2,088 Mt to be mined over a period of 20 years (2024–2044). A total of 818 Mt of ore is planned to be milled over a period of 30 years (2024–2053); with the last nine years of production supported by long-term stockpile reclaim. The optimized and variable cut-off strategy combined with 248 Mt of stockpile capacity, results in an average LOM stripping ratio of 1.76.

25.9 Recovery Plan

The process methods are conventional to the industry. The comminution and recovery processes are widely used in the industry with no significant elements of technological innovation.

The process plant flowsheet design was based on testwork results, previous study designs and industry standard practices.

The process facilities in use are appropriate to the mineralization styles.

With the upturn of current performance of the processing plant, ongoing optimization efforts and some new capital initiatives, the LOM plan assumes that the plant throughput will increase from 25.4 Mt/a in 2023 to 28.0 Mt/a in 2025 and thereafter. The annual plant throughput of 28.0 Mt/a is planned to be achieved by increasing the milling rate to 3,474 t/hr and improving operating time to 92%.

The plant will produce variations in recovery due to the day-to-day changes in ore type or combinations of ore type being processed. These variations are expected to trend to the forecast recovery value for monthly or longer reporting periods.

25.10 Infrastructure

All key infrastructure is built for the Detour Lake Operations; however some of the equipment is undergoing expansions.

Potable water is supplied from lake and groundwater sources. Fresh water is sourced from a lake. Process water is recycled from the TMA.

The existing 180 km-long powerline runs from the processing facility to a tie in at Island Falls, and thence to the Pinard substation. The 230 kV transmission line allows for the distribution of more than 85 MW of power, suitable to service the entire Detour Lake Operations. In the event of a power failure, there is sufficient emergency power generation for the provision of basic services.

25.11 Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations

The Detour Lake Mine area has been subject to extensive baseline, environmental monitoring, and technical studies, as per provincial and federal regulatory requirements. The activities of the existing Detour Lake Mine operation are governed by several permits and approvals from applicable regulatory agencies.

Additional environmental permits, or amendments to existing permits, will be required to support ongoing operations, development, and proposed expansions to Detour Lake Mine. Required permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of applicable development or operating activities.

Monitoring of various environmental factors has continued throughout the operating period, generating an extensive environmental dataset that supports site management, compliance tracking, and permitting activities.

Agnico Eagle has undertaken ongoing consultation with the public, government regulators and its partnered Indigenous communities regarding the operations, environmental commitments, and planned activities.

25.12 Markets and Contracts

Doré from the mine is readily marketable, and contracts are in place for doré sales.

Commodity prices used in Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates are set by Agnico Eagle at the corporate level. The current gold price provided for Mineral Reserve estimation is US$1,400/oz, and US$ 1,650/oz for Mineral Resource estimation. Both Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates use an exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$.

Agnico Eagle has a number of contracts, agreement, and/or purchase orders in place for supply and services that are material to the operation. All contracts or agreements are negotiated with vendors and have a contractual scope, terms, and conditions. Contracts are negotiated and renewed as needed. Contract terms are considered to be within industry norms, and typical of similar contracts in Canada with which Agnico Eagle is familiar.

25.13 Capital Cost Estimates

Capital costs consist largely of deferred stripping using a by-phase approach, construction of tailings cells and dam raises, mining equipment (replacements, additions, component replacements, capitalized maintenance), and sustaining capital for the process plant.

Capital cost estimates are acceptable to support declaration of Mineral Reserves.

The LOM plan estimated total capital cost is C$7,842 million.

25.14 Operating Cost Estimates

Operating costs are based on actual costs seen during operations at site and are projected through the LOM using mostly zero-based budgeting principles. The consumables for the operation are based on a combination of current prices, contracts for future years and Agnico Eagle's view of long-term pricing, sourced from the previous life-of-mine plan, recent historical prices, and specialized third-party advisors. In general, approximately 87% of operating costs are based in Canadian dollars and 13% have US dollar exposure. The exchange rate used in the financial model is 1.34 C$/US$.

Operating cost estimates are acceptable to support declaration of Mineral Reserves.

The LOM plan estimated total operating cost is C$18,048 million.

The LOM mining unit cost in C$/t mined is C$4.16/t ex-pit.

The LOM minesite cost in C$/t milled is C$22.05/t milled.

The LOM minesite cost in C$/oz produced is C$1,002/oz produced.

25.15 Economic Analysis

This section is not required as Agnico Eagle is a producing issuer, the operations are currently in production, and there is no material expansion of current production planned. Mineral Reserve declaration for the Detour Lake Operations is supported by a positive cash flow.

25.16 Risks and Opportunities

The major risks to the Detour Lake Operations are associated with:

- Negative variations to the gold and diesel price assumptions;
- Significant additional dilution or ore losses;
- Significant delays in the assumed permitting timeline for the West Detour project;
- Changes in the geotechnical assumptions;
- Lower than planned plant production capacity.

- Tailings cell seepage

The major opportunities are:

- Additional modifications to the process stream that may generate a higher than 28 Mt/a plant capacity;
- Investigation of the underground potential at Detour Lake based on the results of the 2024 PEA;
- Further improvements in the grade control processes with the installation of an assay laboratory at the mine site;
- Increased level of automation in the mine operation (upgrade of the mine network to long-term evolution (LTE) enables higher level of automation);
- Use of alternative energy sources to diesel with the intent of improving business sustainability and competitiveness;
- Alternate tailings impoundment and treatment to reduce life-cycle costs and improve constructability;
- Process water treatment and discharge to reduce water quality risks.

Additional opportunities include:

- Potential to extend the known mineralization with additional drilling;
- Interpolating density along the west part of the Detour Lake Mine will support geology modelling and add more precision to the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve tonnage estimates.

25.17 Conclusions

An economic analysis was performed in support of estimation of Mineral Reserves; this indicated a positive cash flow using the assumptions and parameters detailed in this Report.

25.18 2024 PEA

The results of the operating mine plan remain valid and represent a viable mine plan for the Detour Lake Mine, with the 2024 PEA assessing an alternative development option at a conceptual level.

25.18.1 Mine Plan

The mining method selected for the 2024 PEA is transverse longhole open stoping.

Access to all underground workings will be via a main decline and conveyor ramp for material. The mineralized material will be transferred to the conveyor with trucks and material chutes.

The proposed underground mine will be divided into regions according to their location in relation to the open pit. The mining sequence will advance multiple pyramids in a bottom-up chevron sequence using primary and secondary stopes. Primaries will all be backfilled with cemented paste fill. Secondary backfill will be either cemented paste fill or waste rock fill according to the sequence and waste material available.

The ventilation system design is a push system capable of delivering more than 566.3 m^3/s (1,200 kcfm) of fresh air from surface to the underground workings.

The 2024 PEA mine plan assumes a five-year development period, a three-year operational ramp-up, and 12 years of production with an average mill feed of 11,200 t/d.

The equipment fleet selected is conventional for modern underground operations. The underground equipment fleet will be diesel-powered. A surface equipment fleet will complement the underground fleet bring in workers and manage the consumables on surface

The Detour Lake open pit is currently using a low-grade stockpile, and this represents an opportunity to increase the gold ounces production and limit the amount of waste rock tonnage to the WRSF, as the underground development material grading 0.3–1.5 g/t Au could be directed to this stockpile.

25.18.2 Recovery Plan

The process plant is based on a robust metallurgical flowsheet designed for optimum recovery with minimum operating costs. The flowsheet is based upon unit operations that are well proven in industry.

With the upturn of current performance of the process plant, ongoing optimization efforts and some new capital initiatives, the LOM plan assumes that the plant throughput will increase from 25.4 Mt/a in 2023 to 28.0 Mt/a in 2025 and thereafter. The annual plant throughput of 28.0 Mt/a is planned to be achieved by increasing the milling rate to 3,474 t/hr and improving operating time to 92%.

Additional initiatives have been identified to improve the process plant's operating flexibility further, and to mitigate risks associated with tonnage increases.

An underground tie-in for the process plant is required for the 2024 PEA. The crushing and grinding circuit is in place and operational; however, optimizations are planned or underway in support of proposed operations and the 2024 PEA. The leach and carbon-in-pulp, acid wash, stripping, electrowinning, and refining, thickening, and tailings circuits are in place and operational. No changes are envisaged in the 2024 PEA. Power, water, and reagent use is not expected to significantly change for the purposes of the 2024 PEA, assuming a 29 Mt/a production rate.

25.18.3 Infrastructure

Most infrastructure will be located directly at the mine site; however, some offsite infrastructure must be upgraded to accommodate the underground mine proposed in the

2024 PEA. Additional infrastructure will include services and conveyor portals, conveyor, paste plant, mine administration and dry building, warehouse and maintenance shop, expansion of the existing accommodations camp, compressor room, ventilation and heating buildings, additional electrical distribution, additional allowances for information technology and site communication, and fuel storage.

25.18.4 Market Studies and Contracts

It is expected that the 2024 PEA will use the same marketing methodology for doré production as the existing operations.

The gold price used for the Mineral Resource estimate was US$1,650/oz Au, with an exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$. The potentially-mineable stope shapes were constrained using a gold price of US$1,400/oz Au and an exchange rate assumption of 1.30 C$/US$. The 2024 PEA financial analysis used a gold price of US$1,900/oz Au and an exchange rate assumption of 1.34 C$/US$.

25.18.5 Environmental, Permitting, and Social Considerations

Existing information on baseline, environmental monitoring, and technical studies is used in support of the 2024 PEA.

The 2024 PEA envisages that all of the tailings from the underground operations can be stored in the existing TMA or using the planned open pit storage, using existing facilities.

The 2024 PEA envisages that the current water management practices will continue for the duration of the 2024 PEA mine plan.

Permitting for the underground operations is planned to be completed in two separate phases for advanced exploration and production. Accelerating the permitting for preliminary development will allow the development of the services portal and ramp to commence while the associated economic and technical studies are completed for full production.

There is considered to be no additional social or community impacts from the 2024 PEA, and assumptions based on the current mining operation apply to the 2024 PEA.

Closure costs for the 2024 PEA are estimated at approximately C$40 M.

25.18.6 Capital Costs

The total initial capital cost totals C$964.3 M, the sustaining capital estimate is C$993.2 M, and closure costs are C$40 M. The total estimated capital cost for the 2024 PEA is C$1,997.5 M.

25.18.7 Operating Costs

Operating cost forecasts total C$3.5 billion, averaging C$65.45/t of mineralized material processed.

25.18.8 Economic Analysis

The project was valued using a discounted free cash flow approach. The net present value was calculated as at 1 April, 2024. A discount rate of 5% was assumed.

Financial analysis of the underground project was prepared as the difference between a Base Case Scenario ("Open Pit") with process plant production at 28 Mt/a and a scenario with additional production from underground starting in 2030, and a ramp-up in process plant production to 29 Mt/a by 2028 ("Open Pit + Underground + Mill Optimization"). The difference between these two scenarios represents the differential value of Underground and the Mill Expansion ("Underground + Mill Optimization").

The differential value of adding the underground mine and mill optimization on the base scenario where processing production plateaus at 28 Mt/a ("Underground + Mill Optimization" model) has a cumulative free cash flow before tax estimated at C$4,552 M. The cumulative free cash flow after tax is C$3,052 M. At a 5% discount rate, the net present value of free cash flows before tax is C$1,971 M and of free cash flow after tax is C$1,187 M. The internal rate of return of the 2024 PEA is 18.3% with an 11-year payback period.

A sensitivity analysis of the differential value of underground and mill optimization ("Underground + Mill Optimization") was performed considering variations in gold price, exchange rate, operating and capital costs. Flexing based on gold grade processed was excluded because it reflects the same sensitivity as the gold price, given a flat gold price assumption. The undiscounted free cash flow after tax is negative at a gold price of US$1,070/oz. The net present value of free cash flow after tax is negative at a gold price of US$1,250/oz. The 2024 PEA is most sensitive to changes in the gold price and exchange rate, less sensitive to operating cost changes, and least sensitive to changes in the capital cost assumptions.

25.18.9 Risks and Opportunities

Key risks identified with the 2024 PEA include:

- The limited percentage of Indicated Mineral Resources in the proposed mine plan;
- Changes to the open pit mining sequence would affect the assumptions in the underground mine plan;
- Water management and ground stability in proximity to historical underground workings;
- Reliance on the proposed trucking haulage system to achieve proposed production targets;
- Geotechnical risks.

Opportunities include:

- Mineralization remains open along the west end of the current deposit, and parallel to the chloritic greenstone unit and the structural splays coming out of it;
- Upgrading Inferred Mineral Resources to higher confidence categories with additional drilling and supporting studies;
- Delivering material that meets the low-grade stockpile cut-off to be potentially treated at the end of the proposed mine life.

25.18.10 Interpretation and Conclusions

Using the assumptions and parameters detailed for the 2024 PEA, which includes Inferred Mineral Resources in the PEA mine plan, the conceptual economic analysis returns positive economics.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Introduction

Two work programs are suggested, portions of which can be conducted concurrently.

The first work phase consists of surface drilling to potentially support mineral confidence classification upgrades and expand areas of known mineralization that could be potentially mined using underground methods. This phase would consist of about 260,000 m of drilling, at an estimated cost of approximately US$65 M.

The second work phase is broken into two subareas, which will be advanced concurrently. One will focus on ramp development to provide underground access and sampling points. The estimated cost for the ramp development and associated activities is part of an approved US$100 M budget. The QPs concur with the program aims and budget allocation. The second will consist of engineering studies, and has commenced. Some aspects of the engineering studies will require input from the infill and expansion drill programs envisaged to be completed in Phase 1. The engineering studies will require a budget allocation of C$10.8 M, and this cost estimate was included as part of the 2024 PEA costs.

26.2 Phase 1 Work Program

A US$65 million work program is proposed to support potential mineral confidence classification upgrades and to expand area of known mineralization that could potentially be mined using underground methods

26.2.1 Infill Drilling

Included in the work program is tighter-spaced drilling planned to support potential upgrade of Mineral Resources in the proposed area of the 2024 PEA.

This surface drill program would infill drill mineralization in areas currently classified as Inferred to a depth of about 600 m, provide information on mineralization included in the first five years of the 2024 PEA mine plan, and improve geological understanding of the deposit in the upper elevations. About 180,000 m of drilling is suggested, requiring a budget of about US$39 M.

26.2.2 Expansion Drilling

Drilling from surface is also recommended along a west-plunging, near-surface, high-grade mineralization corridor adjacent to the conceptual stope outlines used in the 2024 PEA. A total of 80,000 m of drilling is suggested, requiring a budget of about US$26 M.

26.3 Phase 2 Work Program

The second work phase is separated into two areas, work on which can be conducted concurrently.

26.3.1 Exploration Ramp and Associated Activities

Agnico Eagle has approved a US$100 M budget to support data collection in support of proposed underground mining operations. Within this budget are the following discipline area allocations:

- Surface activities in support of development of an exploration ramp: US$15 M;
- Exploration ramp and associated activities: US$77 M;
- High-intensity drilling: US$4.3 M;
- Bulk sample: US$2.7 M.

Surface Activities

Activities planned in support of the exploration ramp development include: earthworks, box cut excavation, portal construction, material procurement (such as portable ventilation unit, heater, compressor piping, electrical substation), temporary maintenance shop, temporary workers dry, and the exploration ramp services building.

Exploration Ramp

The approved budget will support development of a 2-km long exploration ramp to a depth of approximately 270 m. Other associated infrastructure and equipment activities that are included in the exploration ramp scope include ventilation raises, maintenance shop, water management system, mobile equipment, facilities complex, service building, workers dry, offices, warehouse, underground infrastructure, electrical substation, and a fuel tank farm.

High-Density Drilling

A high-density drill study is proposed for Domain 53, which contributes a significant portion of the mineralization supporting the 2024 PEA. Drilling will be from surface, as the current ramp development assumptions would not see Domain 53 able to be accessed from underground until about 2030.

The program will also allow for improved geological, metallurgical, and geotechnical information well in advance of planned underground access.

Bulk Sample

Once the ramp has advanced sufficiently far to permit access to mineralization in Domain 54, a bulk sample of this material is planned. Ramp development will continue at depth below this zone.

26.3.2 Engineering Studies

More detailed engineering studies in support of potential underground development are required. Aspects of these studies have commenced. A portion of the engineering will require incorporation of the infill and expansion drill program data from the Phase 1 work program, when available.

The budget estimate to complete this work was included in the cashflow analysis in Table 24-24, and totals approximately C$10.8 M, allocated to the following general discipline areas:

- Additional metallurgical testwork: C$0.5 M;
- Geotechnical: C$3.4 M;
- Permitting assessments: C$2.3 M;
- Hydrology/hydrogeology: C$1.4 M;
- Infrastructure design: C$0.5 M;
- Mine design: C$0.3 M;
- Technical service support: C$2.2 M;
- Reporting and site visits: C$0.2 M.

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Appendix A

Lease/Patent

Tenure Number	Lease–Patent	Rights	Status	Due Date	Hectares	Pin Number	Owner Name and % Interest	Royalty (Y/N)
LEA-110095	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Feb-28	331.02	65475-0004(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110100	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Mar-31	391.59	65475-0011(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110096	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Feb-28	301.96	65475-0005(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110097	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Feb-28	424.13	65475-0024(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110098	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Feb-28	352.27	65475-0025(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110101	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Mar-31	268.65	65475-0027(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110116	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Feb-28	370.87	65475-0026(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110102	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Mar-31	281.93	65475-0006(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110103	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Mar-31	349.79	65475-0007(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110104	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Mar-31	274.45	65475-0008(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110105	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Mar-31	199.50	65475-0009(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110106	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Mar-31	404.87	65475-0012(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-110107	Lease	M & S	Active	2044-Mar-31	460.26	65475-0010(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-108269	Lease	M & S	Active	2028-Dec-31	137.56	65475-0014(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-108375	Lease	M & S	Active	2030-Apr-30	332.22	65475-0016(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-108590	Lease	M & S	Active	2031-Dec-31	501.62	65475-0019(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-108591	Lease	M & S	Active	2031-Dec-31	487.31	65475-0018(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y

Tenure Number	Lease–Patent	Rights	Status	Due Date	Hectares	Pin Number	Owner Name and % Interest	Royalty (Y/N)
LEA-108598	Lease	M & S	Active	2031-Oct-31	41.88	65475-0020(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	N
LEA-108599	Lease	M & S	Active	2031-Sep-30	31.52	65475-0017(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	N
LEA-108893	Lease	M & S	Active	2033-Jun-30	137.53	65475-0047(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	N
LEA-108894	Lease	M & S	Active	2033-Jun-30	274.39	65475-0048(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	N
LEA-108939	Lease	MRO	Active	2032-Dec-31	276.10	65475-0028(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-108940	Lease	MRO	Active	2032-Dec-31	448.10	65475-0023(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-108941	Lease	MRO	Active	2032-Dec-31	279.18	65475-0022(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109040	Lease	M & S	Active	2033-Nov-30	4562.94	65475-0049(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109295	Lease	M & S	Active	2033-May-31	308.84	65475-0030(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109298	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	418.04	65475-0031(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109299	Lease	M & S	Active	2033-May-31	728.18	65475-0032(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109339	Lease	SRO	Active	2032-Dec-31	738.34	65475-0051(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	N
LEA-109361	Lease	M & S	Active	2034-Oct-31	1792.77	65475-0050(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109374	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	391.02	65475-0029(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109375	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	501.71	65475-0029(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109376	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	627.09	65475-0029(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109377	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	540.96	65475-0029(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109378	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	452.08	65475-0029(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109379	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	769.34	65475-0029(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109380	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	367.58	65475-0029(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109381	Lease	MRO	Active	2033-May-31	585.05	65475-0029(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y

Tenure Number	Lease–Patent	Rights	Status	Due Date	Hectares	Pin Number	Owner Name and % Interest	Royalty (Y/N)
LEA-109382	Lease	M & S	Active	2034-Oct-31	1361.96	65475-0053(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109400	Lease	MRO	Active	2034-May-31	145.86	65475-0033(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109423	Lease	M & S	Active	2035-Feb-28	385.97	65475-0057(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109459	Lease	MRO	Active	2035-Mar-31	63.67	65475-0056(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109460	Lease	M & S	Active	2035-Mar-31	1,468.55	65475-0055(LT) 65475-0054(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109780	Lease	MRO	Active	2039-Feb-28	715.59	65475-0034(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
LEA-109966	Lease	M & S	Active	2040-Apr-30	269.16	65475-0021	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5476	Patent	M & S	Active		42.01	65475-0039(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5477	Patent	M & S	Active		59.45	65475-0040(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5478	Patent	M & S	Active		232.12	65475-0041(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5479	Patent	M & S	Active		43.95	65475-0036(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5480	Patent	M & S	Active		18.95	65475-0037(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5481	Patent	M & S	Active		27.12	65475-0038(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5482	Patent	M & S	Active		35.84	65475-0038(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5483	Patent	M & S	Active		44.83	65475-0038(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5484	Patent	M & S	Active		67.38	65475-0038(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y
PAT-5485	Patent	M & S	Active		30.76	65475-0038(LT)	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Y

Note: Effective February 8, 2022, Agnico Eagle acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Kirkland Lake Gold, resulting in Kirkland Lake Gold becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Agnico Eagle. Effective January 1, 2024, Agnico Eagle and Kirkland Lake Gold amalgamated, with the resulting entity continuing under the name Agnico Eagle. Agnico Eagle has a 100% interest in the Project.

Claims

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
102186	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
102789	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
103323	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
103379	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
103760	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
103801	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
103802	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
103814	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
103840	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
104221	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
104222	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Newnham Creek, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
104223	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Newnham Creek	8/20/2027	200	N
104688	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
104689	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
104741	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
104753	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
104754	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
104946	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
104947	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
104950	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
105245	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
105387	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
105398	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
105417	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
105418	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
105516	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
105519	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
105520	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
105954	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
106191	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
106192	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
106573	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
106574	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
106593	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Marquis Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
106613	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
106683	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
107181	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	400	Y
107249	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
107299	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
107359	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
107573	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
107574	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
107617	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
107620	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
107621	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
107665	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
107700	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
107710	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
107711	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
107909	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
107910	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
108280	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
108302	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
108550	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
108551	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
108552	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
108798	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
108861	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
108862	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
108863	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
109046	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
109332	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
109363	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
109375	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
109399	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
109400	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
109424	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
109914	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
109915	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
110021	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
110187	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
110188	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
110197	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
110328	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
110577	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
110760	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
110799	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
110882	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
110883	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
110916	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
110917	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
111024	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
111154	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
111155	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
111331	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
111332	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
111384	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
111385	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
111429	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
111700	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
111701	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
111702	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
111743	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
111853	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
111884	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
112041	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
112043	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
112044	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
112045	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
112051	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
112068	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
112069	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
112070	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
112341	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
112585	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
113010	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	N
113292	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
113335	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
113559	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
113560	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
113561	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
113717	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	400	Y
113718	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
113723	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
113724	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
113736	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
113947	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
113996	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
113997	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
113998	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
114260	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
114283	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
114310	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
114397	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
114408	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
114409	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
114410	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
114411	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
114412	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
114724	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
114725	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
114726	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
114787	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
115028	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
115120	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
115137	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
115138	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
115139	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
117481	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
117482	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
118112	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
118113	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
118114	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
118132	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
118133	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
118334	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
119522	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
119655	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
119656	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
119850	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
119976	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
119977	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
119978	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
120049	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
120144	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
120510	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
120796	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
120797	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
120798	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
120799	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
120800	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
120801	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, Marquis Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
121319	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
121320	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
121321	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
121322	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
121323	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
121324	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
121388	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
121498	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
121499	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
122553	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
122966	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
123229	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
123326	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
123408	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
123428	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
123486	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
123884	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
123885	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
123969	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
124008	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
124055	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
124089	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
124133	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
124137	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
124138	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
124139	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
125142	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
125143	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
125165	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
125311	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
125361	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
125362	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
126183	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
126554	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
127183	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
127184	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
127295	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
127296	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
127297	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
127298	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
127366	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
127456	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
127457	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
127653	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
127654	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
127655	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
127881	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
127882	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
128152	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
128153	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
128195	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
128196	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
128576	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
128577	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
129218	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
129314	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake Area	10/25/2027	200	N
129320	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
129321	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
129339	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
129889	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
130033	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
130034	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	200	N
130035	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
130036	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
130037	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
130261	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
130653	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
130826	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
131422	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
131423	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
131424	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
131425	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
131426	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
131427	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
131428	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
131518	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
131730	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
131869	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
131922	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
131979	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
132271	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
132364	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
132395	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
132396	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
132566	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
132569	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
132718	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
132767	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
132788	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
132810	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
132811	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
132812	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
132813	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
132972	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
133013	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
133457	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
133458	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
133459	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
133713	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
133781	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
133782	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
133822	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
133918	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
133921	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
133922	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
133923	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
133924	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
133968	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
133972	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
133989	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
133990	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
133999	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
134019	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/31/2027	400	N
134020	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
134021	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
134022	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
134316	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
134689	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
134731	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
135303	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
135344	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
135392	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
135423	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
135424	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
135485	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	200	N
135493	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
135494	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
135495	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
135496	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
135497	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
135546	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
135547	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
136139	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
136308	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
136372	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
136378	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
136386	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
136549	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
136550	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
137061	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
137089	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
137090	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
137105	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
137243	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
137405	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
137406	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
137407	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
137422	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	N
137610	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
137611	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
137612	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
137675	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
137676	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
137677	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
137678	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
137679	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
137680	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
138203	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
138370	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
138524	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
138525	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
138545	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
138744	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
138745	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
138746	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
138884	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
138885	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
138936	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
138937	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
138938	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
138985	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
139123	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
139124	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
139186	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
139187	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
139345	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
139506	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
139507	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
139632	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
139650	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
139651	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
139652	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
139653	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
139681	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
139695	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
139698	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
139699	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
139700	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
139834	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
140053	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
140054	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
140219	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
140220	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
140451	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
140540	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
141074	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
141092	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
141520	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
141521	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
141534	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
141630	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
141631	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
141632	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
142167	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
142168	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
142292	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
142293	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
142358	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
142434	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
142580	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
142878	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
143108	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
143146	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
143195	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
143346	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
143347	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
143549	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
143620	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
143678	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
143679	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
143712	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
143713	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
143714	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
143715	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
143716	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
143963	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
143964	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
144481	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
144845	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
144898	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
144950	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
144951	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
144952	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
144953	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
145102	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
145146	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
145149	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
145150	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
145151	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
145152	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
145169	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
145256	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
145323	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
145652	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
145653	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
145952	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
146180	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
146184	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
146191	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
146192	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
146400	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
146438	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
146439	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
146450	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
146559	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
146840	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	400	Y
147345	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
147433	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
147434	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
147435	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
147436	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
147437	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
147452	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
147518	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
147805	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
147811	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
147843	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
147903	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
147904	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
147924	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
147934	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
148006	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
148013	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
148014	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
148015	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
148016	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
148017	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
148462	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
148574	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
148602	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
148627	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
148632	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
148649	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
148650	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
148655	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
148656	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
148657	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
148659	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
148747	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Marquis Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
148757	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
148758	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
149322	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
149389	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
149390	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
149905	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
149906	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
149941	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
150213	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
150214	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
150530	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
150861	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
150881	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
150929	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
150986	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
150987	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
151422	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	400	Y
151426	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
151448	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
151449	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
151756	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
151868	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
151902	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
152118	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
152132	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
152133	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
152134	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
152180	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
152207	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
152227	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
152450	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
152605	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
152606	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
152897	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
153199	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
153204	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
153205	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
153394	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
153436	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
153817	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
153818	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
153819	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
153823	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
153835	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
154090	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
154349	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
154350	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
154588	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
155115	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
155617	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
155618	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
155659	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
155887	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
156353	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
156556	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
156562	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
156647	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
156648	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
156665	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
157199	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
157273	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
157318	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
157450	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
157451	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
157452	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
157773	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
158529	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
158575	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
158579	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
158692	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
159215	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
159216	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
159248	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
159249	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
159261	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
159263	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
159264	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
159269	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
159310	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
159314	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
159989	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
160104	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
160360	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
161707	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
161908	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
161941	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
161942	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
162048	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
162049	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
162050	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
162051	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
162052	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
162107	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
162144	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
162317	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
162427	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
162526	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
162527	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
162642	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
162947	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
162948	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
162949	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
163201	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
163202	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
163260	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
163261	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
163271	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
163272	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
163329	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	N
163330	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
163331	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
163354	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
163490	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
163979	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
163981	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	200	N
163982	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
163983	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
163984	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
163985	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
164140	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
164453	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
164496	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
164497	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
164499	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
164680	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
164693	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
165090	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
165091	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
165160	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
165161	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
165246	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
165327	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
165375	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
165970	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
165971	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
166425	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
166426	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
166427	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
166428	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Newnham Creek	8/20/2027	200	N
166772	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
166773	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
167108	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
167370	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
167426	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
167495	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
167731	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
167821	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
167822	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
167842	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
167955	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
167956	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
168181	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
168393	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
168486	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
168556	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
168557	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
168704	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
168705	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
168751	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
168778	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
168800	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/31/2027	400	N
169279	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
169280	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
169281	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
169328	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
169476	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
169792	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
169793	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
169794	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
170456	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
170457	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
170458	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
171315	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
171340	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
171872	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
171873	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
172308	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
172585	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
172586	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
172591	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
172801	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
173040	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
173045	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
173171	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
173443	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
173473	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
173496	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
173528	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
173703	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
173704	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
173705	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
173706	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
173732	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
173948	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
174163	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
174180	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
174227	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
174243	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
174244	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
174245	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
174246	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
174247	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
174250	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
174265	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
174266	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
174519	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
174520	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
174733	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
174734	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
174776	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
174995	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
175034	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
175035	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
175050	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
175404	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
175608	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
175717	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
175791	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
175957	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
176019	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
176432	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
176457	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
176673	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
176679	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
176680	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
176692	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
176693	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
176800	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
177085	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
177088	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
177089	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
177090	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
177456	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
177871	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
178027	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
178028	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
178029	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
178191	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
178192	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
178235	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
178657	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
178658	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
178932	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
179441	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
179467	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
179834	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
179981	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
179982	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
179983	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
180127	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
180154	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
180679	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
180680	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
180697	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
180749	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
180784	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
180983	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
181169	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
181274	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
181297	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
181298	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
181319	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
181320	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
181477	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
181478	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
181479	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
181530	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
181562	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
182068	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
182224	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
182259	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
182260	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
182296	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
182297	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
182298	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
182316	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
182515	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
182761	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
182878	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
183086	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
183087	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
183263	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
183294	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
183423	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
183426	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
183427	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
183430	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
183431	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
183432	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
183459	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
183460	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
183461	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
184317	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
184318	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
184531	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
184825	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N

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185013	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
185054	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
185055	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
185414	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
185449	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
185464	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
185596	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
185620	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
185646	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
185787	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
185892	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Marquis Lake, Newnham Creek	8/20/2027	200	N
186375	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
186751	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
186860	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
186861	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
187126	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
187127	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
187166	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
187225	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
187226	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
187310	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
187311	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
187336	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
187409	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
187457	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
187458	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
187510	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
187551	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
187635	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
187969	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
188102	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
188116	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
188399	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
188540	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
188997	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
189291	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
189292	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
189301	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
189302	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
189744	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
189757	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
189943	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
190117	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
190220	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
190546	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
190547	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
190850	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
190851	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
190888	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
190889	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
190911	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
190912	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
190913	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
190985	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
191090	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
191091	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
191095	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
191096	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
191271	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
191341	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
191350	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
191477	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
191742	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
191743	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
192130	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
192153	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
192280	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
192281	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
192296	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
192304	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
192307	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
192328	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
192477	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
192688	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
192712	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
193069	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
193122	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
193333	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
194522	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
194566	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
194567	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
194645	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
194646	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
195799	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
195800	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
196145	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
196146	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
196589	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
196590	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
196622	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
196739	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
196740	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
196773	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
196774	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
196779	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
197071	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
197263	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
197299	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
197300	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
197425	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
197453	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
197454	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
197777	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
197786	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
197804	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
197805	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
197991	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
198024	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
198025	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
198026	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
198028	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
198029	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
198033	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
198034	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
198035	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
198036	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
198070	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
198661	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
198662	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
199065	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
199242	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
199243	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
199659	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
199660	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
199661	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
199676	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
199819	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
199820	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
200230	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
200231	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
200273	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
200947	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
201168	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
201177	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
201279	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
201280	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
201526	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
201527	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
201528	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
201689	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
201692	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
202193	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
202354	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
202400	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
202462	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
202659	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
202677	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
202758	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
203004	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
203005	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
203320	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
203321	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
203563	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
203631	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
203741	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
203790	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
203898	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
203970	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
203975	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
204248	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
204304	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
204305	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
204446	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
204447	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
204483	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
204502	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
204507	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
204519	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
204520	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
204521	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
204741	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
204781	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
204783	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
205079	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
205217	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
205264	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y

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205481	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
205949	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
206057	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
206068	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
206144	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
206216	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
206737	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
206937	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
207125	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
207155	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
207246	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
207756	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
208427	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
209257	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
209655	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
209656	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
209702	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
209703	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
209748	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
209749	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
209777	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
209778	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

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209814	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
209815	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
209816	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
209916	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
209932	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
210197	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
210198	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
210384	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
210401	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
210688	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	N
210940	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
210941	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
210942	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
210943	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
211221	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
211783	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
211784	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
211785	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
211789	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
211790	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
211791	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
211807	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
211976	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
212523	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
212559	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
212569	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
212570	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
213030	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
213031	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
213263	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
213687	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
213688	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
213689	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
214396	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
214465	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
214497	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
214498	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
214688	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
214698	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
214699	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
214701	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
214702	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
214703	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
214704	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N

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215166	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
215167	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
215615	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
215616	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
215617	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
215964	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
216057	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
216058	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
216092	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
216093	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
216138	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
216139	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
216222	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
216223	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
216224	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
216226	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
216485	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
216512	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
216654	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
216655	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
216656	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
216664	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
216698	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
216729	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
216730	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
216731	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
216856	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
216878	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
216879	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
216891	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	400	Y
216896	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
217174	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
217175	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
217309	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
217599	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
217644	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
217650	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
217771	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
218091	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
218114	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
218175	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
218185	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/31/2027	200	N
218188	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
218464	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
218623	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
218740	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
218741	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
219266	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
219271	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
219363	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
219432	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
220468	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
220506	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
220643	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
220800	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
220837	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
221339	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
221464	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
221946	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
221994	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
221995	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
221996	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
222243	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
222355	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
222385	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
222657	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
222661	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	400	Y
222746	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
222896	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
223250	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
223251	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
223270	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
223271	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
223332	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
223333	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
223401	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
224041	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
224354	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
224355	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
224551	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
224584	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
224585	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
224586	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
224743	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
224744	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
224810	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
225189	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
225249	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
226413	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
226414	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
226433	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
226581	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
226582	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
226583	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
226593	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
226594	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
227217	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
227218	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
227378	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
227379	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
227413	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
227414	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
228487	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
228488	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
228528	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
228595	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
228596	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
228605	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
228606	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
228607	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
228703	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
228704	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
228705	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
228706	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
228758	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
228786	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
228806	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
228807	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
229294	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
229295	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
229413	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
229429	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
229430	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
229431	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
229485	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
229523	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
229524	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
229525	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
229526	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
229653	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
229654	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
229655	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
229693	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
229836	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
229837	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
229978	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
230616	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
230617	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
230694	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
230697	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
230741	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
230754	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
231275	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
231278	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
231302	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
231359	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
232183	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
232580	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
232601	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
232602	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
232603	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
232622	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
232623	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
232624	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
232696	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
232767	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
232768	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
233182	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
233213	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
233245	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
233246	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
233372	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
233373	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
233422	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
233423	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
233477	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
233478	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
233479	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
233515	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
233709	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
233710	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Newnham Creek, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
234043	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
234044	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
234045	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
234551	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
234704	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
234741	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
234781	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
234794	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
234814	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
234815	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
235150	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
235206	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
235270	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
235271	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
235282	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
235283	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
235284	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
235359	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
235393	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
235509	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
235548	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
235913	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
235914	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
235915	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
236031	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
236032	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
236033	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
236119	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
236120	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
236151	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
236152	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
236178	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
236213	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
236261	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
236696	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
236723	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
236763	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
236764	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
236908	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
237046	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
237047	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
237048	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
237073	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
237074	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
237075	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
237254	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
237255	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
237300	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
237360	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
237393	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
237488	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
237489	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
237490	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
237639	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
237654	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
237661	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
237923	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
238099	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
238165	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
238306	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
238307	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
238308	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
238309	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
238579	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
238713	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
238714	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
238715	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
238722	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
238743	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
238744	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
238745	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
238746	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
238850	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
238879	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
238954	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
238955	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
238956	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
239135	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
239136	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
239205	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
239271	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
239553	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
239554	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
239555	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
239556	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
239557	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
239598	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
239613	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
239719	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
240126	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
240410	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
240411	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
240412	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
240425	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
240426	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
240427	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
240440	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
240766	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
240767	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
240768	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
240812	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
240883	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
240884	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
241153	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
241154	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
241687	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
241726	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
241741	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
241853	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
241854	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
242076	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
242139	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
242510	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
242823	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
242893	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
242894	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
243130	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
243409	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
243410	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
243411	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
243412	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
243413	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
243417	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
243433	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
243897	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
243898	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
243899	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
244282	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
244430	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
244431	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
244432	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
244544	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
244744	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
244755	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
244756	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
244770	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
244771	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
244872	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
244893	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
244894	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
245718	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
245904	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Newnham Creek	8/20/2027	200	N
246207	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
246572	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
246573	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
246711	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
246815	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
246816	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
246853	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
247023	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
247024	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
247025	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
247026	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
247027	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
247034	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
247035	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
247189	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
247481	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
247482	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
247483	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
247594	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
247595	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
247795	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
247939	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
248012	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
248013	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
248017	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
248018	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
248049	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
248058	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	200	N
248059	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
248060	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
248472	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
248478	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
248497	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
248498	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
248697	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
248801	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
248802	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
248803	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
248809	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
248810	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
248895	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
249260	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
249303	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
249400	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
249472	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
249748	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
249799	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
249814	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
249815	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
250002	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
250003	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
250004	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
250005	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
250006	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
250099	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
250746	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
250748	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
250749	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
250750	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
250770	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
250844	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
250845	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
250846	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
251197	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
251198	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
251199	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
251257	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
251313	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
251314	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
251315	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
251357	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
251380	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
251382	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
251395	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
251396	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
251398	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
251401	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
251402	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
251603	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
252038	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Newnham Creek, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
252039	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Newnham Creek, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
252095	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
252096	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
252113	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
252114	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
252125	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
252128	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
252220	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
252313	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
252447	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
252490	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
252730	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
252768	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
252866	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
252935	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
252943	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
252944	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
252958	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
252959	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
253226	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
253369	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
253680	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
253839	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
253959	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
253960	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
253961	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
253992	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
254050	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
254246	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
254282	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
254433	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
254434	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
254435	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
254805	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
254845	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
254846	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
255708	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
255880	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
255881	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
255956	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
255982	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
255983	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
255984	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
255985	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
256080	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
256085	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
256143	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
256253	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
256319	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
256341	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
256990	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
257037	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
257670	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
257700	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
257701	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
257702	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
257877	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
258387	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
258388	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
258389	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
258470	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
258491	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
258527	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
258528	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
258529	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
258694	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
258709	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
259008	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
259031	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
259352	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
259353	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
259807	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
259810	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
259811	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
259954	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
259981	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
260030	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
260042	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
260043	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
260044	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
260479	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
260488	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
260489	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
260494	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
260512	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
260688	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
260689	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
260744	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
261045	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
261046	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
261047	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
261257	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
261258	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
261699	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
261700	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
261701	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
261965	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
262058	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
262078	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
262085	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	400	Y
262462	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
262463	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
262652	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
262653	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
262723	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
262724	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
262788	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
262801	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
263163	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
263310	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
263311	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
263312	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
263313	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
263472	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
263811	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
263819	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
263841	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
263971	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
263992	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
263993	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
264013	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
264014	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
264019	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
264020	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
264075	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
264076	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
264077	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
264089	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
264103	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
264121	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
264122	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
264123	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
264447	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
264454	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
264470	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
264718	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
264795	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
264995	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
265236	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
265278	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
265761	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2025	200	N
265921	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
267673	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
267703	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
267704	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
268397	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
268539	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
268552	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
268686	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
268840	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
269450	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
269936	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
270012	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
270049	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
270136	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
270137	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
270138	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
270404	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
270405	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
270406	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
270490	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
270491	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
270515	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
270549	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
270550	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
270697	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
270743	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
270776	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
270787	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
270788	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	400	Y
270793	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
271115	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, Marquis Lake, Newnham Creek, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
271908	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
271971	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
271972	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
271973	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
272031	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
272044	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
272072	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
272073	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
272074	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
272075	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
272418	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
272657	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
272730	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
272731	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
272767	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
273049	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
273069	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
273234	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
274394	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
274405	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
274410	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
274427	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
275125	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
275146	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
275147	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
275202	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
275203	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
275204	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
275205	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
275206	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
275222	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
275265	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
275266	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
275267	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
275673	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
275854	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
275881	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
275882	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
275883	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
275913	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
275928	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
276218	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
276219	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
276483	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
276844	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
277098	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
277099	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
277100	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
277138	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
277155	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
277329	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
277377	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
277597	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
278029	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
278382	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
278383	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
278697	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
279276	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
279277	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
279302	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
279445	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
279446	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
279447	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
279849	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
279850	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
279851	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
280116	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
280627	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
280628	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
280804	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
281184	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Newnham Creek	8/20/2027	200	N
281417	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
282121	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
282122	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
282123	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
282145	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
282568	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
282569	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
282570	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
283115	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
283116	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
283176	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
283272	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
283273	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
283287	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
283304	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
283336	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
283337	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
283338	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
283408	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
283409	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
283574	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
283764	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
283926	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
283927	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
283928	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
284059	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
284152	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
284153	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
284154	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
284190	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
284191	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
284192	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
284588	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
284589	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
284655	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
284796	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
284876	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
284877	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
284910	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
285229	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
285230	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
285728	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
285729	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
286455	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
286589	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
286590	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
286591	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
286676	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
286677	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
286678	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
286731	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
286796	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
287179	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
287416	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
288022	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
288505	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
288568	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
288569	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
288570	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
288815	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
288943	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
289069	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
289340	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
289341	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
289342	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
289467	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
289468	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
289940	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
290182	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
290557	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
290581	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
290582	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
290583	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
290584	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
290757	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	200	N
290928	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
290929	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
290930	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
291334	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
291352	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
291392	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
291398	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
291431	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
291479	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
291490	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
291494	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
291495	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
292116	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
292117	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
292369	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
292925	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
292926	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
292990	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
293194	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
293195	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
293196	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
293218	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
293388	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	400	Y
293483	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
293594	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
293595	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
293622	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
293623	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
293668	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
294043	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
294691	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
294727	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
294742	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
294790	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
294812	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
295057	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
295058	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
295218	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
295219	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2026	400	N
295309	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
295319	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
295320	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
295450	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
295566	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
295567	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
296035	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
296036	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
296037	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
296604	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
296663	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
297203	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
297211	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
297844	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
297894	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
297896	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	400	Y
297969	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
297970	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
297971	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
297972	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
298050	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
298556	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
298557	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
298700	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
299321	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
299322	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
299323	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
299504	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
299530	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
299531	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
299819	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
299950	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
300016	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
300040	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
300120	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
300351	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
300477	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
300492	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
300575	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
300614	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
300618	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
300619	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
300634	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
300635	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
300831	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
300832	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
300851	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
300867	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
300868	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
300869	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
300870	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
300987	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
301006	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
301007	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
301310	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
301311	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
301455	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
301500	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
301837	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
301897	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	N
301920	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
301922	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/31/2027	400	N
301923	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
302115	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
302325	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
302739	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
303008	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
303100	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
303245	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
303279	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
303451	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
303452	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
303544	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
304098	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
304104	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
304105	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
304290	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
304291	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
304315	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
304744	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
304847	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
305059	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
305060	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
305087	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
305088	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
305109	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
305110	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
305111	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
305228	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
305336	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
305337	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
305338	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
305665	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
305680	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
305681	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
305717	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
305718	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
305719	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
305968	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
306083	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
306472	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
306494	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
306878	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
306914	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
306927	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
307162	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
307317	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
307318	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
307411	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
307419	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
307695	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
307696	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
307753	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
307754	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
307755	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
307756	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
307771	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
307807	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
307808	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
308204	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
308205	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
308238	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
308524	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
308646	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
308647	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
308775	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
309056	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
309057	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
309064	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
309065	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
309066	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
309126	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
309306	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
309307	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
309308	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
309357	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
309421	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
309422	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
309436	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
309941	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
309965	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
310121	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
310123	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	200	N
310124	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
310125	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
310126	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
310273	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
310274	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
310341	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
310350	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
310890	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
310984	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
311524	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
311525	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
311601	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
311718	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
311719	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
311841	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
311909	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
312373	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
312412	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
312413	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
312414	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
312476	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
312504	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
312941	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
312960	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
313012	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
313013	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
313014	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
313275	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
313318	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
313319	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
313441	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
313578	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
313635	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
313919	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
313920	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
313972	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
314216	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
314217	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
314218	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
314219	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
314453	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
314484	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
314485	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
314486	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
314552	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
314861	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
314920	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
314996	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
314997	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
314998	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
314999	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
315209	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
315255	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
315388	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
315428	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
315457	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
315749	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
315761	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
315762	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
315834	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
315836	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
316161	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
316162	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
316166	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
316167	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
316168	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
316991	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
316992	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
317176	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
317188	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y
317189	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	400	Y
317264	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
317265	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
317266	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
317267	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
317483	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Marquis Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
317513	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
317514	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
317515	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
317516	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
317653	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
317805	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
317880	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
317881	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
317891	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
317893	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	200	Y
318100	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
318144	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
318145	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
318634	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
318635	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
318652	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
318653	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
318654	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
318655	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	N
318942	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
318943	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
319170	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
319300	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
319301	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
319440	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
319669	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
319702	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
319703	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
319715	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
320098	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
320099	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
320100	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
320158	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
320209	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
320259	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
320439	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
320440	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
320502	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
320757	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/3/2027	400	N
320758	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
320805	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
320882	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
321364	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
321365	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
321460	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
321497	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
321836	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
321837	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
321845	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
321846	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
321847	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
322027	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
322028	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
322029	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
322273	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
322296	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
322466	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
322467	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
322468	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
322469	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
322470	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
322473	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
322495	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
322616	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
323786	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
323894	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
323895	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
323896	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
324253	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
324297	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
324505	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
324617	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
324618	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
324619	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
324732	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
324863	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
324988	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
325084	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
325272	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
325495	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
325496	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
325635	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
326010	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
326011	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
326029	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
326678	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
326679	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
326736	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
327106	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
327151	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	400	N
327163	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
327180	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
327306	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
327311	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
327312	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
327608	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
328008	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
328052	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
328432	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
328474	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
328486	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
328613	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
328614	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
328615	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
329370	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
329408	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
329856	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
330068	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
330070	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
330071	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
330072	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	200	Y
330073	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
330074	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
330075	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
330301	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
330382	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
330383	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
330384	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
330439	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
330547	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
330641	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
330642	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
330710	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	400	Y
330714	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
330715	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
330732	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	200	Y
330735	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
330739	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
330740	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
330741	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
330983	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
330984	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
331044	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
331447	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
331448	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
331451	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
331452	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
331537	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	200	Y
331556	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
331698	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
331699	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
331703	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
331885	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
331892	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
331999	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
332350	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
332351	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
332463	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
332464	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
332480	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
332481	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	200	Y
332488	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	9/18/2027	200	Y

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
332567	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	200	N
332568	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
332621	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
332667	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	7/12/2027	400	Y
332848	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/13/2027	400	Y
332868	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
332885	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
333006	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
333007	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
333067	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
333207	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
333258	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
333418	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
333419	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
333622	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
334475	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
334476	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
334477	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
334518	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
334644	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
335025	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
335026	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
335105	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
335185	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
335186	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
335536	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
335537	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	200	N
335546	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	400	N
335547	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
335703	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
335704	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
335705	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
335886	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
335887	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
335888	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
335896	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
335898	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
335899	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
336098	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
336265	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
336639	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
336942	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/9/2027	400	N
336988	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
336989	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake, Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N

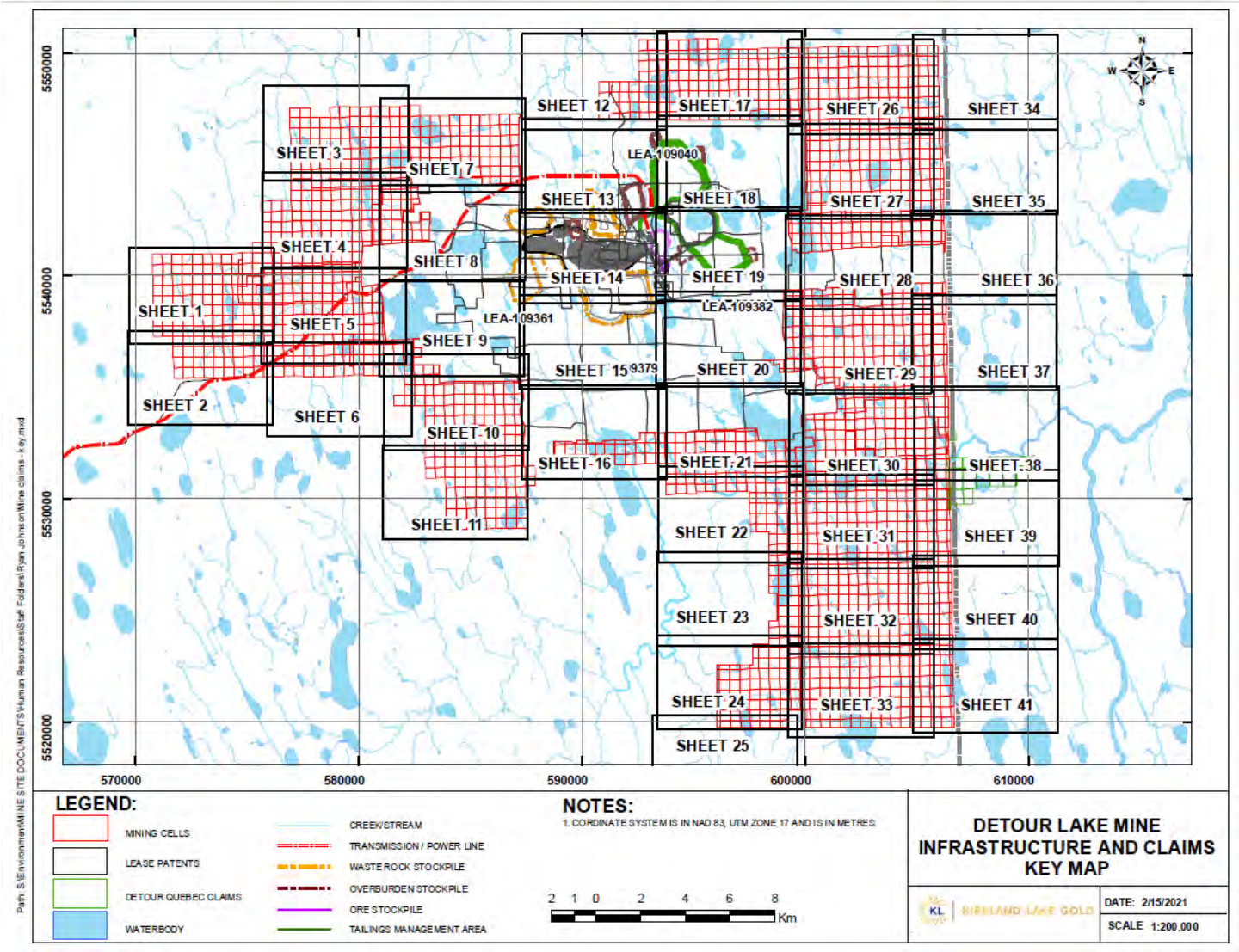
Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
337180	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	10/14/2027	400	Y
337192	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	400	N
337493	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
337894	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
337895	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
337896	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
338235	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
338236	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
338238	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	9/22/2027	200	N
338240	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake, Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
338241	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
338242	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
338258	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	400	N
338259	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	10/25/2027	200	N
338318	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
338319	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
338320	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
338369	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
338370	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
338371	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
338372	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
339028	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

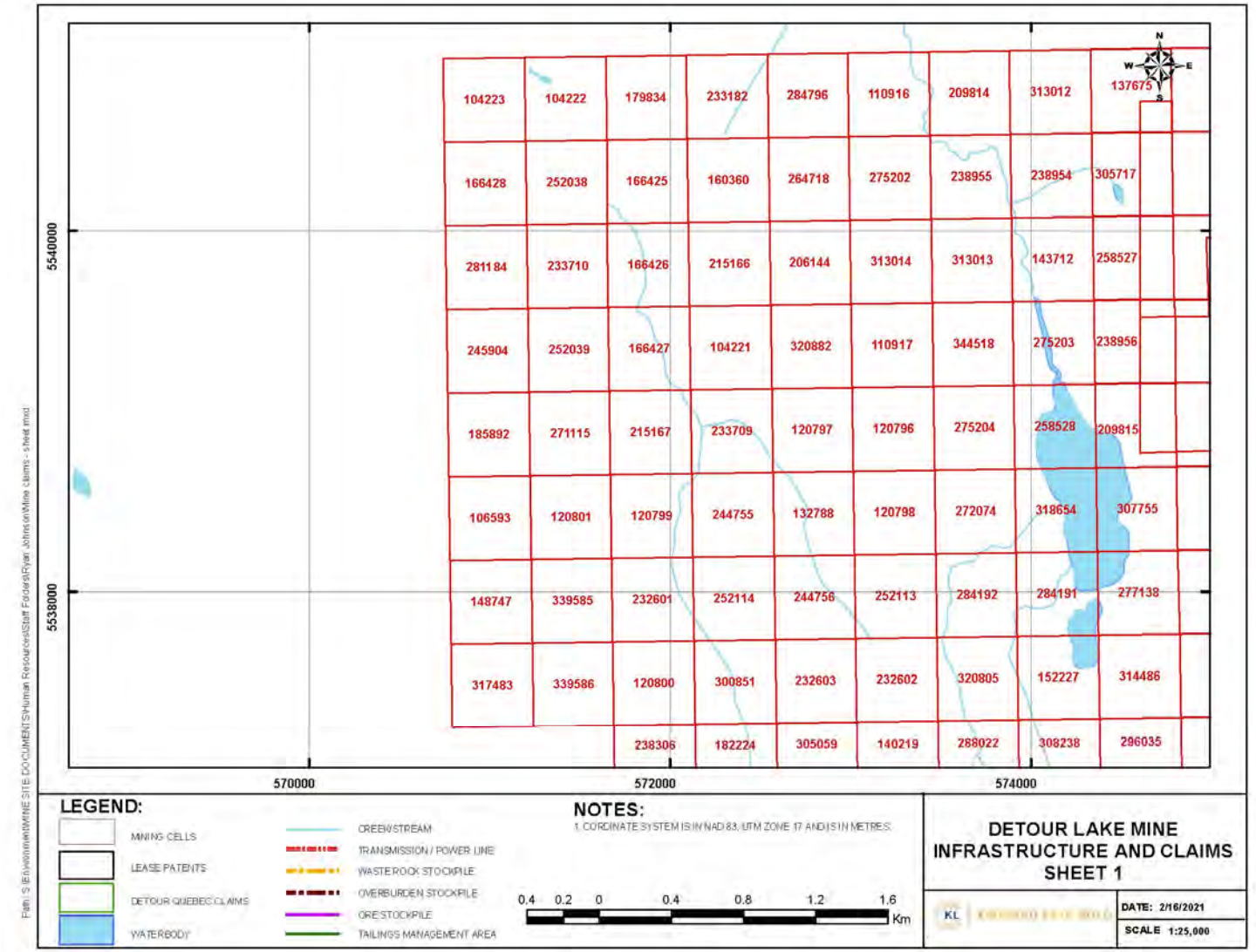
Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
339248	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
339252	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
339253	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
339506	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
339585	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, Marquis Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
339586	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, Marquis Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
339606	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
339607	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	200	N
339724	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
339725	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
339736	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	400	N
339832	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
339833	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
339839	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
339840	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	200	Y
340975	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	9/8/2027	200	N
341037	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	4/19/2027	400	N
341632	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	6/3/2027	400	N
341706	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	5/8/2027	200	N
341784	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
342163	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
342226	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	400	N

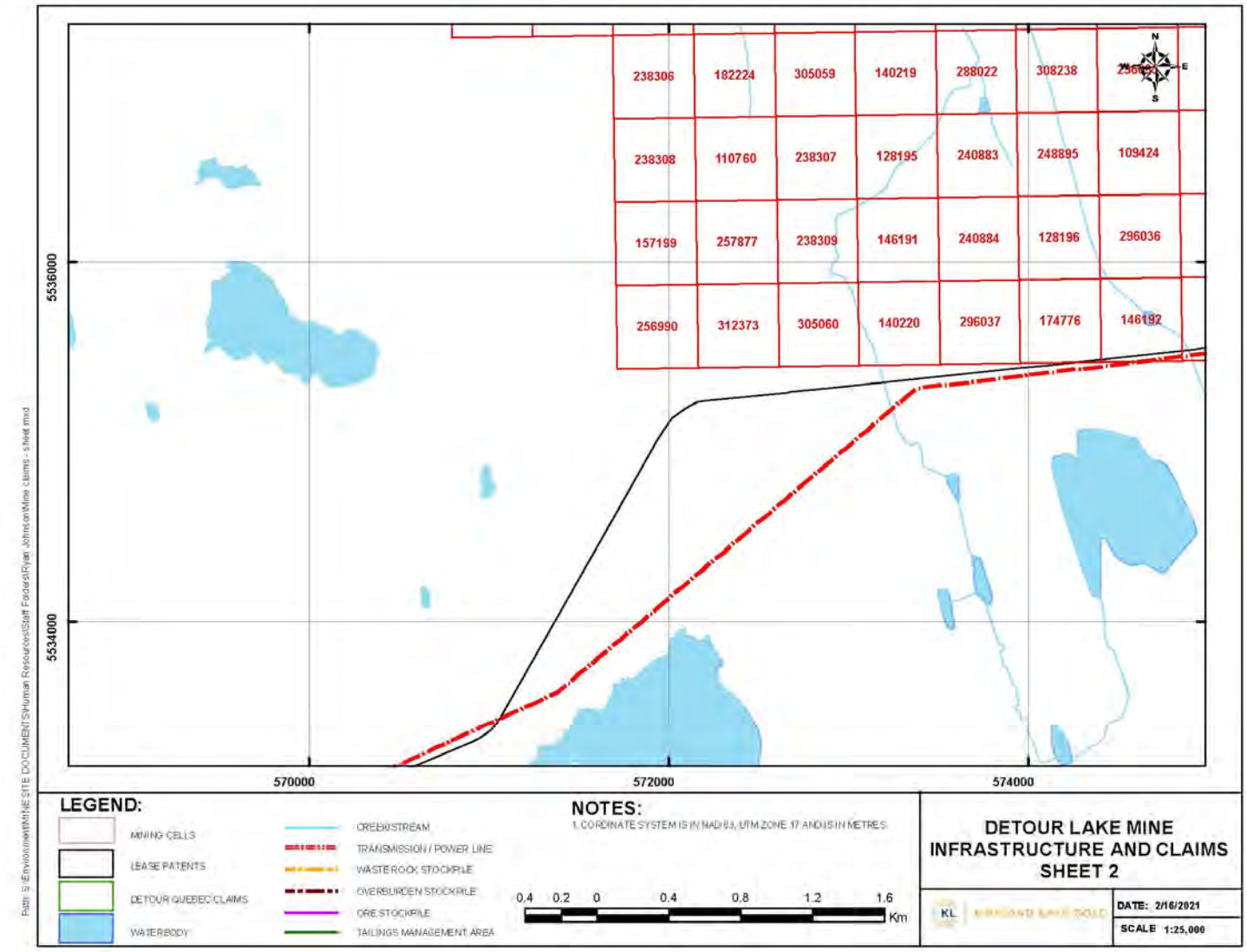
Claim Number	Claim Type	Owner Name and % Interest	Township	Anniversary Date	Work Required	Royalty Y/N
342275	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
342352	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
342360	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
342361	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
342833	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	8/8/2027	400	N
342998	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	3/3/2027	200	N
343072	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Atkinson Lake	4/19/2027	200	N
343184	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	3/11/2027	200	N
343468	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y
343593	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Sunday Lake	4/26/2027	400	N
344412	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	4/23/2027	400	Y
344518	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	West of Sunday Lake	8/20/2027	400	N
344892	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake	3/15/2027	400	Y
345379	SCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Lower Detour Lake	2/24/2027	400	N
345533	BCMC	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. 100%	Hopper Lake, West of Sunday Lake	5/28/2027	200	Y

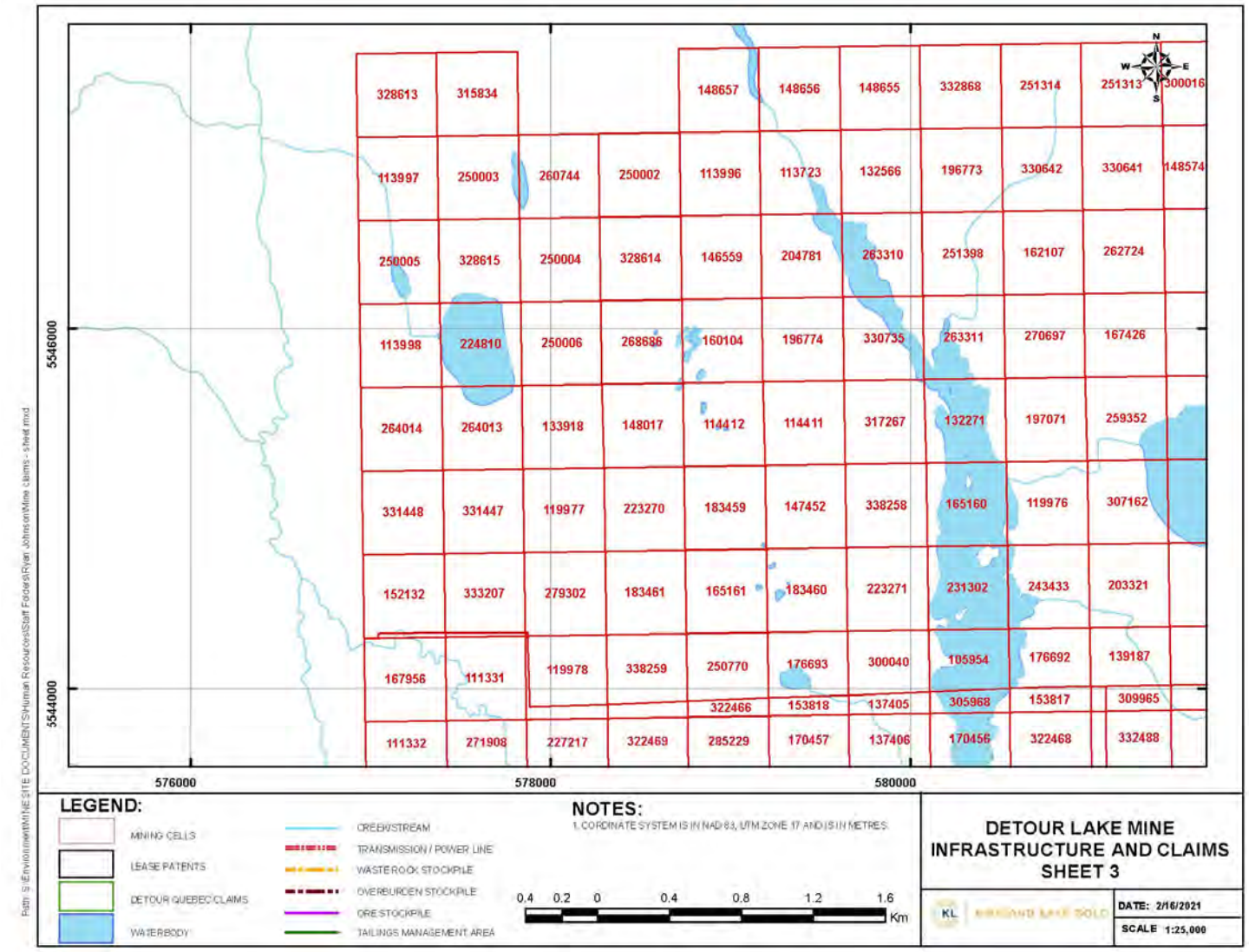
Note: SCMC: single cell mining claim. BCMC: boundary cell mining claim. Effective February 8, 2022, Agnico Eagle acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Kirkland Lake Gold, resulting in Kirkland Lake Gold becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Agnico Eagle. Effective January 1, 2024, Agnico Eagle and Kirkland Lake Gold amalgamated, with the resulting entity continuing under the name Agnico Eagle. Agnico Eagle has a 100% interest in the Project.

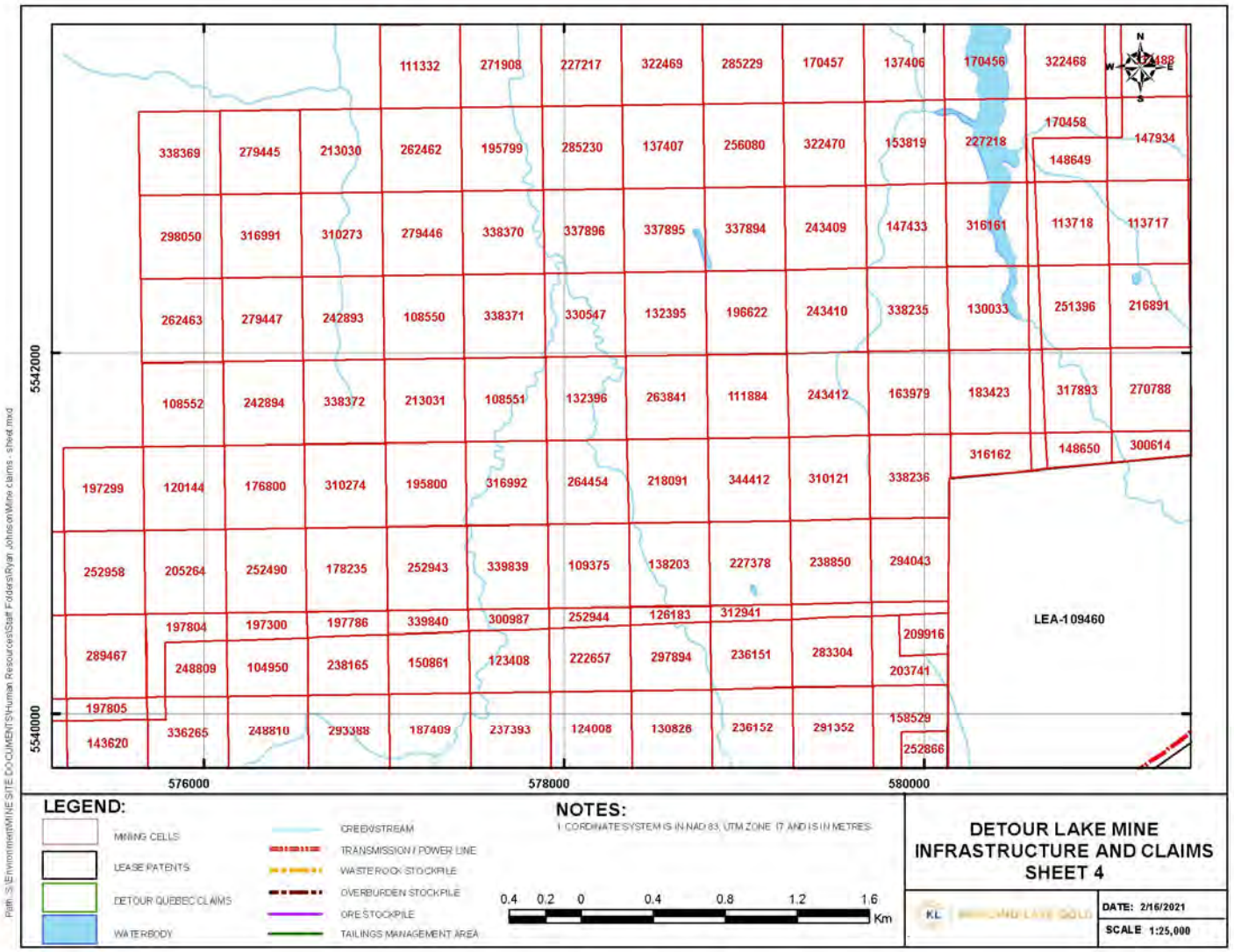
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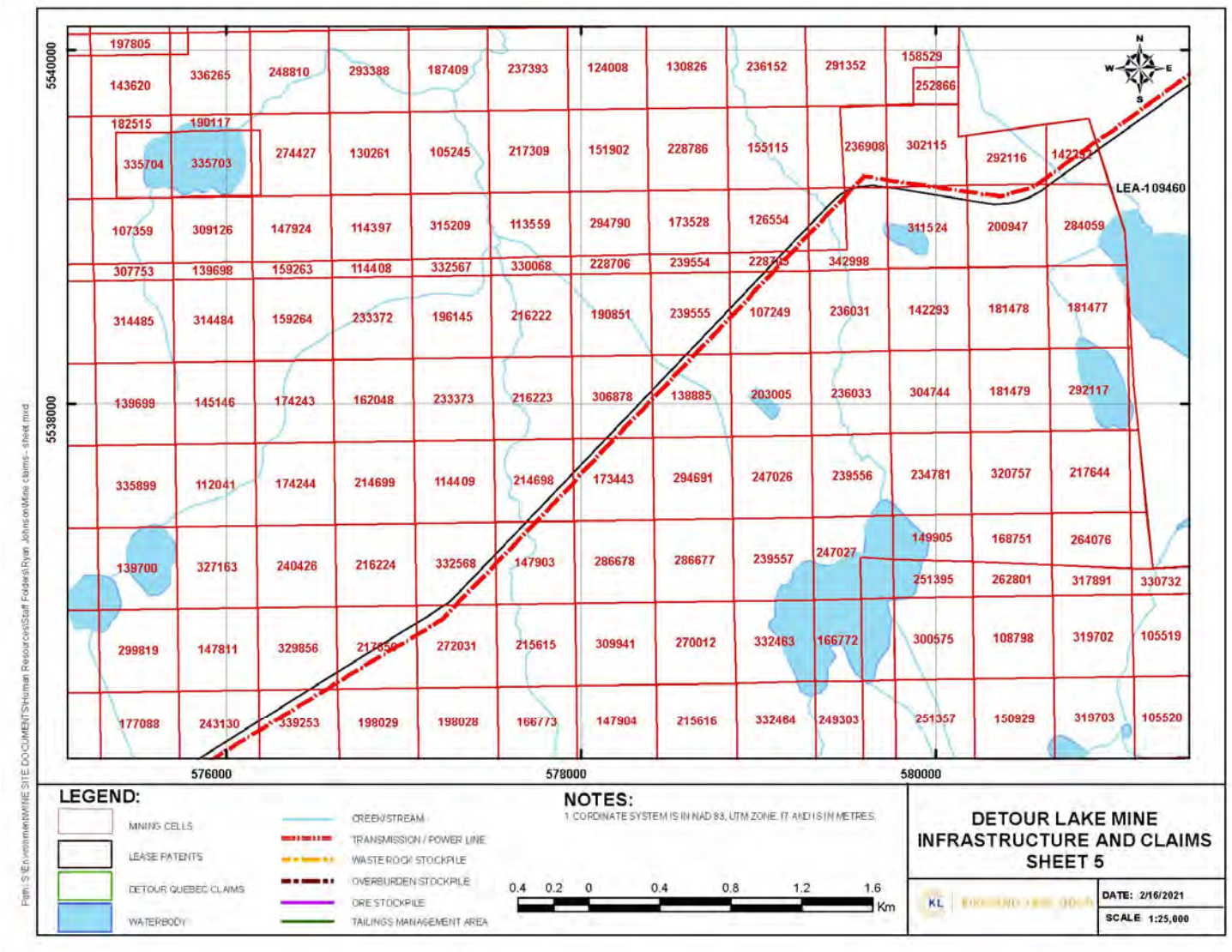

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WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
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KEY MAP
KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
DATE: 2/15/2021
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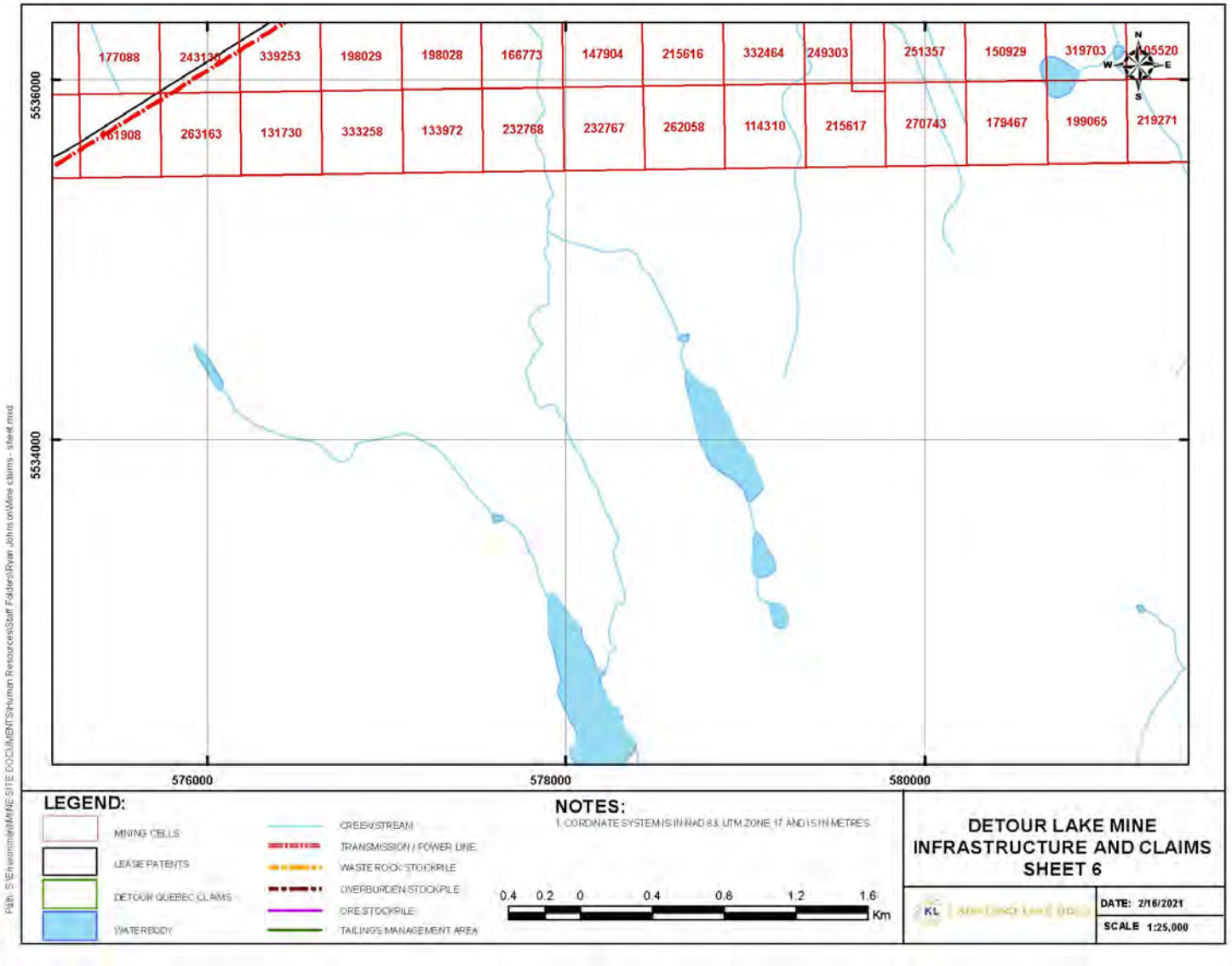

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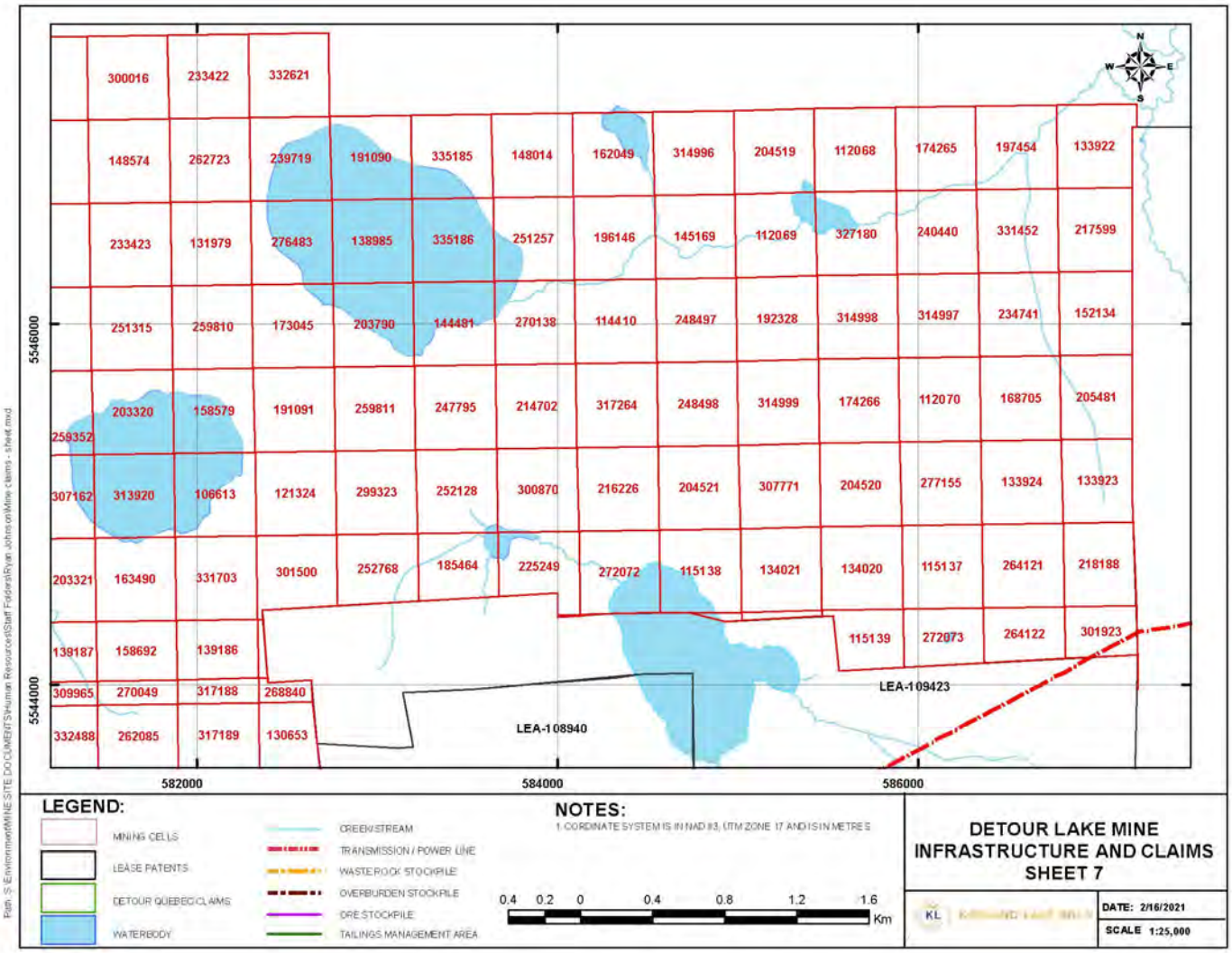

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INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
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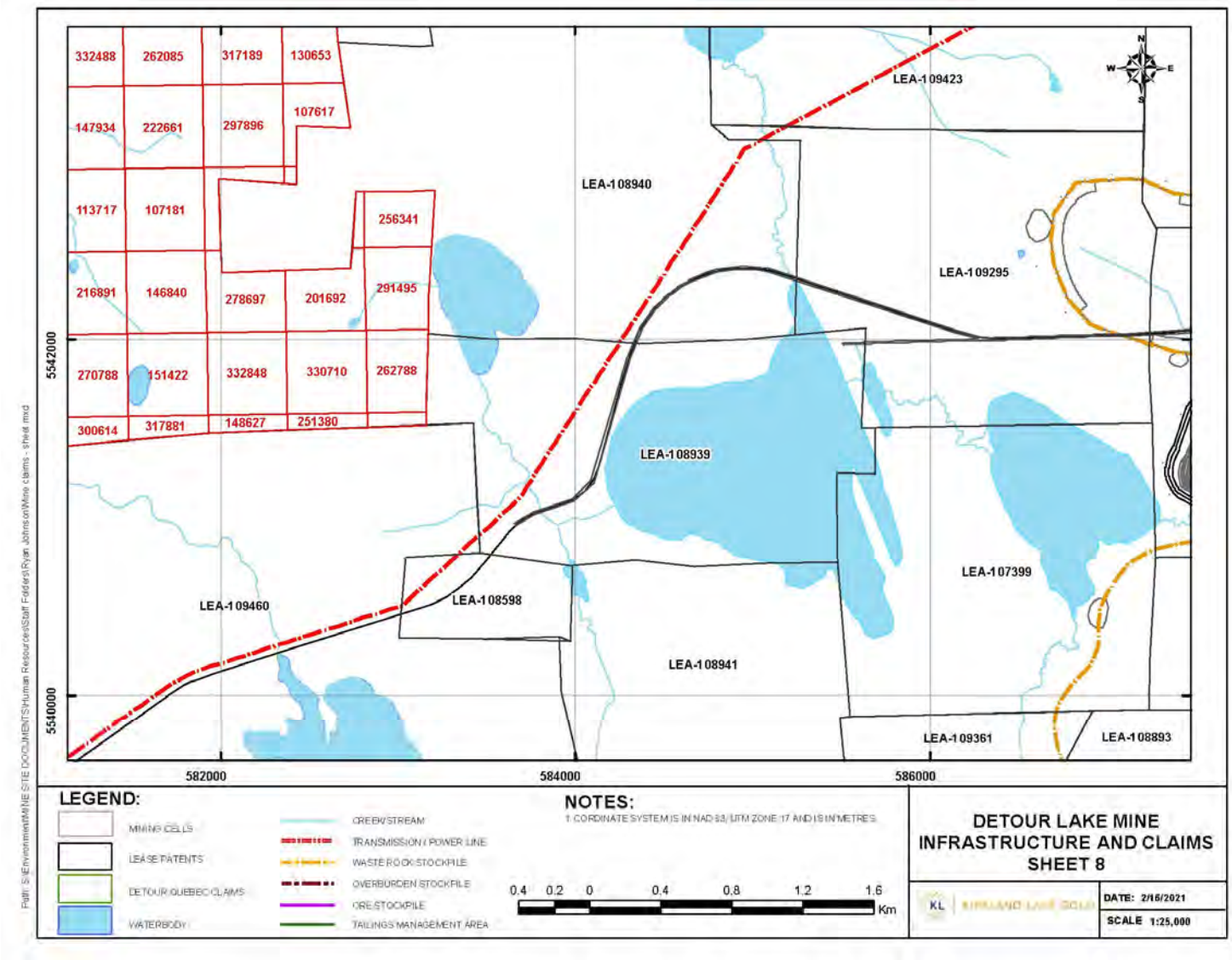

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INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
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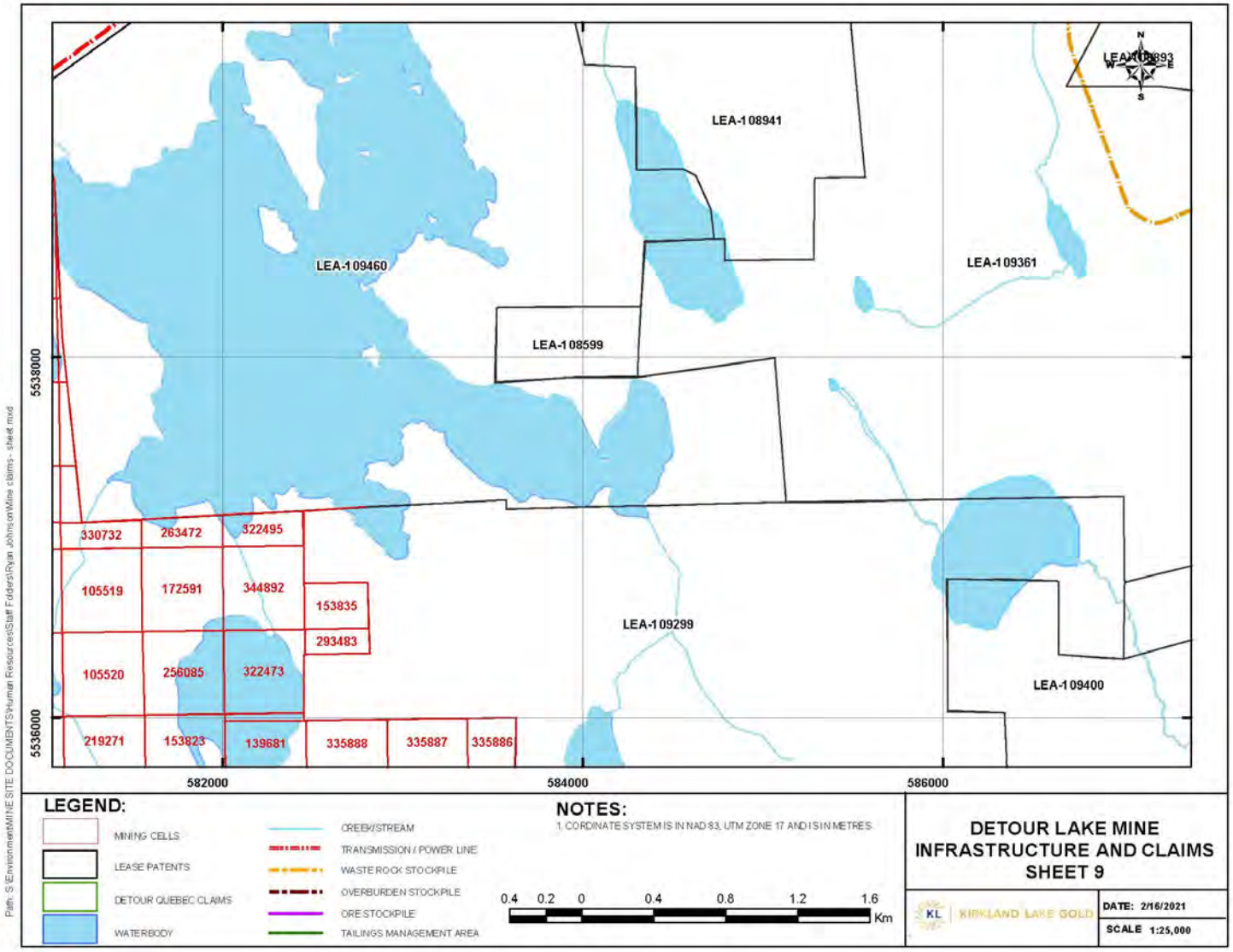

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INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
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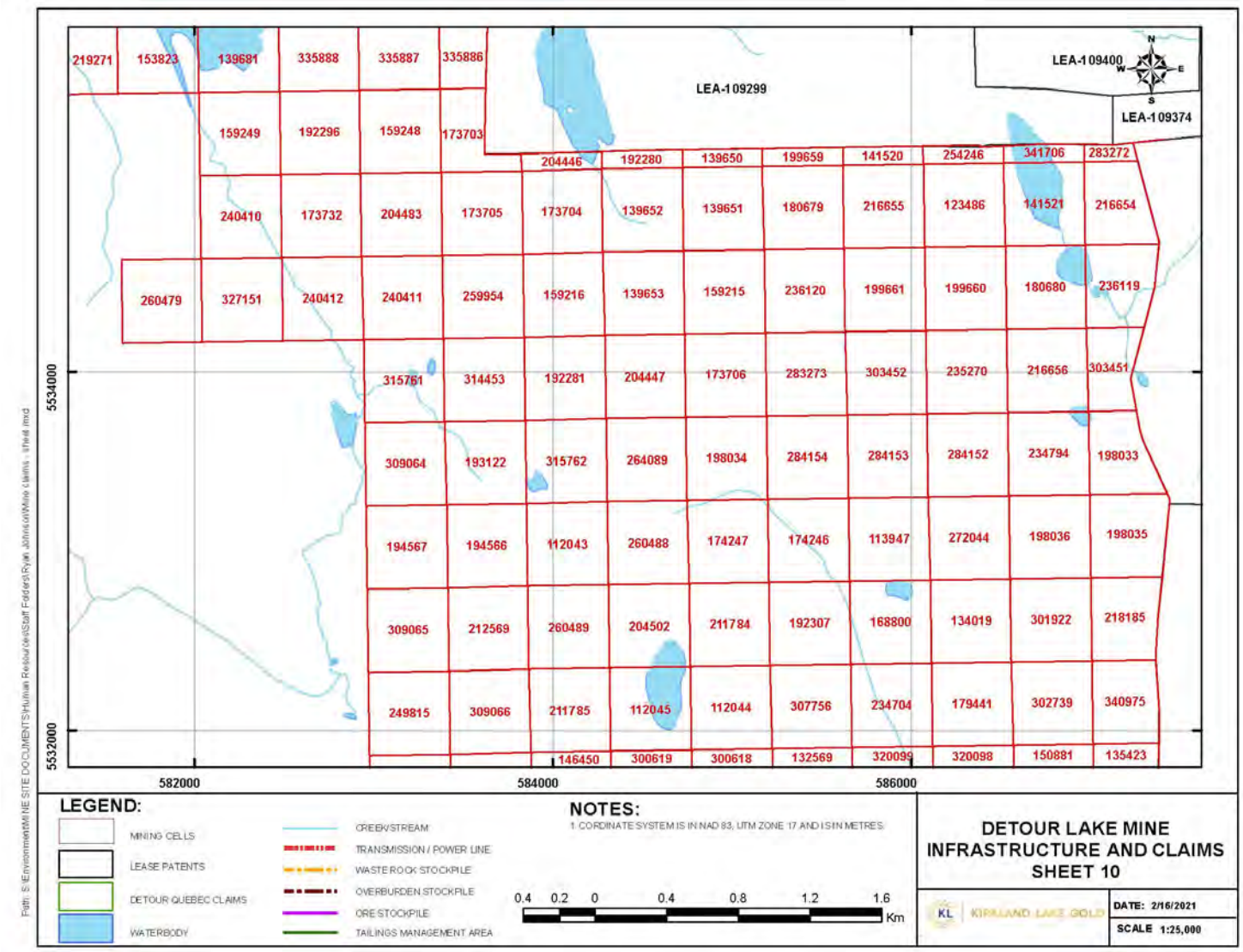

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DETOUR LAKE MINE
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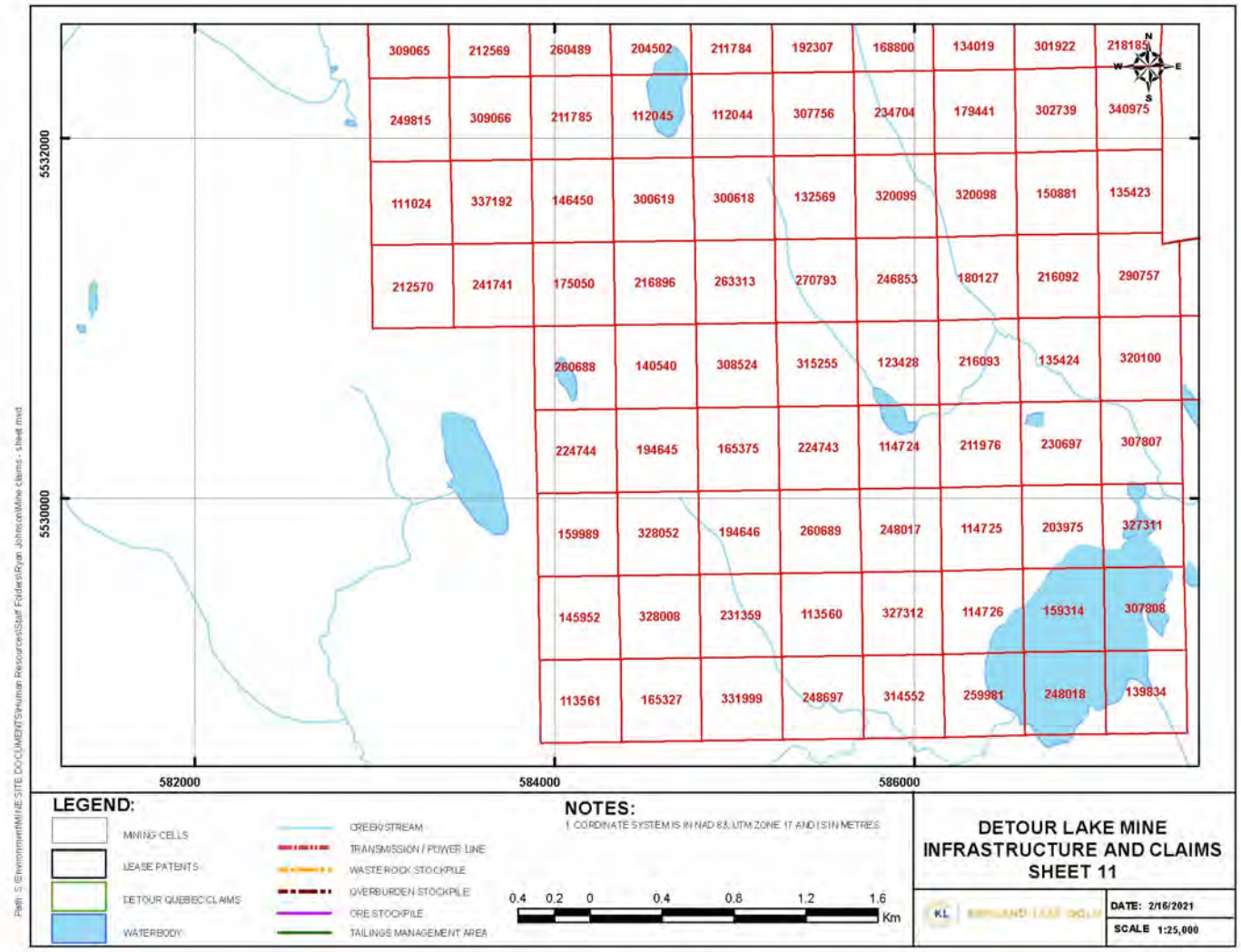

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DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
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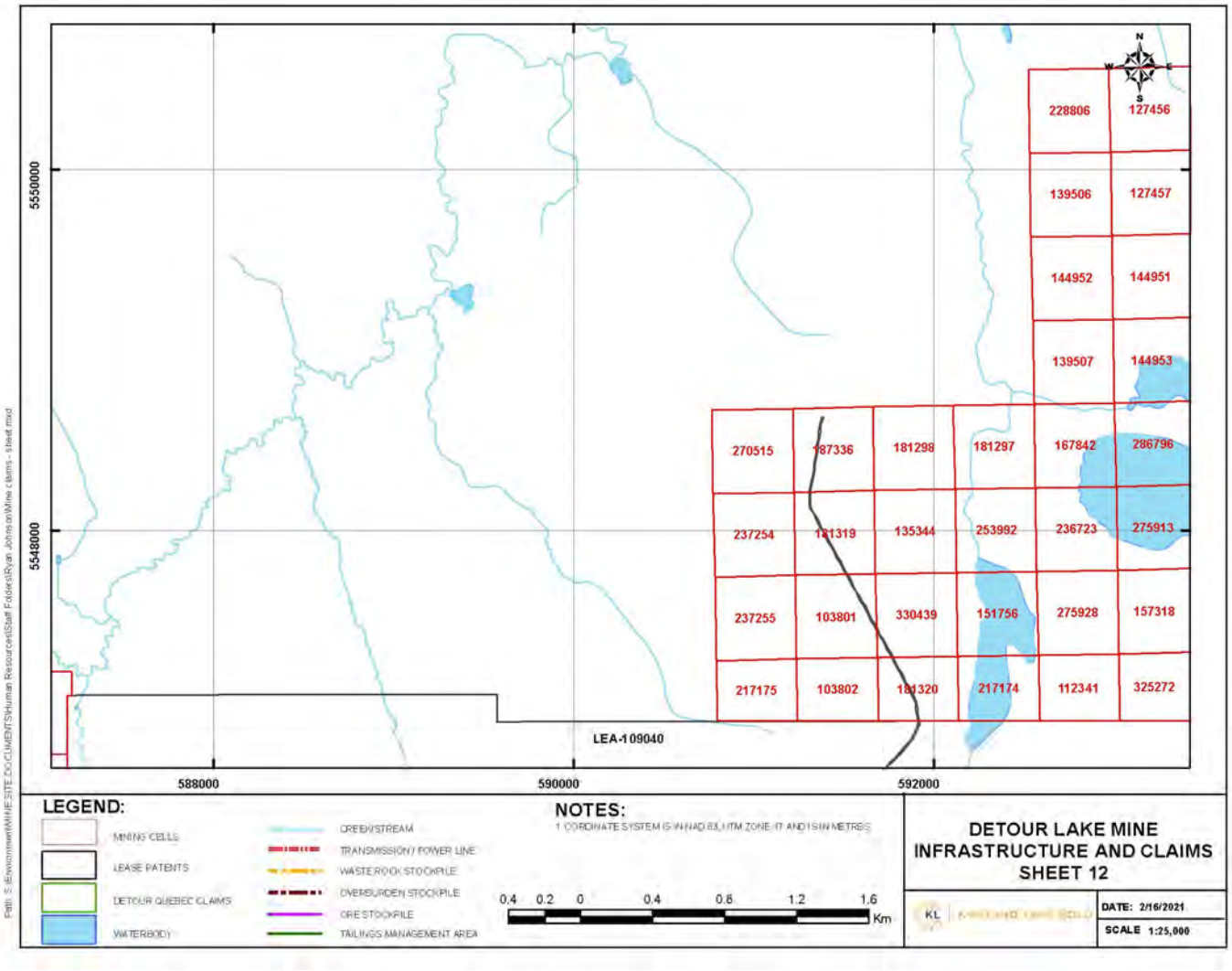

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DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
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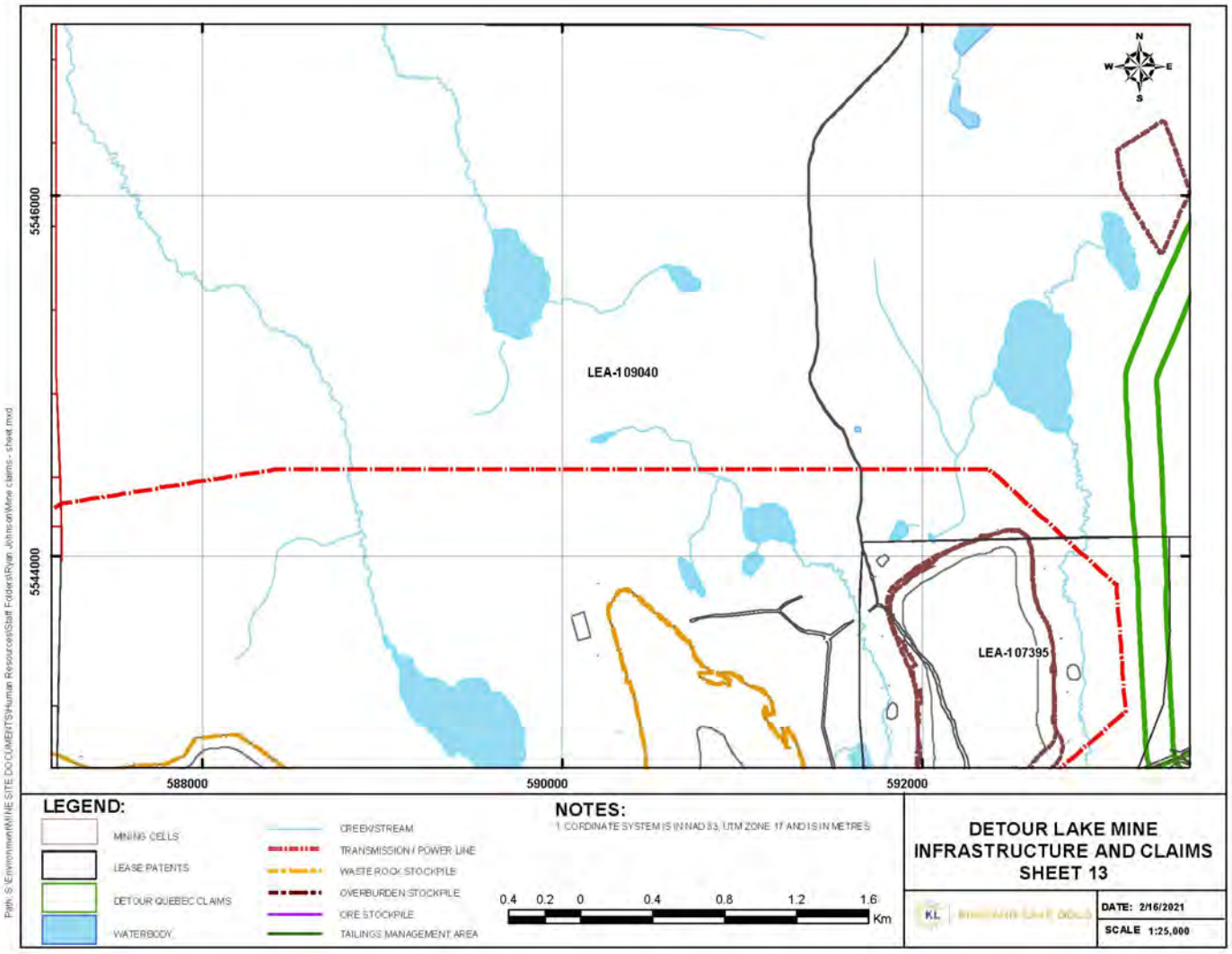

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DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
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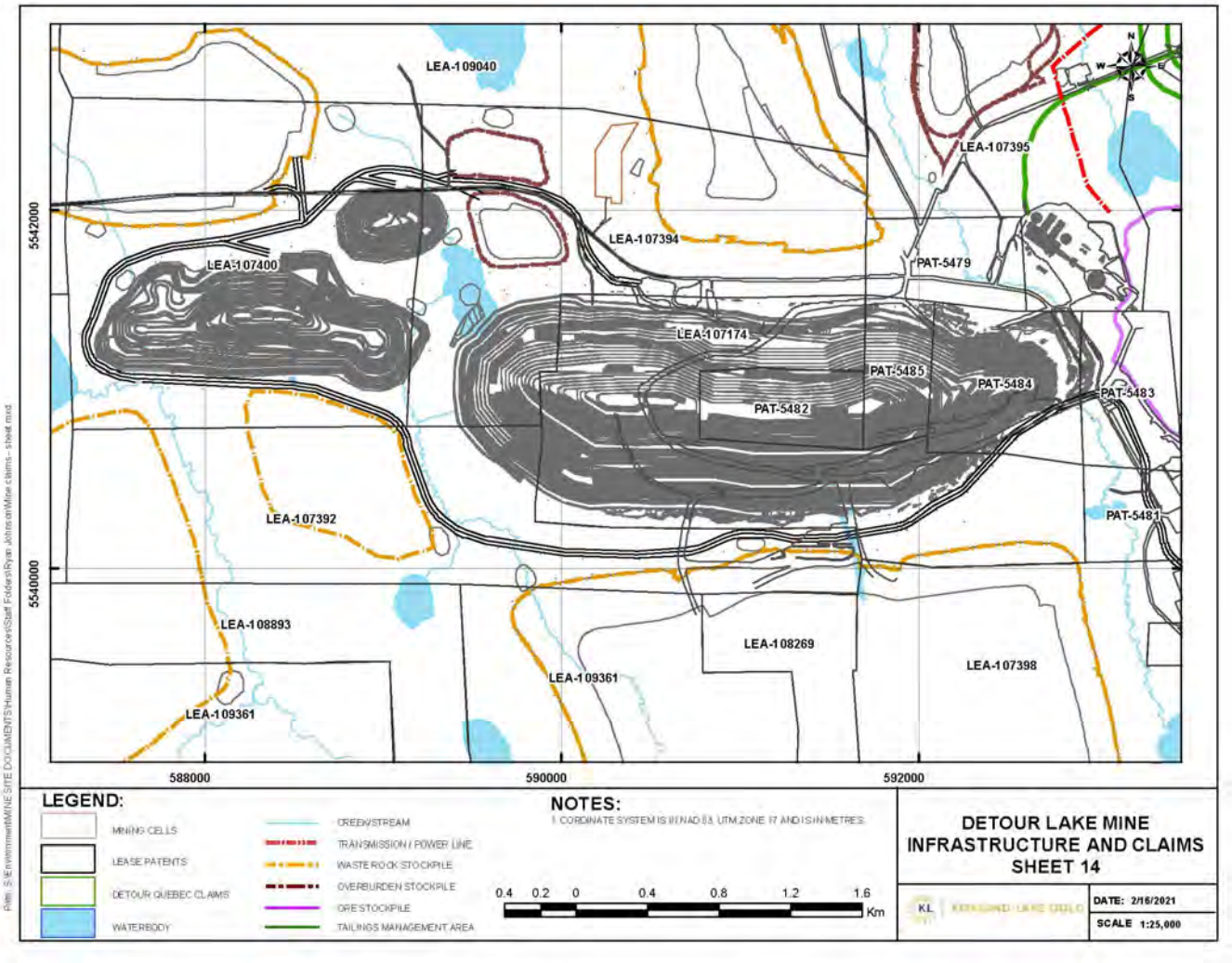

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DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 9
KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
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INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
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KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
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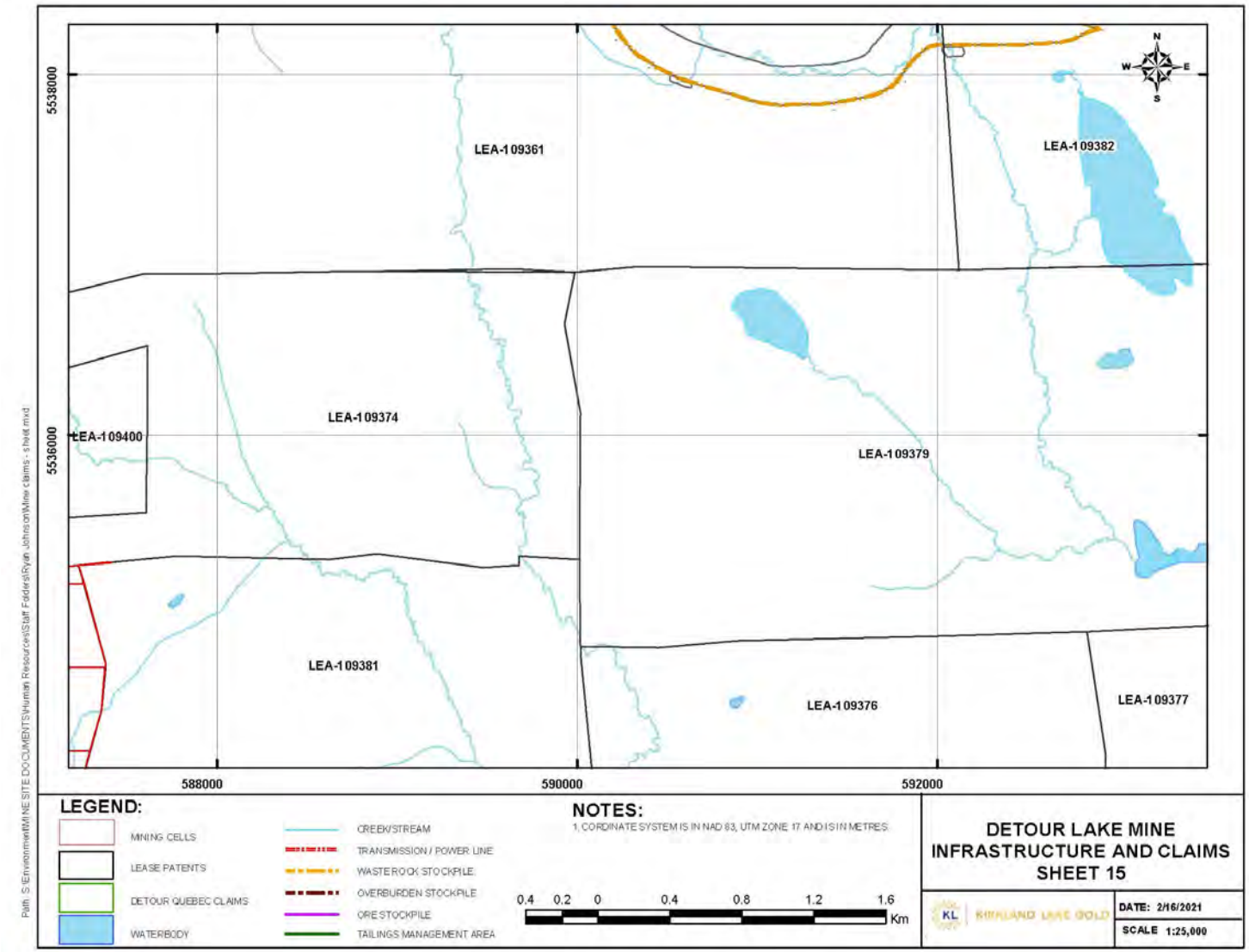

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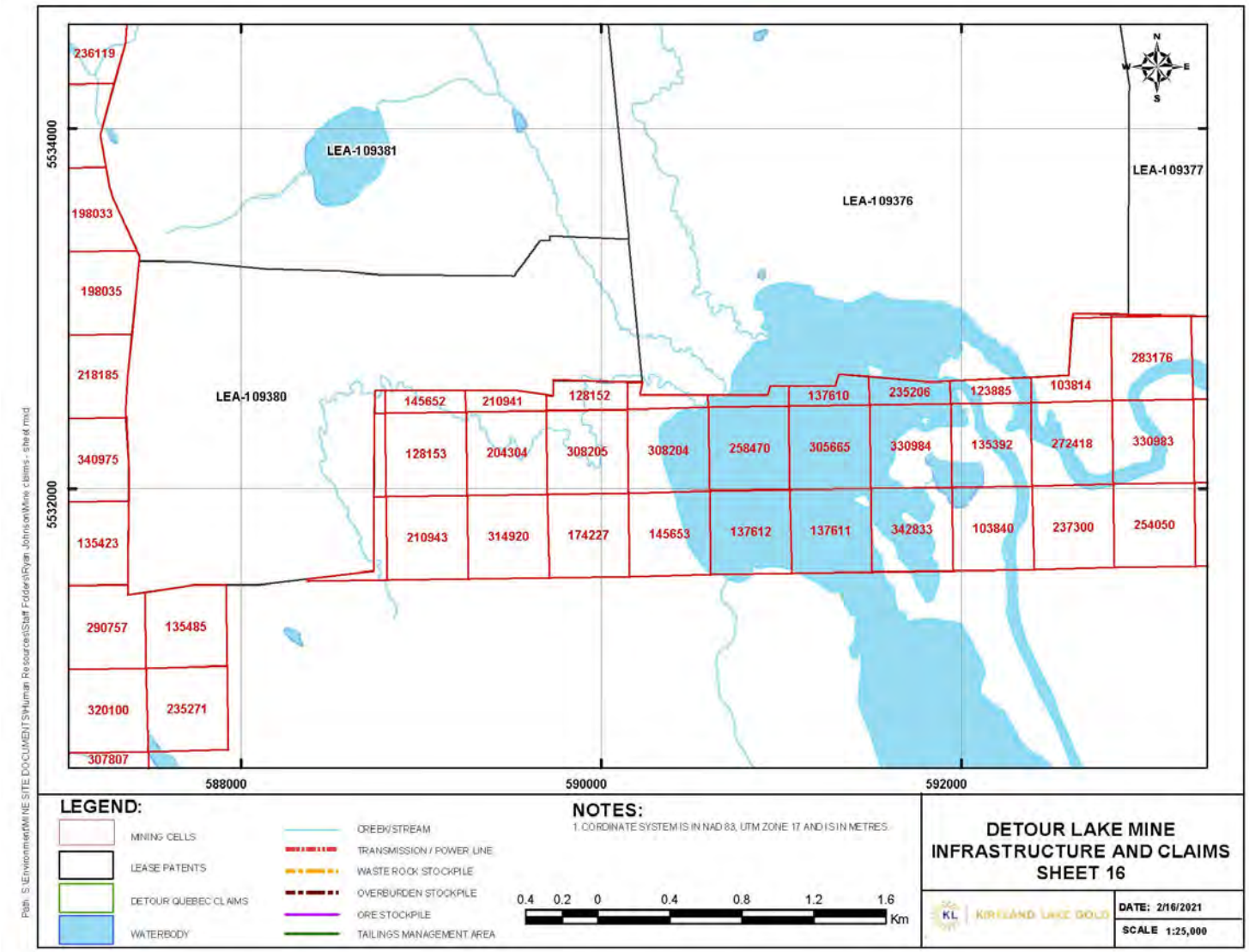

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LEA-109040
5550000
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N
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1 COORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
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DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 12
DATE: 2/16/2021
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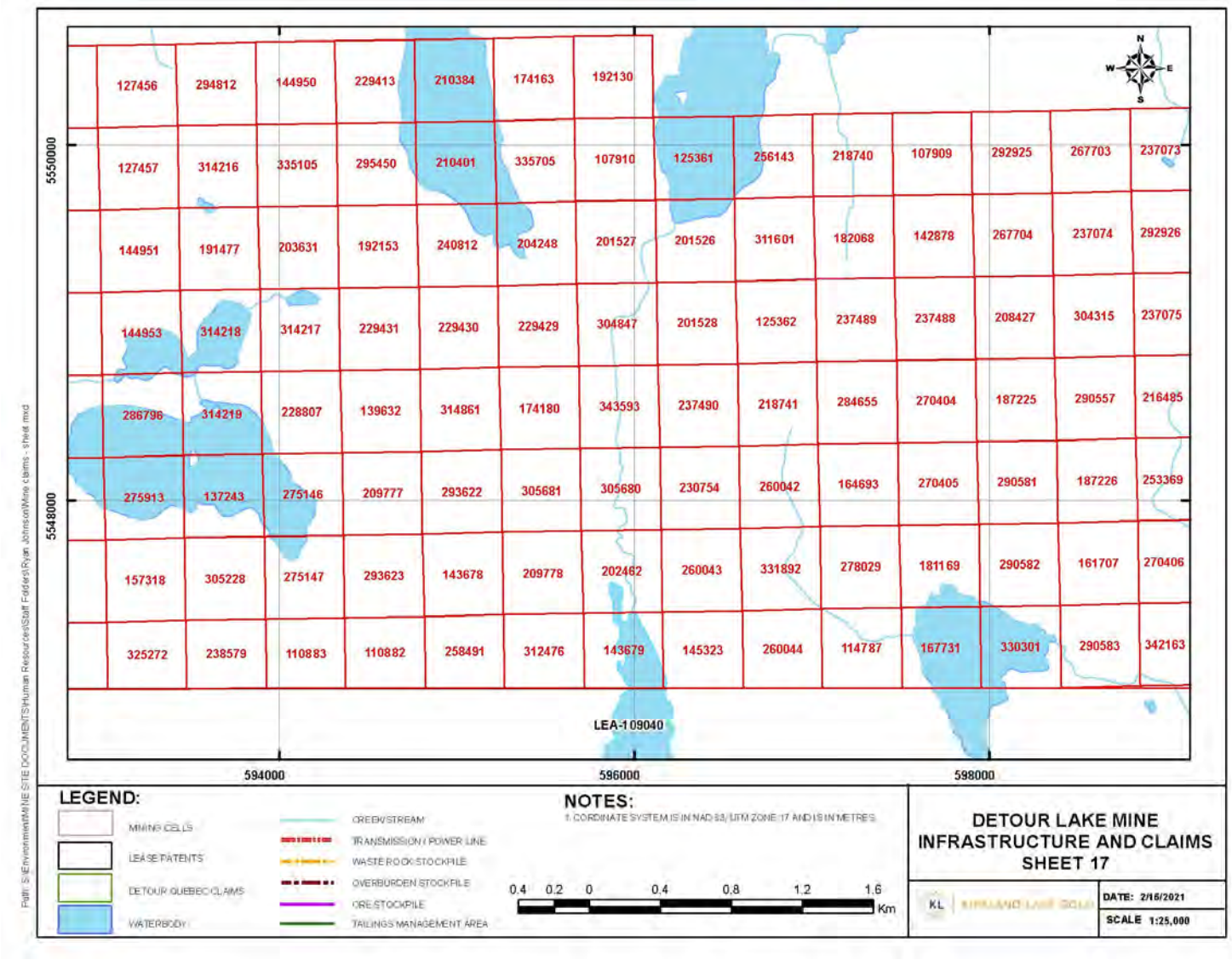

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LEA-109040
LEA-107395
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 13
DATE: 2/16/2021
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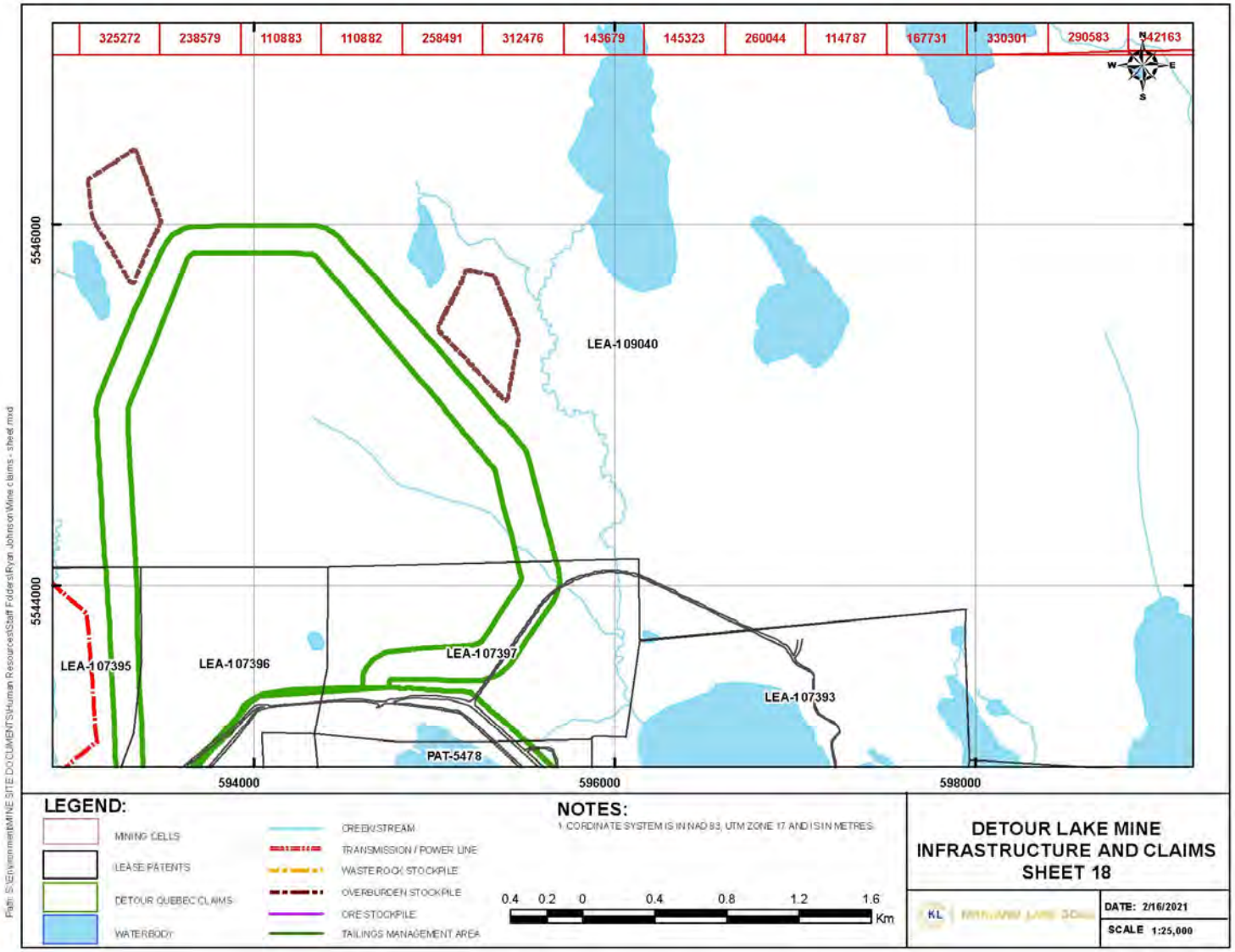


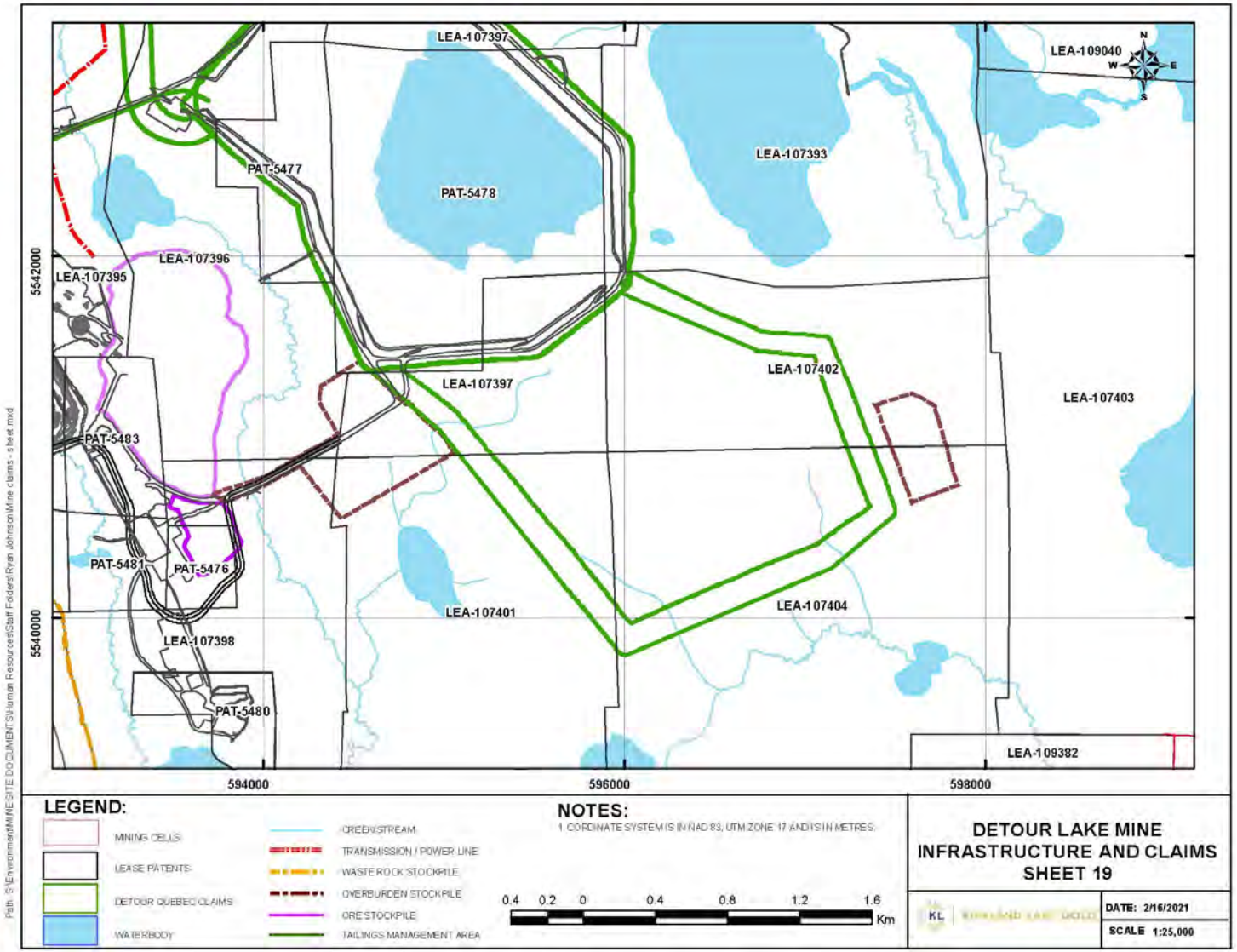
Note: LEA-107174 as labelled on this plan has had a name change to LEA-109966

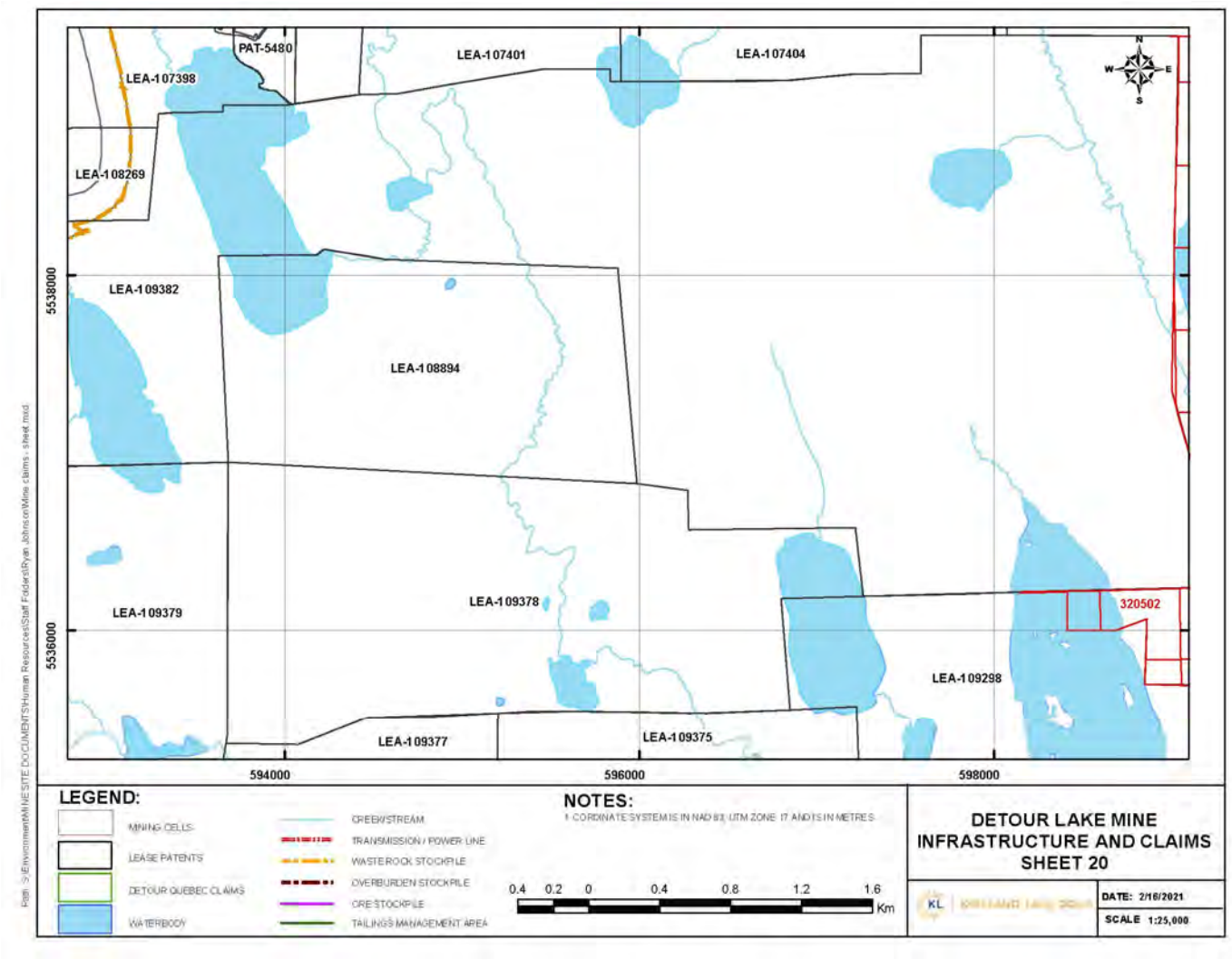

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LEA-109381
LEA-109376
LEA-109377
LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 15
KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
DATE: 2/16/2021
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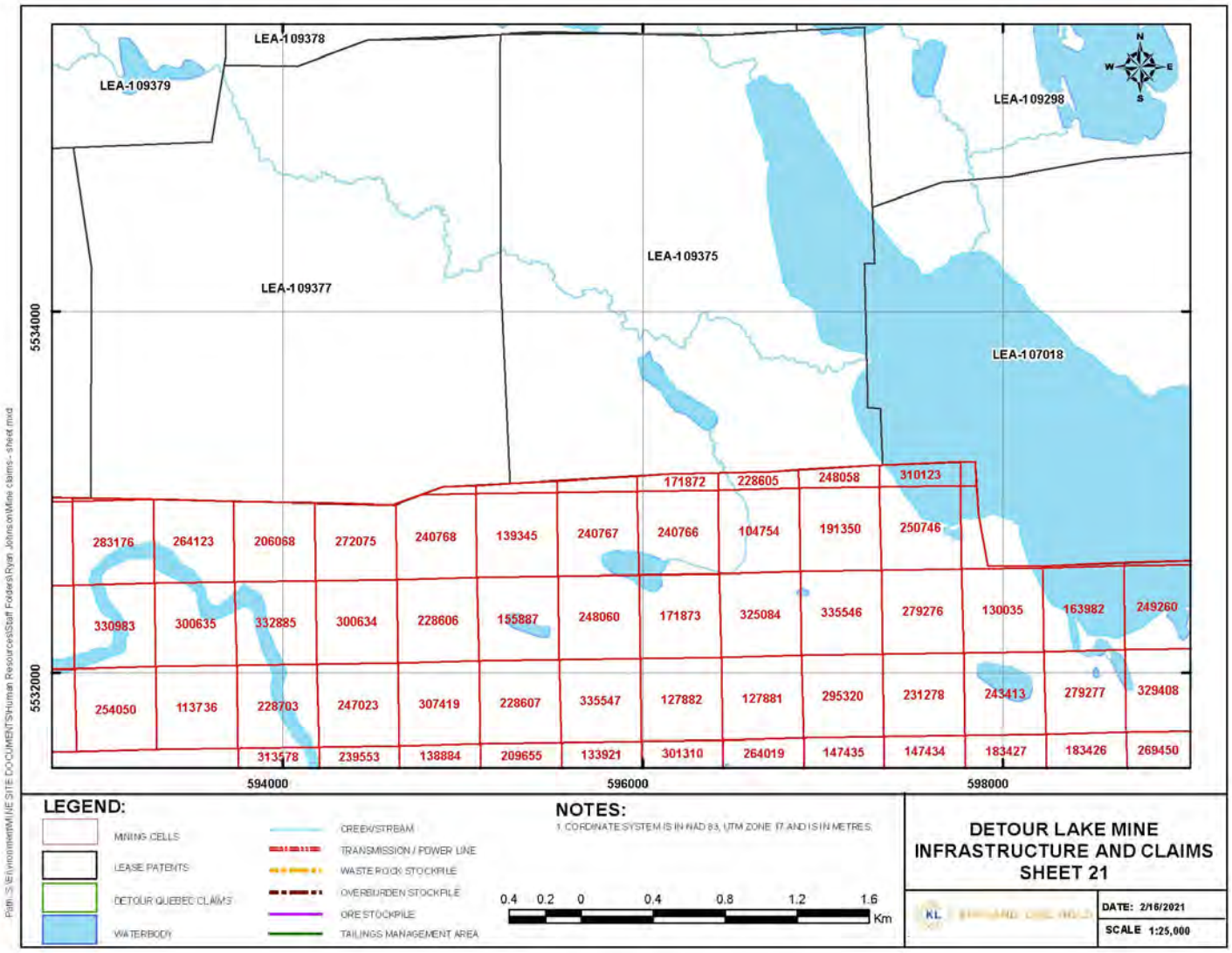

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 16
KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
DATE: 2/16/2021
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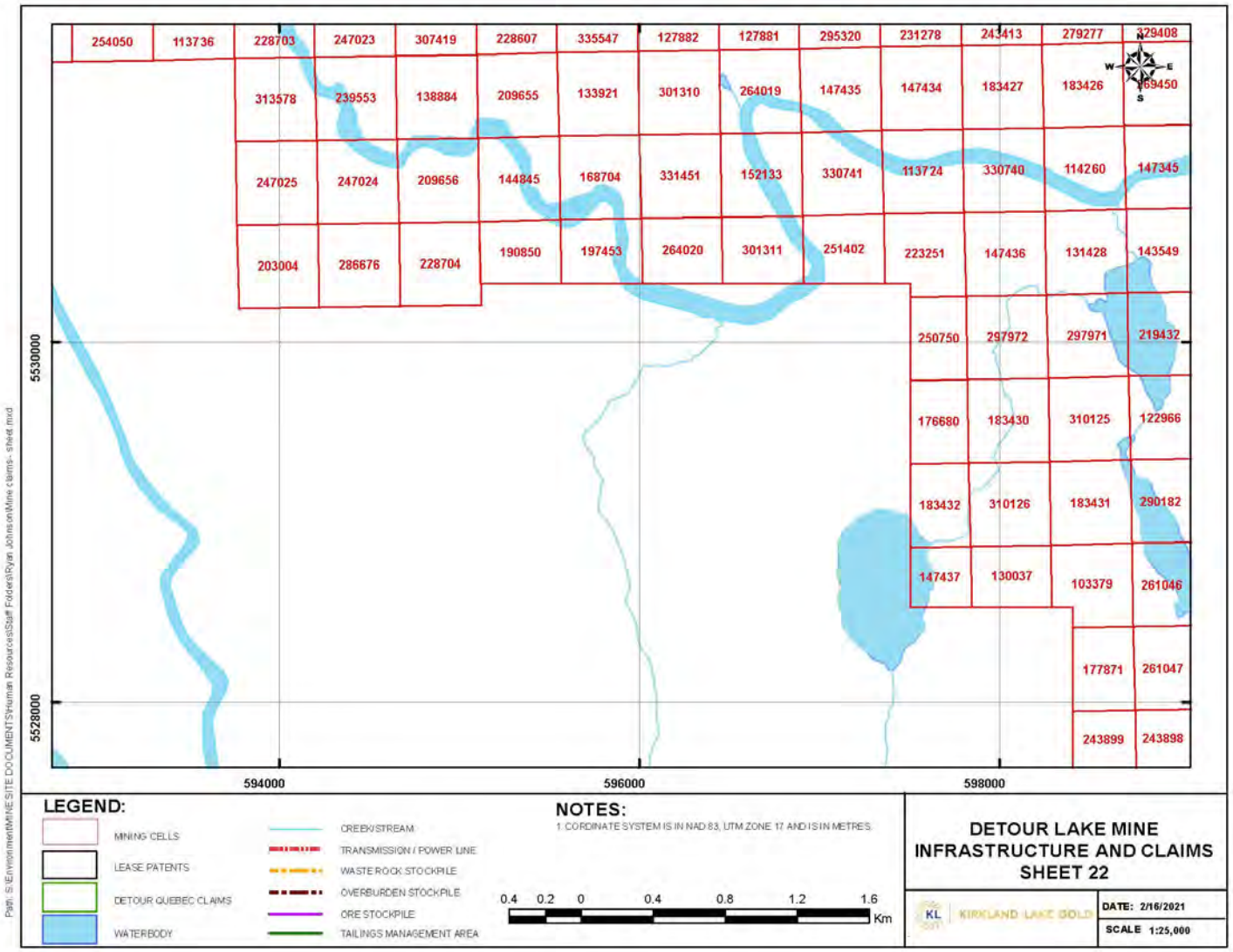

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83 / UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 17
DATE: 2/16/2021
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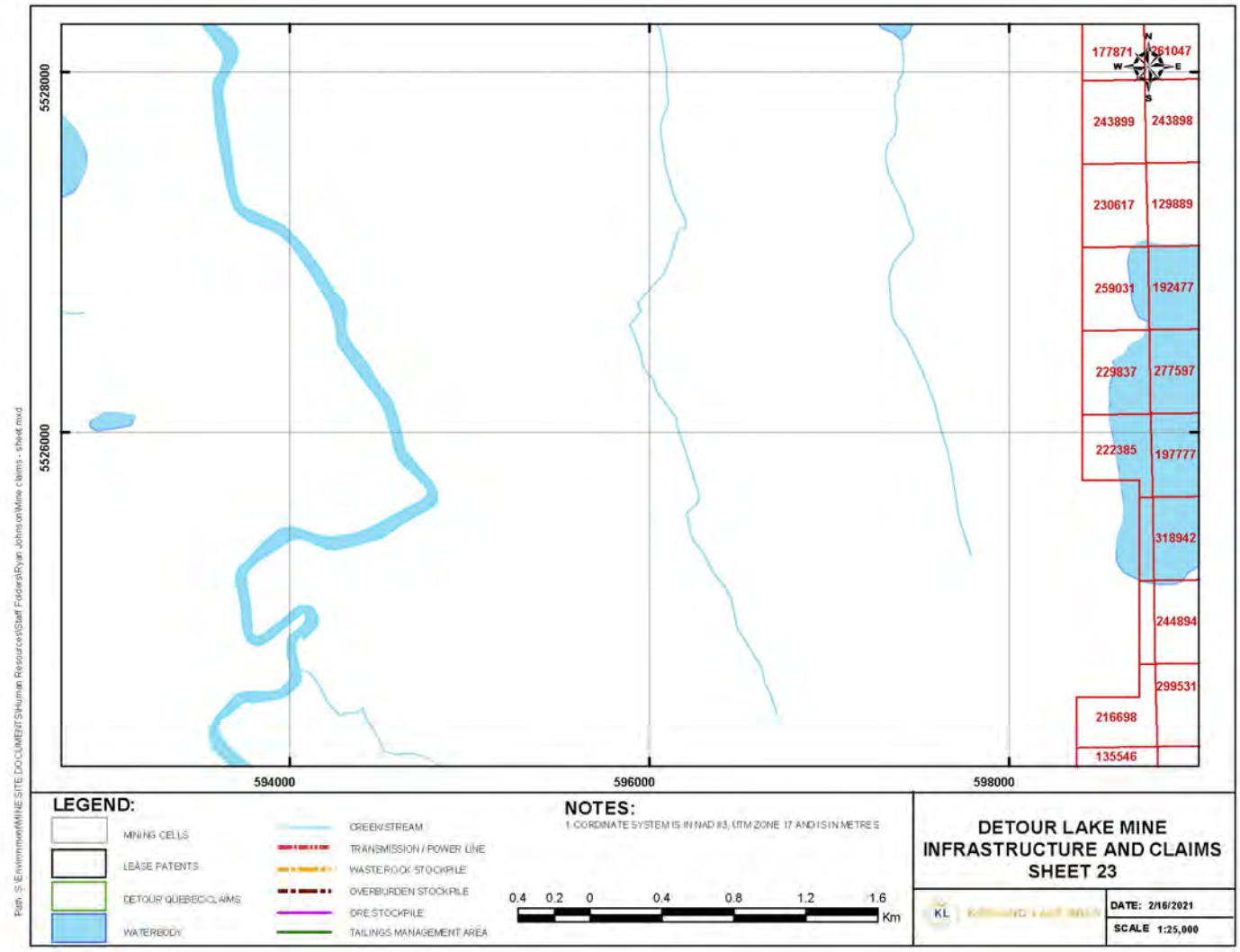

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LEA-107393
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 18
DATE: 2/16/2021
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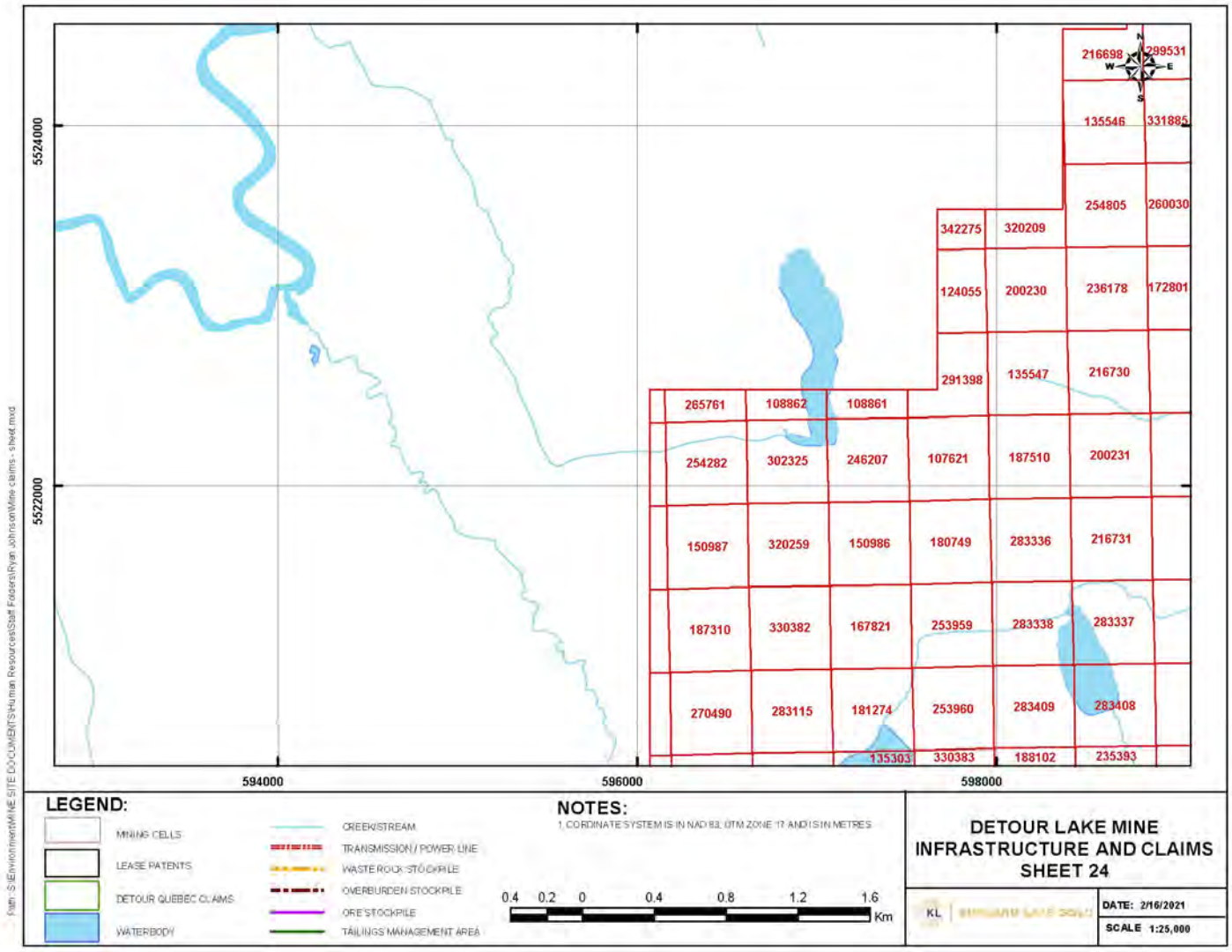

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PAT-5483
PAT-5481
PAT-5476
LEA-107401
LEA-107404
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PAT-5480
LEA-109382
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 19
DATE: 2/16/2021
SCALE 1:25,000
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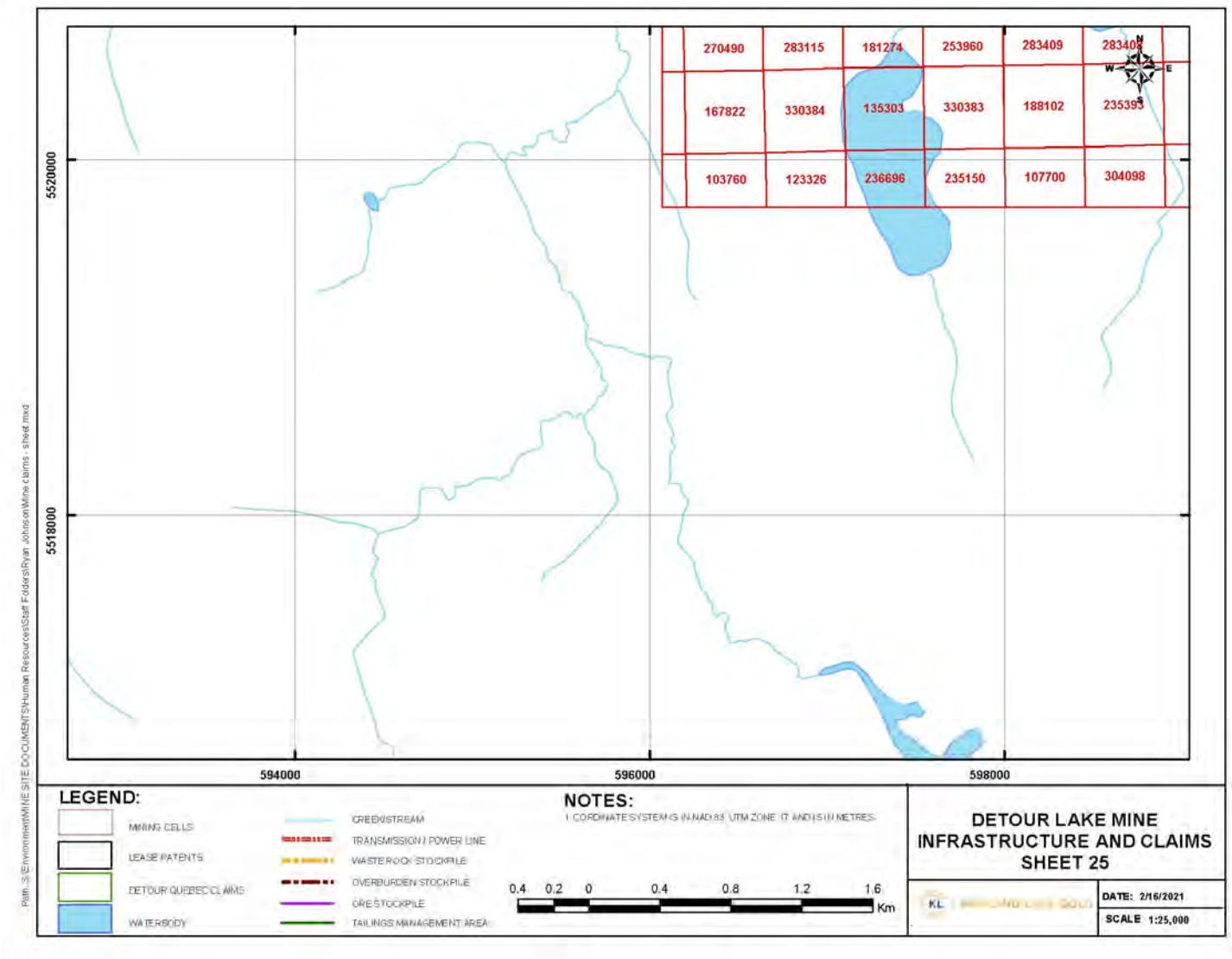

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. COORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
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Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 20
DATE: 2/16/2021
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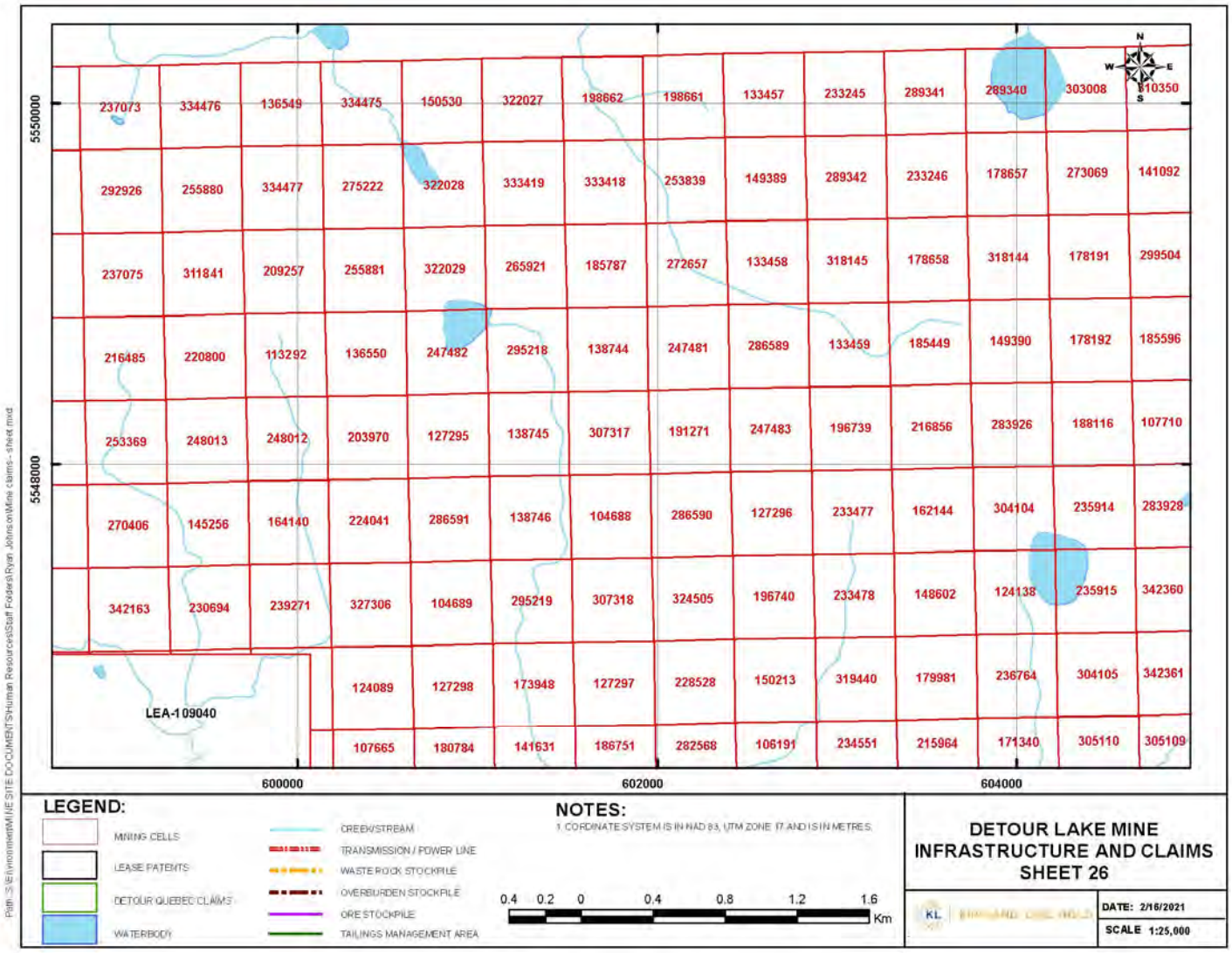

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 21
DATE: 2/16/2021
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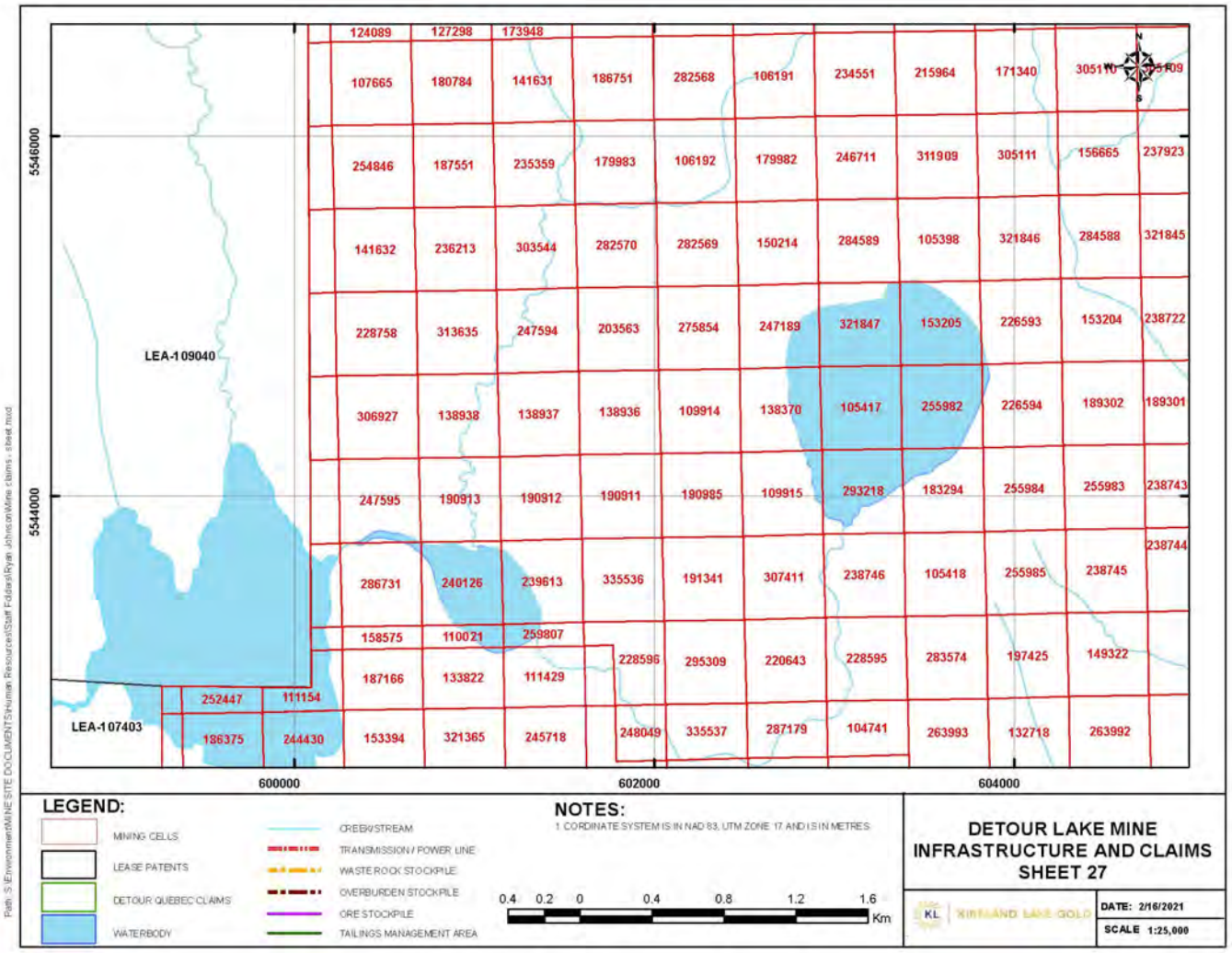

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 22
KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
DATE: 2/16/2021
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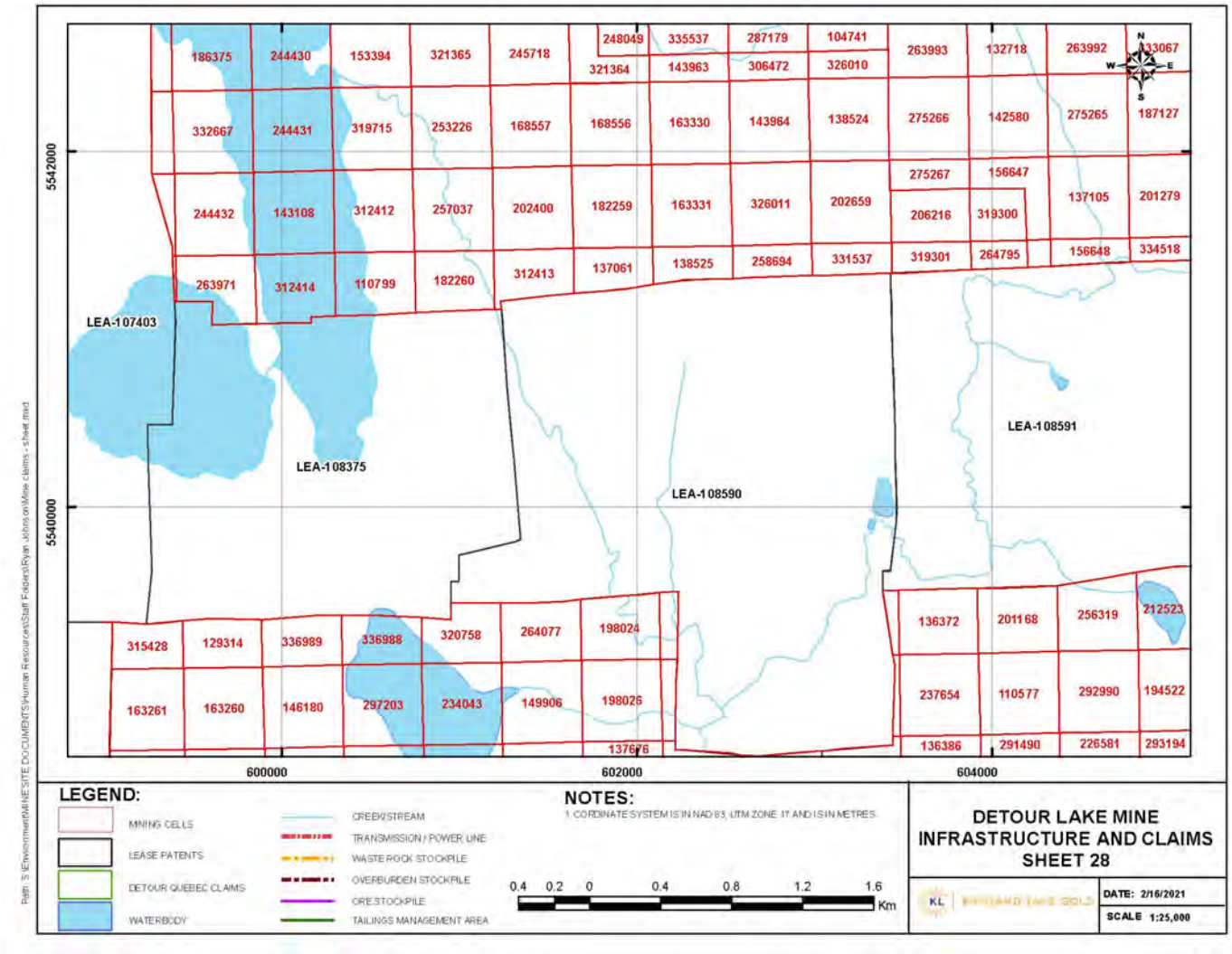

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N
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
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Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 23
DATE: 2/16/2021
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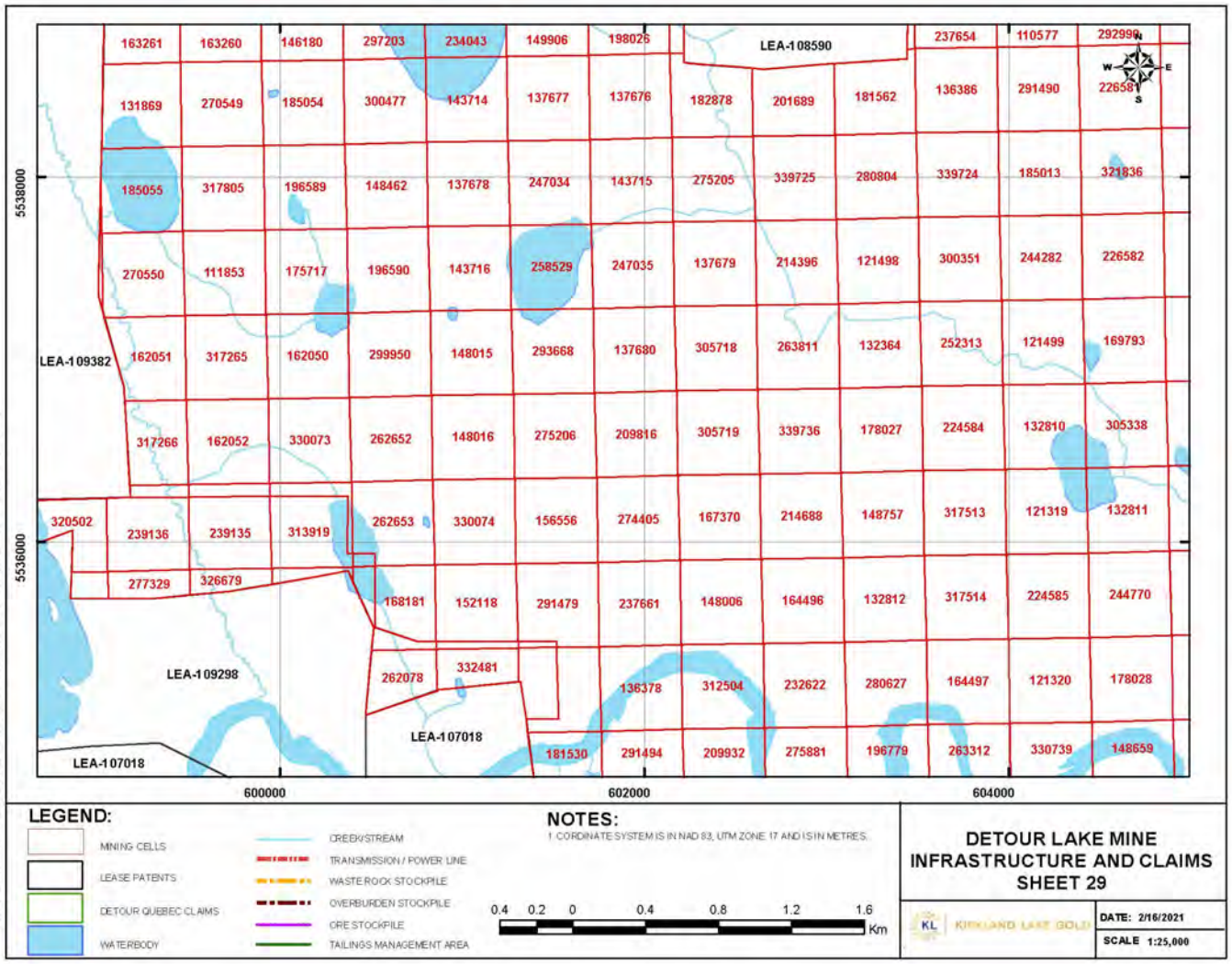

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
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Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 24
DATE: 2/16/2021
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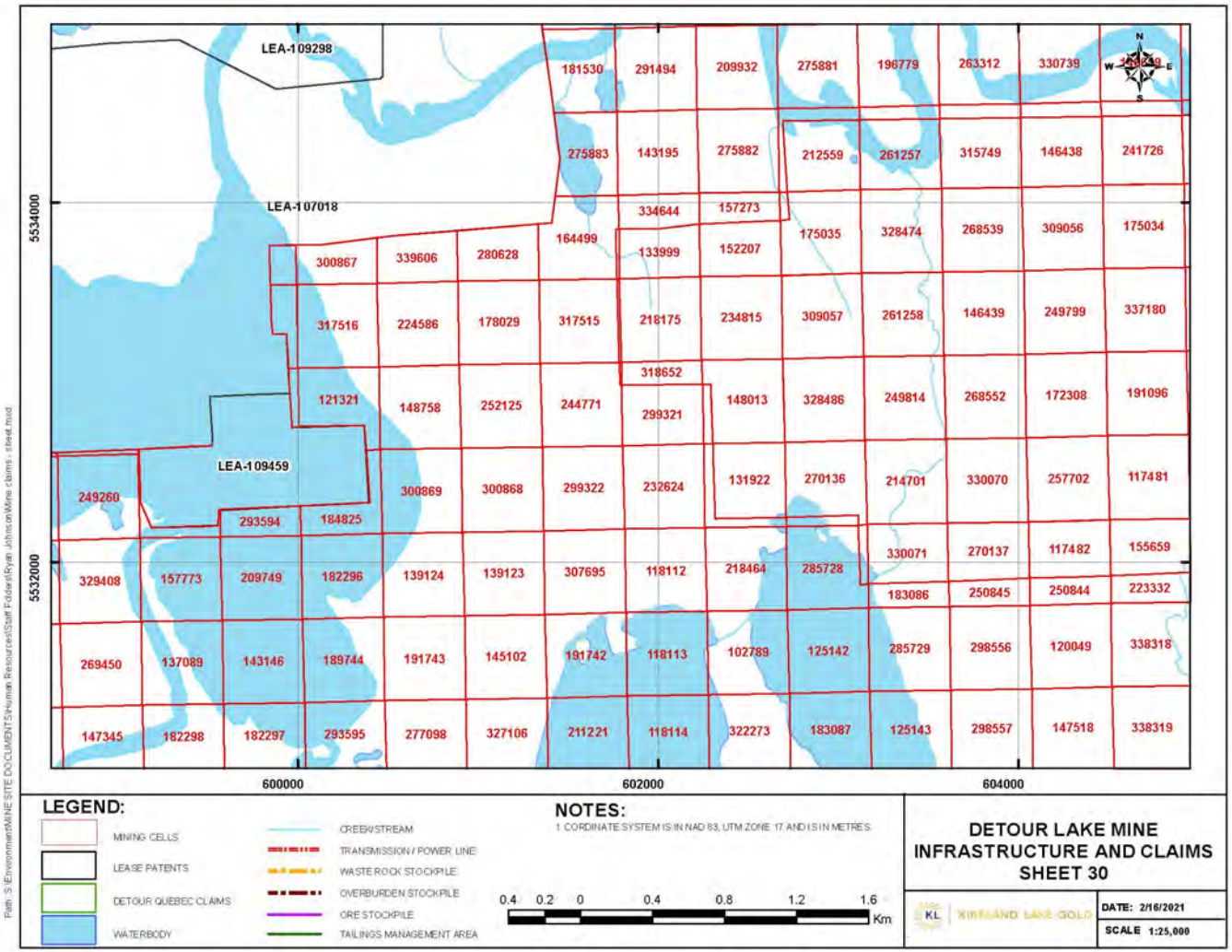

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
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Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 25
DATE: 2/16/2021
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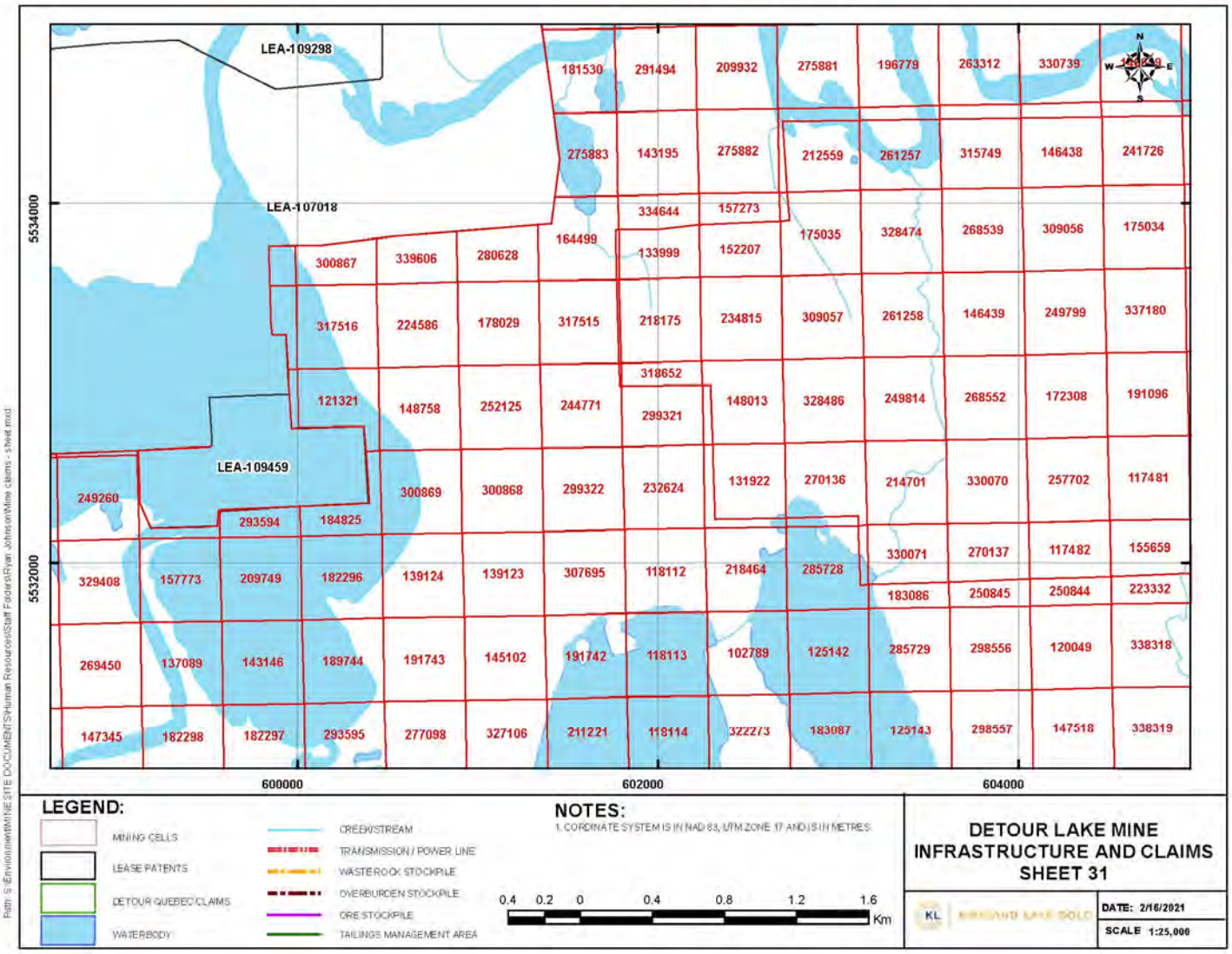

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
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DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 26
DATE: 2/16/2021
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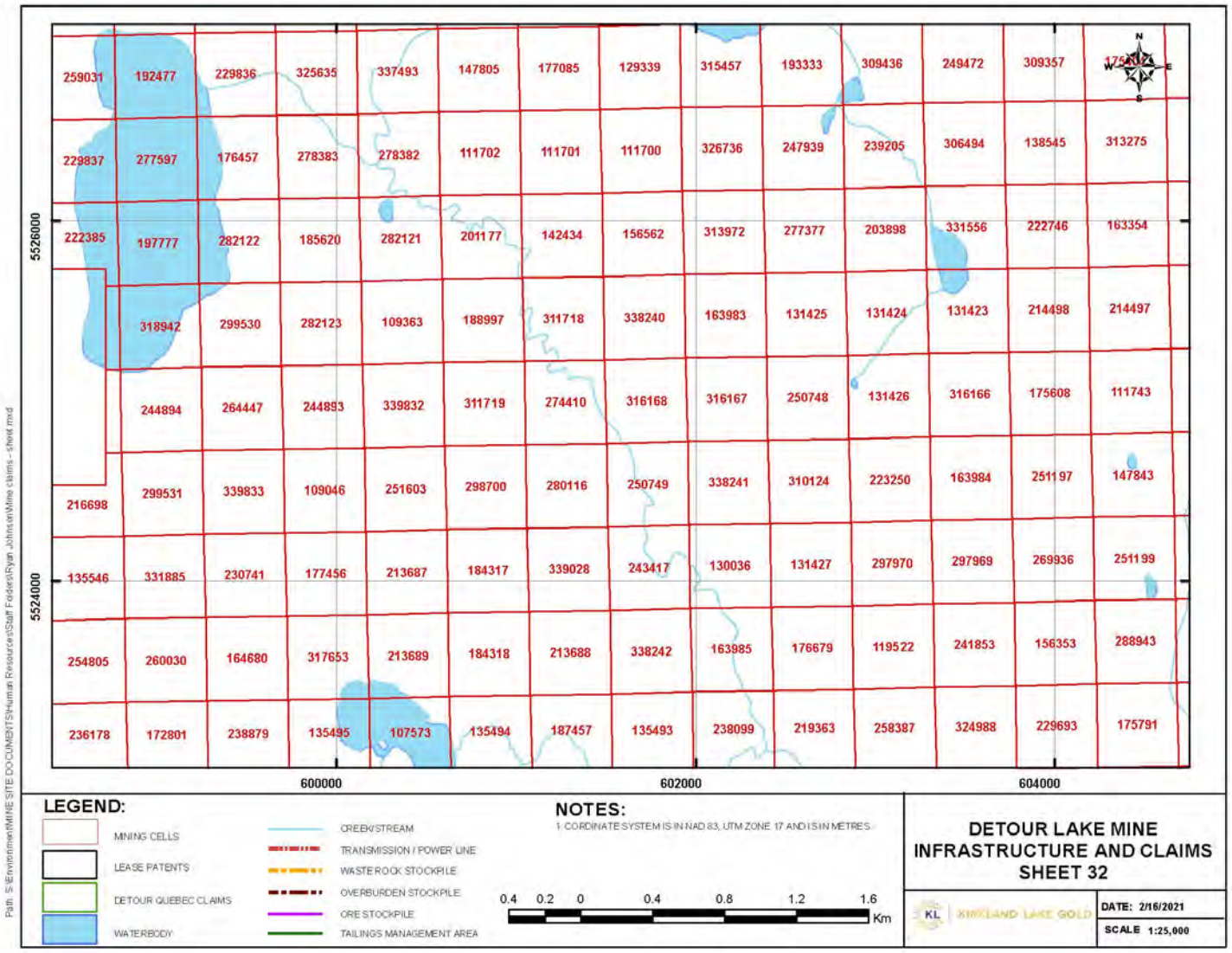

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263992
LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 27
DATE: 2/16/2021
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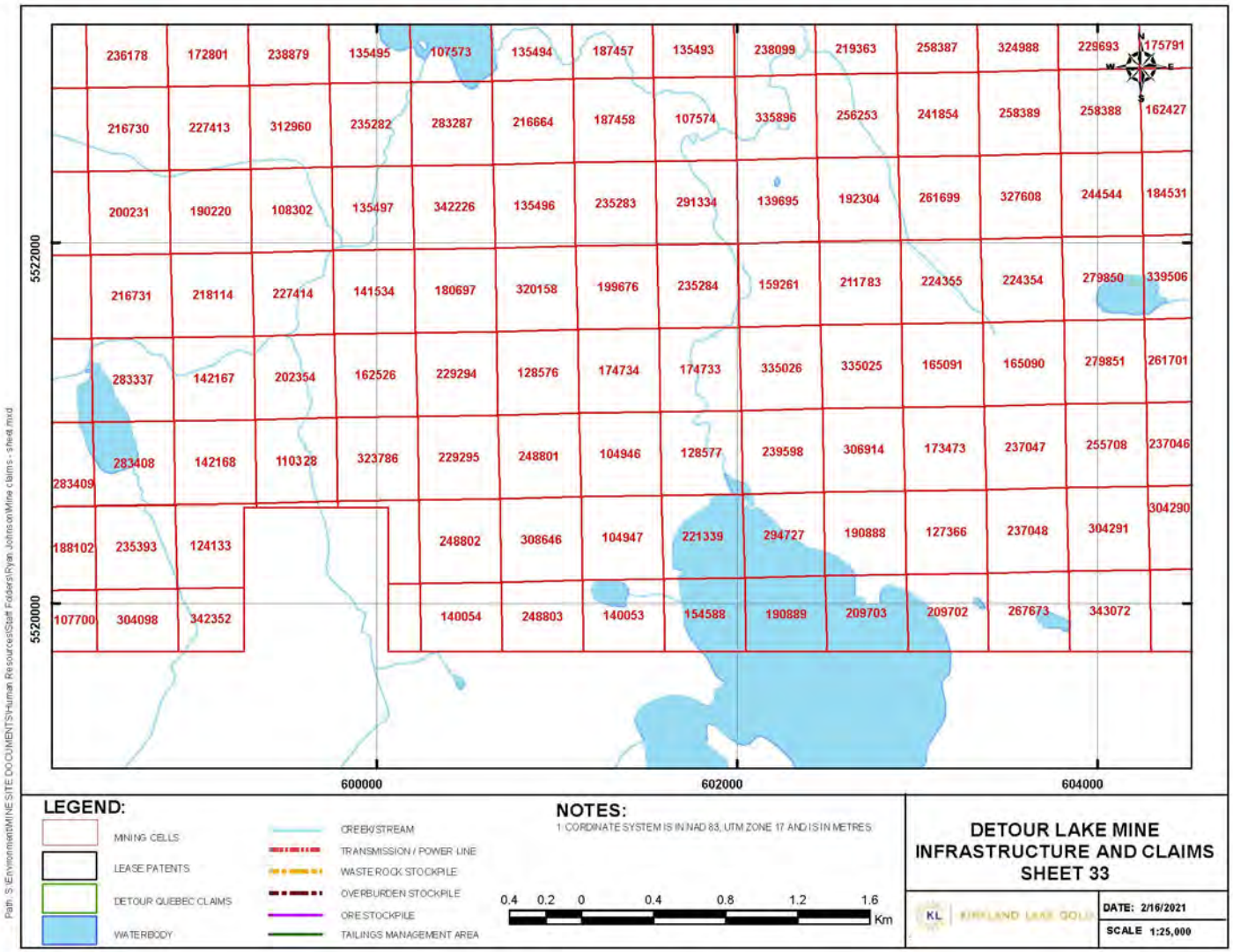

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LEA-108590
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 28
DATE: 2/16/2021
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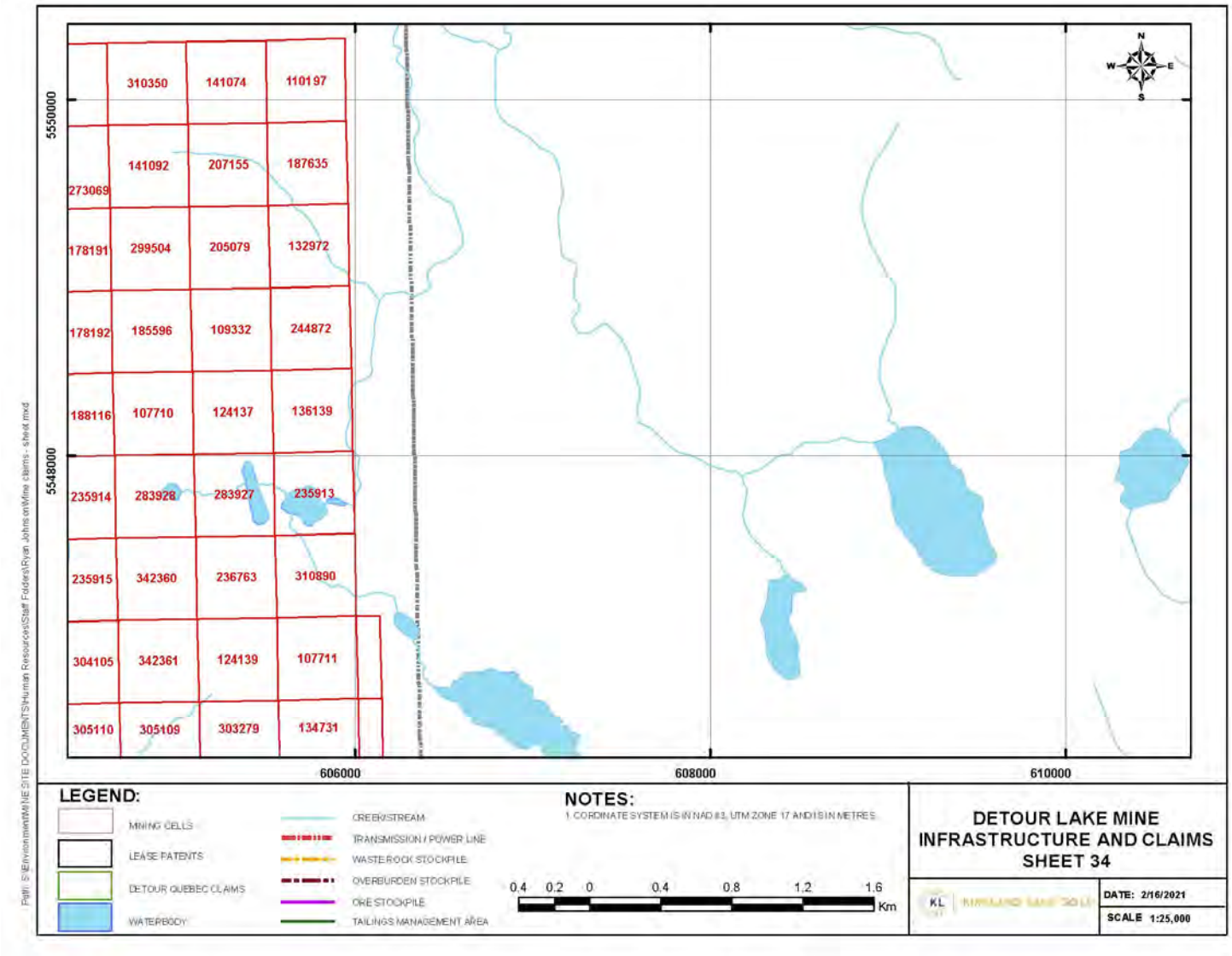

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1.CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 29
DATE: 2/16/2021
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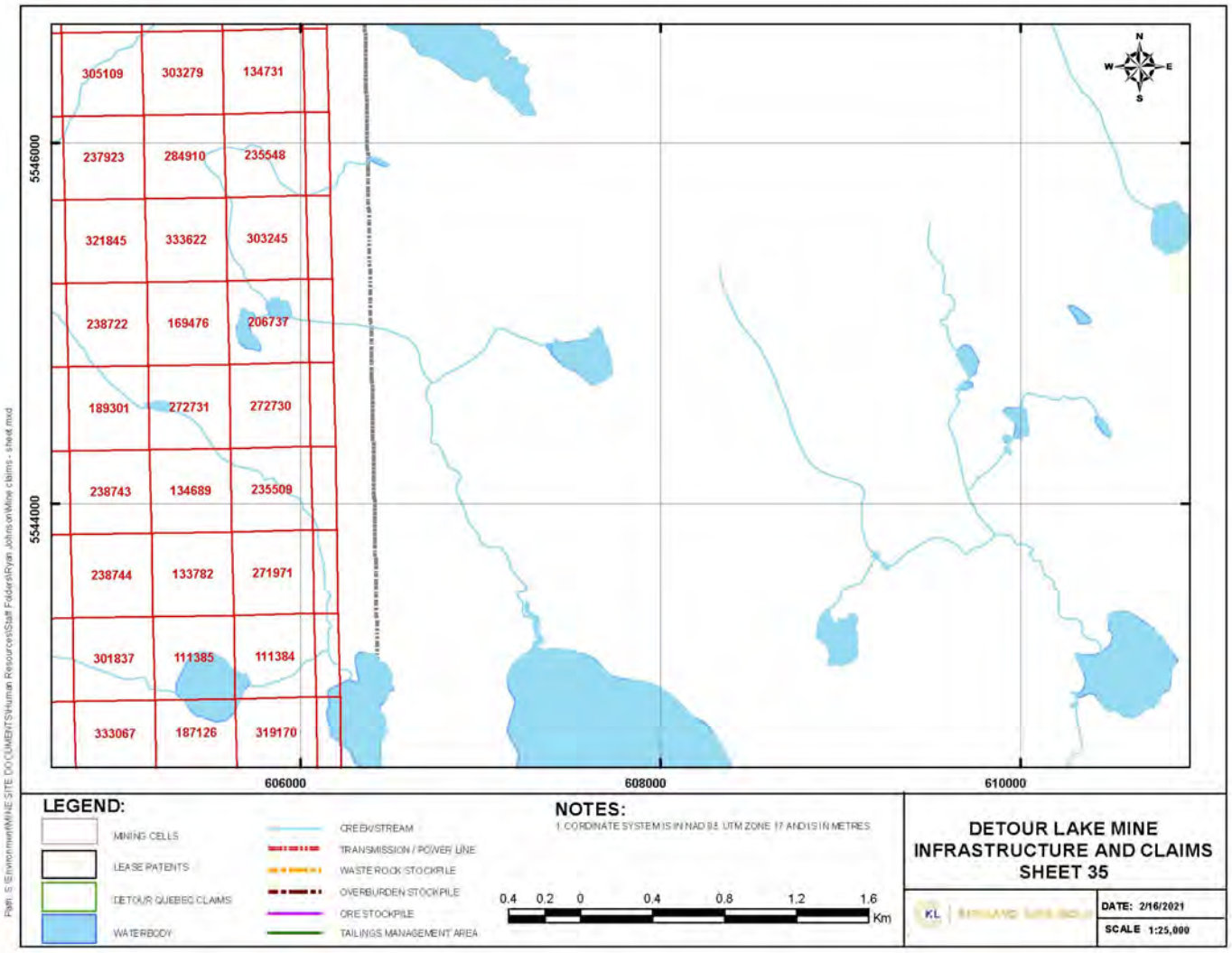

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300867 339606 280628
317516 224586 178029 317515 218175 234815 309057 261258 146439 249799 337180
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249260 293594 184825 300869 300868 299322 232624 131922 270136 214701 330070 257702 117481
329408 157773 209749 182296 139124 139123 307695 118112 218464 285728 330071 270137 117482 155659
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147345 182298 182297 293595 277098 327106 211221 118114 322273 183087 125143 298557 147518 338319
LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 30
KL KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
DATE: 2/16/2021
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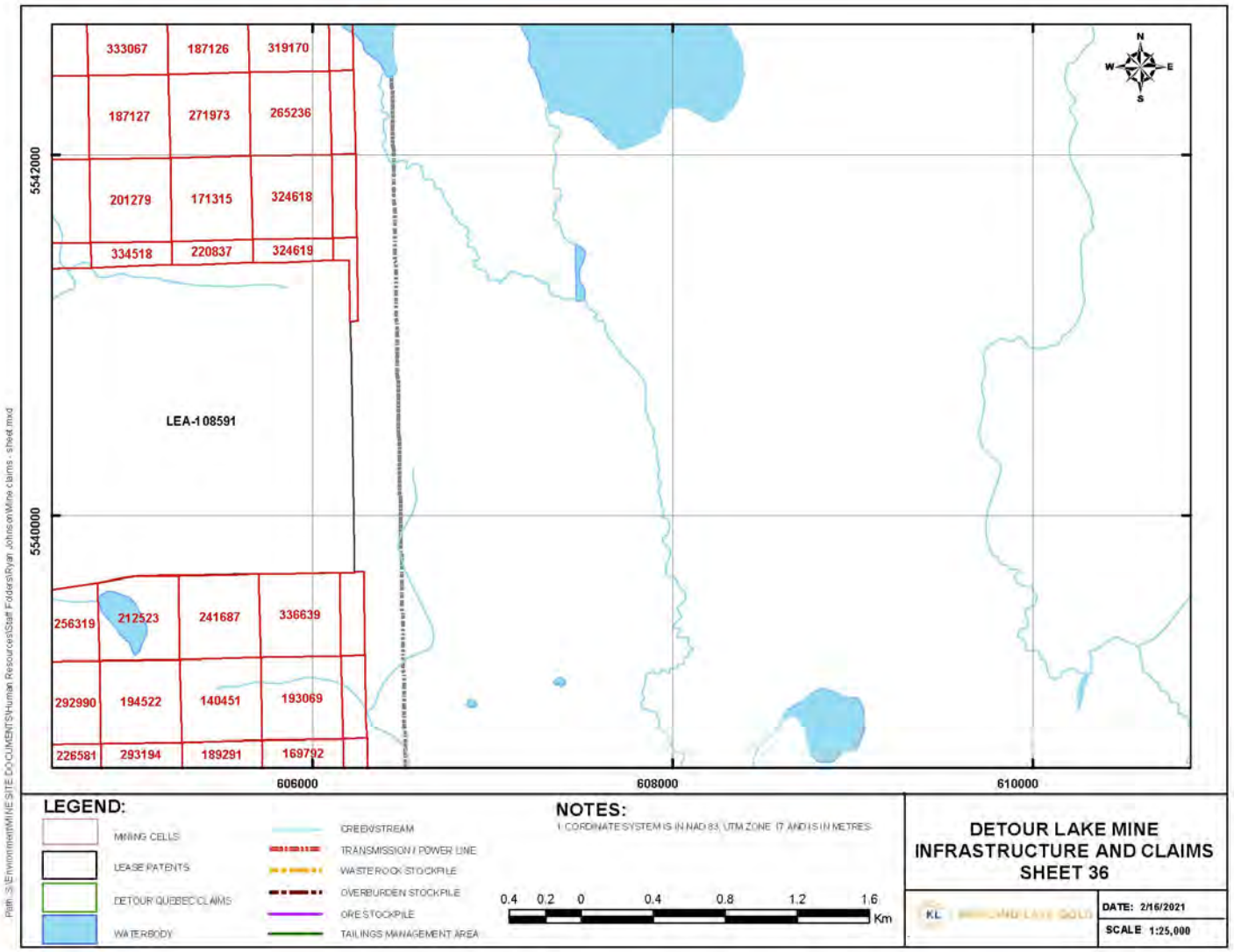

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LEA-107018
LEA-109459
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164499 133999 152207 175035 328474 268539 309056 175034
300867 339606 280628
317516 224586 178029 317515 218175 234815 309057 261258 146439 249799 337180
318652
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249260 300869 300868 299322 232624 131922 270136 214701 330070 257702 117481
293594 184825
329408 157773 209749 182296 139124 139123 307695 118112 218464 285728 330071 270137 117482 155659
183086 250845 250844 223332
269450 137089 143146 189744 191743 145102 191742 118113 102789 125142 285729 298556 120049 338318
147345 182298 182297 293595 277098 327106 211221 118114 322273 183087 125143 298557 147518 338319
LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 31
DATE: 2/16/2021
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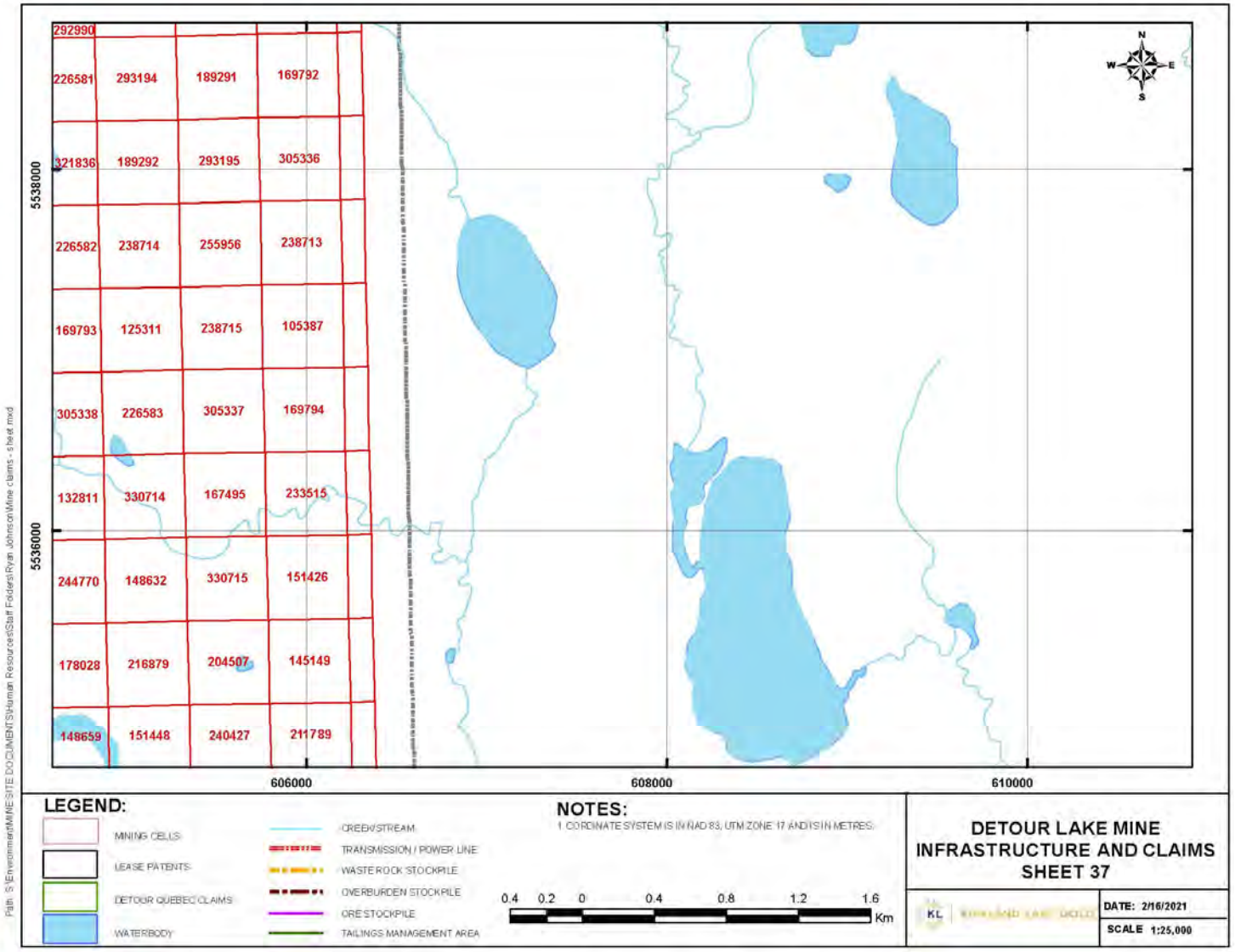

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 32
KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
DATE: 2/16/2021
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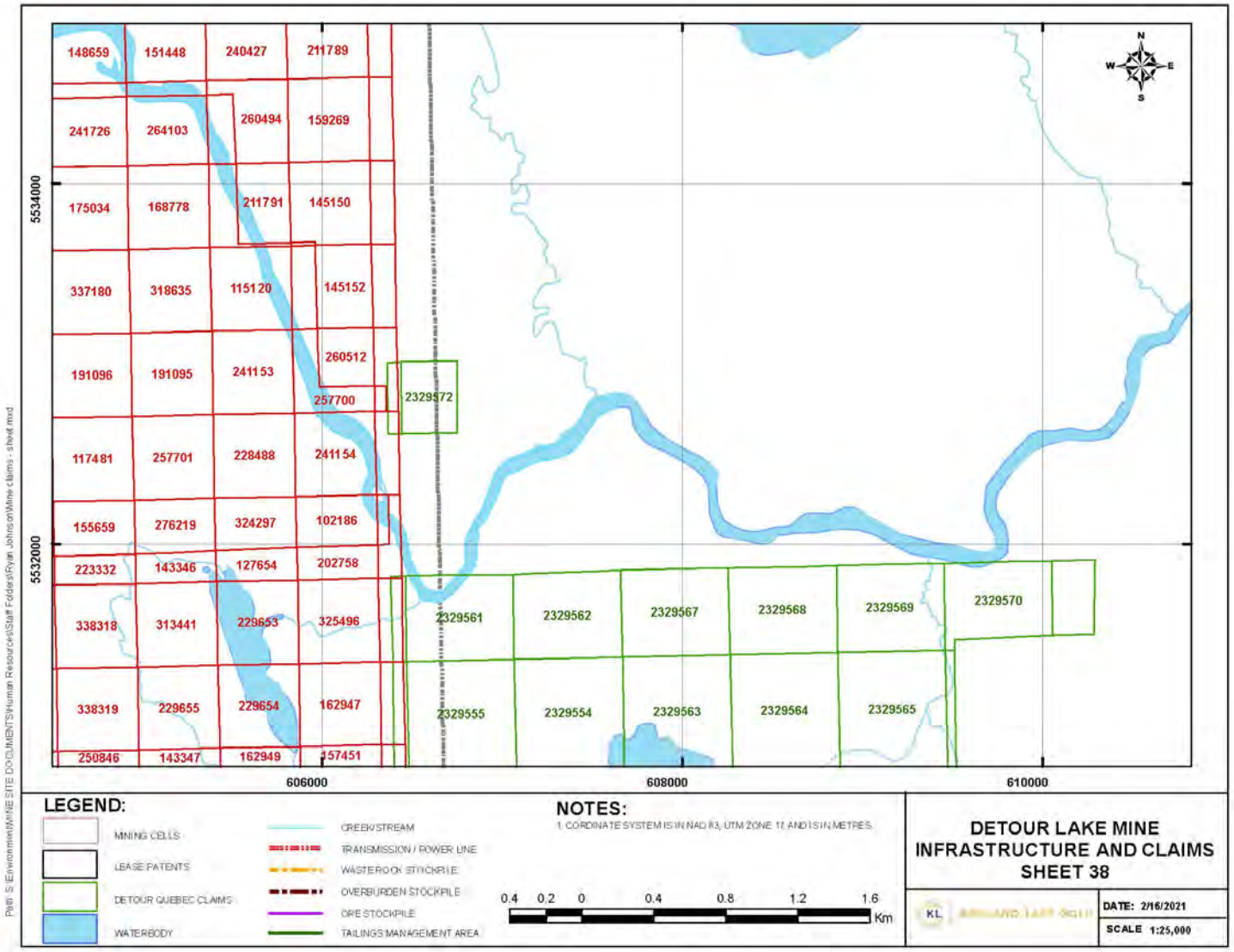

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5522000
5520000
600000
602000
604000
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1 CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 33
KL KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD
DATE: 2/16/2021
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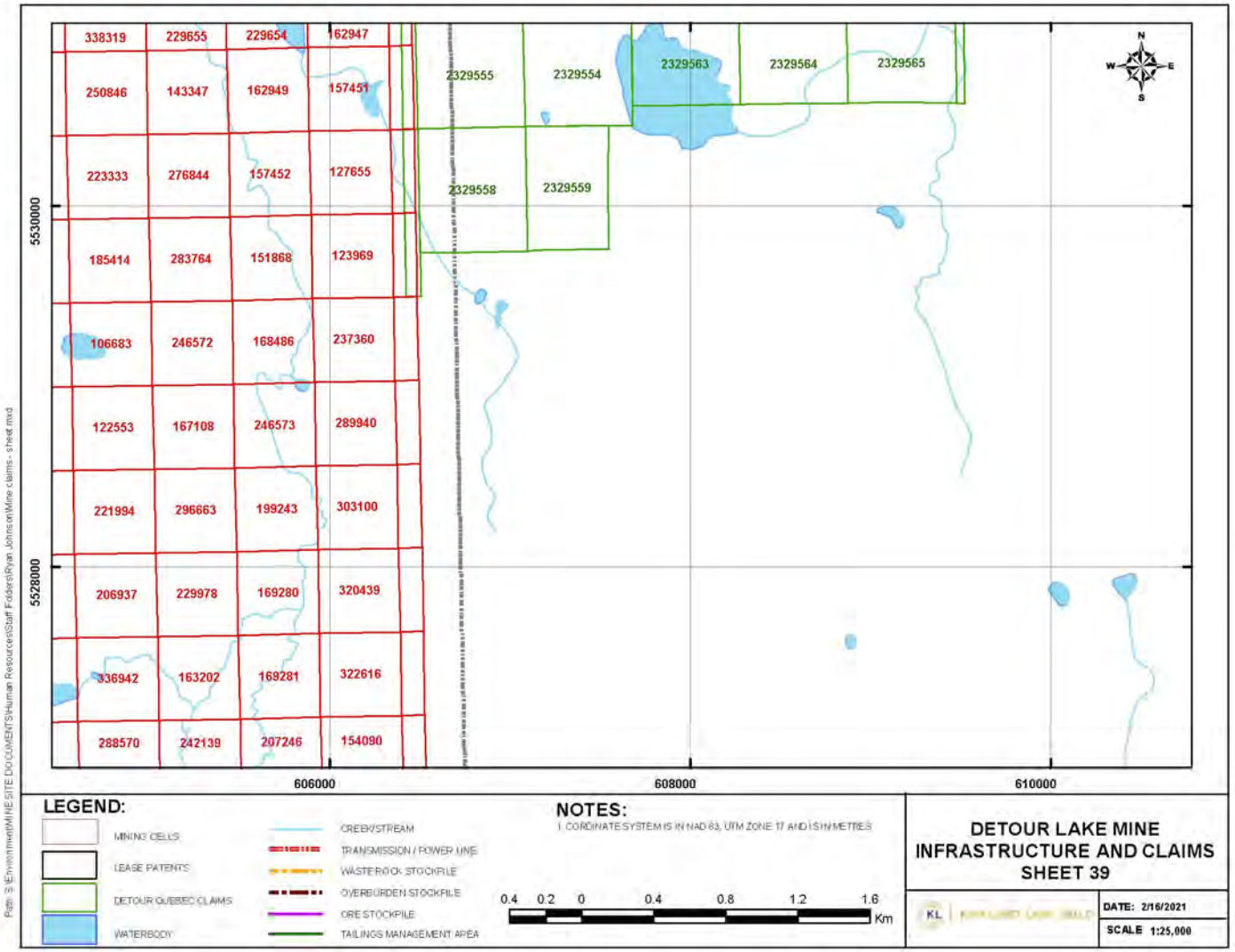

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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 34
DATE: 2/16/2021
SCALE 1:25,000

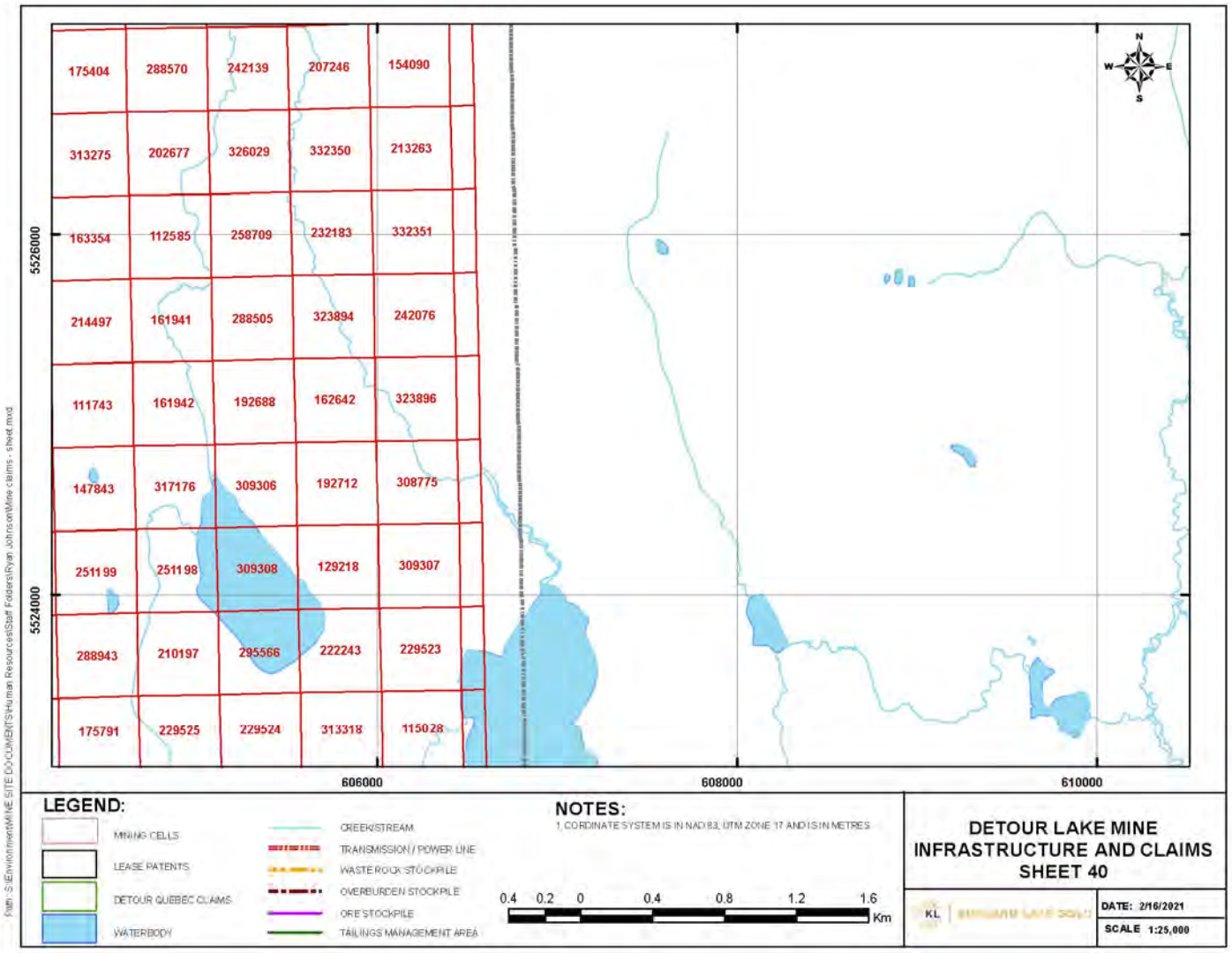

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608000
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 35
DATE: 2/16/2021
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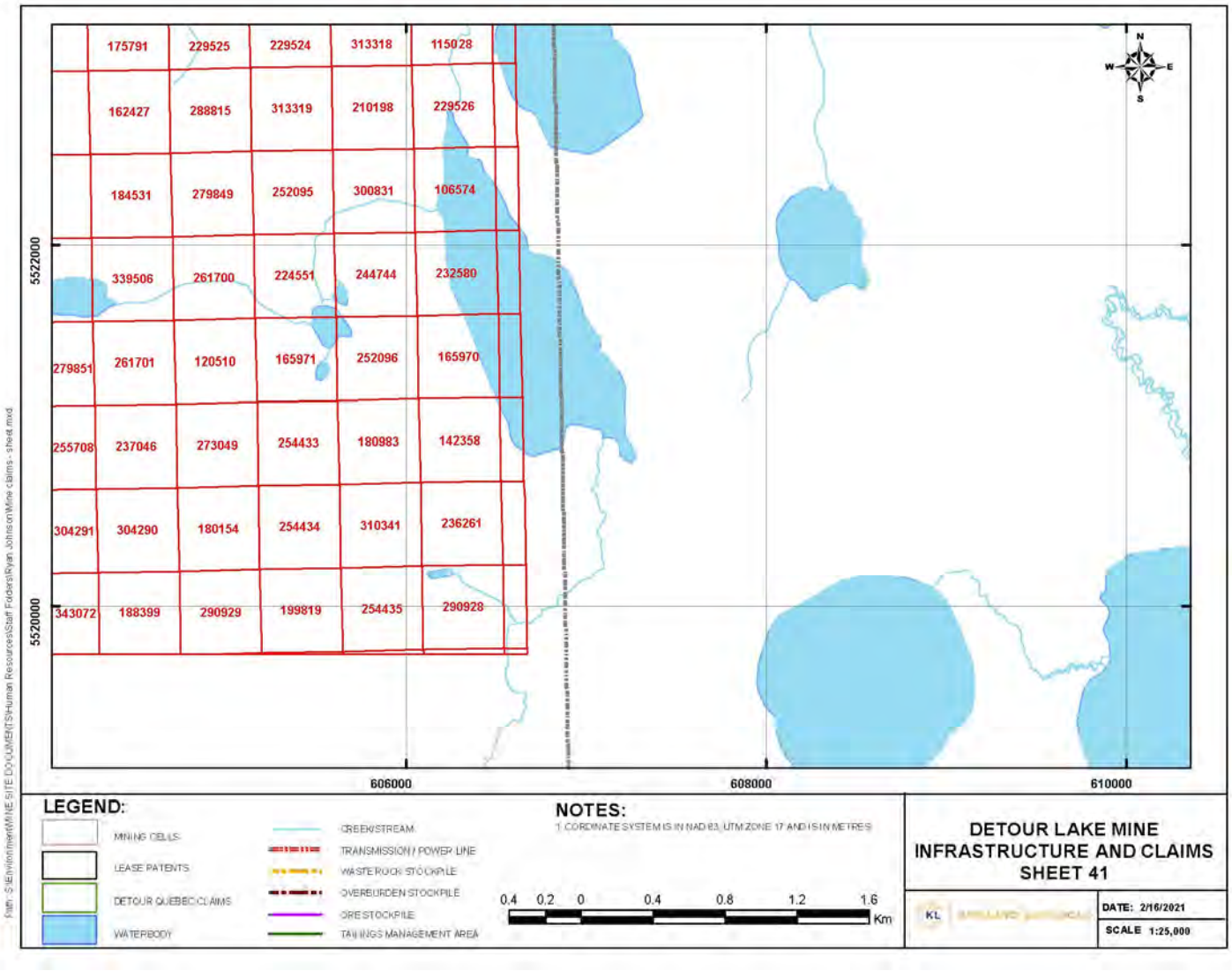

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5540000
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 36
DATE: 2/16/2021
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211789
5538000
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1 COORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 37
DATE: 2/16/2021
SCALE 1:25,000
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES.
0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 38
DATE: 2/16/2021
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. COORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
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Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 39
DATE: 2/16/2021
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
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Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 40
DATE: 2/16/2021
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LEGEND:
MINING CELLS
LEASE PATENTS
DETOUR QUEBEC CLAIMS
WATERBODY
CREEK/STREAM
TRANSMISSION / POWER LINE
WASTE ROCK STOCKPILE
OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE
ORE STOCKPILE
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT AREA
NOTES:
1. CORDINATE SYSTEM IS IN NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17 AND IS IN METRES
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Km
DETOUR LAKE MINE
INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLAIMS
SHEET 41
DATE: 2/16/2021
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